History of Canada Illustrated 1889.

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HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,

CANADA.

From the Earliest Time to the Present; Containing an Authentic Account of Many Important Matters Relating to the Settlement, Progress and General History of the County; and Including a Department Devoted to the Preservation of Personal and Private Records, etc.

ILLUSTRATED.

Toronto and London:
W. A. & C. L. GOODSPEED, PUBLISHERS.
1889.

LONDON, ONT.:
FREE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.
1889.

PREFACE.

After over ten months of labor, this volume is respectfully tendered to our patrons. The design of the work was more to gather and preserve in attractive form, while fresh with the evidences of truth, the enormous fund of perishing occurrence, than to abstract from insufficient data remote, doubtful or incorrect philosophical conclusions. The true perspective of the landscape of life can only be seen from the distance that lends enchantment to the view. So short has been the period since the settlement of the County of Middlesex, and so numerous and heterogeneous the number of important events crowded into the toiling years, that no general attempt was made to prepare a critical or philosophical history. It is asserted that no person is competent to write a philosophical history of his own time; that, owing to imperfect and conflicting circumstantial evidence that yet conceals, instead of reveals, the truth, he cannot take that correct, unprejudiced, logical, luminous and comprehensive view of passing events that will enable him to draw accurate and enduring conclusions. The duty, then, of an historian of his own time is to collect, classify and preserve the material for the Macaulay of the future. The present historian deals in fact; the future historian, in conclusion; the work of the former is statistical; of the latter, philosophical.

This volume has been prepared under depressing obstacles, among which a lack of paying patronage was chief. In spite of this, the Publishers have more than complied with their promises in the enormous amount of fact crowded into the solid pages, and in nearly two hundred pages more of matter than were promised. In addition to this, a competent resident of the county was specially employed to read the proofs of the book, that the number of mistakes might be limited to the fewest. Much of the volume, in all departments, was compiled by local writers, to whom credit is properly given.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Page.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY 11
Soil 11
River Thames, The 11
Other Streams 13
Geology 13
Building Stone 13
Sand and Gravel 14
Oil Wells 14
Salt Wells 14
Fire Clay 15
Trees and Shrubs 15

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN RESIDENTS 16
Indians, The Earliest 16
Tribal History 17
Indians of 1812 21
Border Incidents 21
Missions and Churches 25
Marriages Among Indians 25
Indian Orange Lodges 27
Race Statistics 27
Trails 28

CHAPTER III.

OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENT 29
First Settlers 29
Crown Land Entries 29
Other Settlers 30
Pioneer Mails 33
London Vicinity in 1818 34
Wolf Story, A 35
Colored Inhabitants 36
"Old John Brown" 36
Marriage Laws 36
Pioneer Cabins 39

CHAPTER IV.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CHURCHES 41
Catholics, The 41
English Church, The 47
Presbyterians, The 51
Presbyterian Marriages 52
Baptist Church, The 53
Ministers and Marriages 55
Congregationalists, The 59
Marriages, etc 59
Methodist Church, The 60
Their Marriages 61
Bible Christians 65
Lutherans 66
Moravians 67
Other Religious Societies 66

CHAPTER V.

ORGANIZATION OF LONDON DISTRICT 69
Counties, The First 69
Quarter Sessions Court, The 70
County Council, The 74
Early Items 90
County Buildings 90
House of Refuge 92
Insane Asylum 94
Scott Act, The 95

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICS FROM 1788 TO 1888 98
Districts Formed 98
Legislative Council, The 98
Assembly, The 99
Lieutenant Govenors 100
Crown Land Grants or Concessions 100
Political Aspect, Rebellion of 1837 102
Execution of Rebels 106
Contemporary Memoranda 107
Leaders in 1837 108
Political Status 113
Elections, etc 115

CHAPTER VII.

BENCH AND BAR, THE 118
Earliest Practitioners 118
Oldest Court Records 119
Execution of Burleigh 120
Execution of Sovereen 121
Execution of Jones 122
Execution of Pickard 122
Execution of Simmons 123
Miscellaneous Cases 124
Other Trials 127
Judges and Counsel 132
Present Bar 140
Early Probate Business 142

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY AFFAIRS 143
Simcoe's Designs 143
Surrender of Detroit 143
Battle of the Thames 144
Battle of Lake Erie 144
Skirmish at Byron 146
Affair at Battle Hill 146
Other Military Movements 146
Pensioners of the War 147
Rebellion of 1837-8, The 149
Preparations to Invade the States 153
Military Organizations 153
Affairs in 1865 155
Fenian Invasion, The 155
Red River Troubles, 1869-70 158
Militia, The 160
North-west Troubles, 1885 161
Military School, The 163

CHAPTER IX.

THE NEWSPAPERS 165
Quebec Papers 165
Upper Canadian Papers 165
London District Papers 166
Modern Papers 168
Present Papers 171
Other Periodicals 174
Printers' Union, The 175
Country Publications 176

CHAPTER X.

Page.

GROWTH OF SCHOOLS..... 179
English School, The First..... 179
Amendment of School Acts..... 179
Common School System 180
Legal Teachers, 1842.... 180
Statistics..... 181
Superintendents 182
Expenditures..... 185
Institutes, Origin of..... 186

CHAPTER XI.

ROADS AND BRIDGES..... 187
Corduroy Roads 187
Roads Projected..... 188
Funds for Road Building..... 189
Toll Roads 190
Expenditure on County Roads..... 192
Early Bridges. 194
Railroads.. 195
Railroad Accidents..... 197

CHAPTER XII.

SOCIETIES, POPULATION, ETC. 201
Fairs, The First..... 201
Fair of 1851, The..... 201
Fair Officers, etc.. 202
Provincial Exhibition, The.. 202
Old Grounds, The..... 203
Receipts 204
Western Fair Association 204
New Grounds, The 206
Farmers' Institute..... 207
Stock Breeders' Association..... 207
Fish and Game Society..... 207
Population..... 208
County Finances..... 211
Statistics..... 212

CHAPTER XIII.

LONDON CITY 213
The Forks. 213
Earliest Inhabitants..... . 214
Business, The First..... 216
During the "Forties"..... 221
Business Houses and Men.. 222
Real Estate, 1852-7..... 224
Post-office 225
Custom House, The..... 226
Notable Buildings 227
Village of London Council..... 231
Town of London Council..... 233
Parks..... 235
Exhibition Grounds, The..... 237
Bridges 238
Sidewalks and Laws. 239
Cemeteries, Streets, etc..... 240
Incorporation 242
City Officers and Laws..... 243
City Finances..... 244
Port Stanley Railroad. 246
Important Transactions.....247-258
Fire Department. 258
Council and Fire Department..... 260
Conflagrations... 262-268
Police Department.... 268
Water Supply..... 273
Analysis of Water. 276
Victoria Disaster, The..... 277
Flood of 1883..... 281
Street Lighting. 281
Market, The Public..... 282
Hospitals..... 284
Guthrie Home..... 287
Schools of London... 288

Page.

Collegiate Institutes 292
Hellmuth College..... 294
Medical College, The... 295
Law School, The..... 296
Art School..... 297
Separate Schools..... 297
English Church, The..... . . 297
Methodist Church, The.... 301
Methodist New Connexion Church... 305
Bible Christians..... 309
Methodist Episcopal Church..... 309
Catholic Church, The.... 310
Presbyterian Church, The..... 314
Congregational Church..... 318
Baptist Church 319
Other Religious Bodies 321
Mechanics' Institute.. 321
Secret and Other Societies and Clubs..... 322-359
Musical Organizations. 360
Board of Trade 362
Chamber of Commerce... 365
Travellers' Association..... 367
Manufacturing Enterprises..... 368-380
Wholesale Houses..... 387
Taverns and Groceries..... . 388
Banks and Bankers... 394
Loan Companies..... 397
Insurance Companies..... 403
Miscellany..... 408
London East..... 409
Statistics..... 412

CHAPTER XIV.

STRATHROY.. 413
Residents, The First..... 413
Business, The First 414
Merchants and Customers..... 416
Charter and Officers..... 419
Schools 423
Fire Department..... ... 425
Fires..... 426
Accidents..... 430
Churches 430
Cemeteries 435
Societies, etc..... .. 435
Banks 440
Railroads..... 440
Manufacturing Enterprises..... . . 441

CHAPTER XV.

ADELAIDE TOWNSHIP..... 443
Boundary..... 443
Population..... 443
Settlers, The First..... 443
Prominent Citizens..... 445
Official History. 447
Fires and Accidents..... 448
Adelaide Village..... 448
Schools and Churches..... . 449
Kerwood..... 453
Keyser.... 454

CHAPTER XVI.

BIDDULPH TOWNSHIP..... 455
Boundary and Population 455
Pioneers, The. 455
Colored Colony, The... 456
Official Record.. 456
Granton..... 457
Clandeboye..... 458
Ireland..... 458
Mooresville..... 459
Adare..... 459
Churches..... 459

CHAPTER XVII.

Page.

LUCAN TOWN... 461
Old Name.. 461
Appearance, The First... 461
Residents, The First.. 461
Lots, Sale of... 462
Officers, etc.. 463
Finances... 465
Schools... 465
Fires... 467
Accidents... 467
Commerce... 467
Post-office and Banks... 468
Societies, Clubs, etc... 468

CHAPTER XVIII.

CARADOC TOWNSHIP... 471
Boundary, etc... 471
Old Records... 471
Land Patents, The First... 471
Settlers, The First... 472
Schools... 473
Accidents... 473
Mt. Brydges... 474
Churches.. 474

CHAPTER XIX.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP... 476
Situation, etc... 476
Longwoods Road... 476
Land Grants... 476
Settlers... 478
Allens, The.. 477
Officers, etc... 479
Incidents... 480

CHAPTER XX.

DELAWARE VILLAGE, ETC... 482
Early Appearance... 482
Business... 483
Fires... 483
Population... 483
Kilworth... 484
Woodhull Settlement, The... 484
Village in 1851, The... 484
Later Events... 484
Churches... 485
Lodges... 485

CHAPTER XXI.

DORCHESTER TOWNSHIP... 486
Location, etc... 486
Official Record... 486
Settlers, The First... 487
Residents, Later... 488
Putnamville... 488
Harrietsville... 489
Belmont... 490
Dorchester Station... 491
Nilestown... 492
Avon... 493
Crumlin... 493
Gladstone.. 493
Mossley... 493

CHAPTER XXII.

EKFRID TOWNSHIP... 494
Survey of Crown Lands... 494
Boundary, etc... 494
Pioneers, The... 495
Records, The Oldest... 495
Officers.. 496
Agricultural Society... 497
Accidents... 497
Ekfrid Village... 497
Appin... 498
Melbourne... 499
Middlemiss... 499
Strathburn... 500
Mayfair... 500
Muncey... 500
Christina... 500
Knox Church... 500

CHAPTER XXIII.

LOBO TOWNSHIP... 502
Location... 502
Population.. 502
Official History... 502
Pioneers, The... 504
Crown Land Entries... 504
Komoka... 506
Churches... 507
Lobo Village... 507
Poplar Hill... 508
Coldstream... 508
Fernhill... 508
Duncrief... 508
Ivan... 508
Amiens... 509
Siddallsville... 509

CHAPTER XXIV.

LONDON TOWNSHIP... 510
Situation, Streams, etc... 510
Records, The Early... 510
Pioneers... 511
Citizens, Prominent, Early... 512
Events of Note... 514
Churches... 515
Arva, or St. Johns... 517
Hyde Park Corner... 518
London West... 518
Birr... 520
Elginfield... 520
Denfield... 521
Ilderton... 521
Vanneck... 521
Bryanston... 521
Kingston... 522

CHAPTER XXV.

MCGILLIVRAY TOWNSHIP... 523
Situation, Streams, etc... 523
Official Matters... 523
Settlers, etc... 524
West McGillivray... 525
Lieury... 525
Corbett... 525
Moray... 525
Brinsley... 525
McGillivray... 526
Churches, etc... 526
Agricultural Society... 527

CHAPTER XXVI.

METCALFE TOWNSHIP... 528
Location, Water Courses, etc... 528
Crown Land Entries... 528
Incidents... 529
Settlers, The... 530
Napier... 530
Churches... 530
Societies... 531
Katesville... 531
Wisbeach... 532
Kilmartin... 532

CHAPTER XXVII.

Page.

MOSA TOWNSHIP 533
Situation, Creeks, etc 533
Settlers, The First 533
Officers, etc 534
Agricultural Society 534
Churches 535
Fires 535
Longwood 535
Knapdale 536
Cashmere 536

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NEWBURY VILLAGE 537
Name, The First 537
Merchants, The First 537
Population 537
Incorporation, etc 538
Schools 538
Fires 539
Societies 539
Churches 540
Miscellany 541

CHAPTER XXIX.

WARDSVILLE 542
Early Appearance 542
Merchants, The First 542
Business Men, Later 543
Population, etc 543
Official Matters 543
Fires 544
Societies 545
Churches 545
Schools 546

CHAPTER XXX.

GLENCOE 548
Origin 548
Organization 548
Commerce 551
Buildings 551
Exports and Imports 552
Banks 553
Schools 553
Churches 554
Fire Department 556
Band 557
Rifle Association 557
Accidents 558
Societies, Clubs, etc 558
Cemetery 558
Salt Well 558
Mechanics' Institute 559

CHAPTER XXXI.

NISSOURI WEST TOWNSHIP 561
Streams, Boundary, etc 561
Survey, Land Entries, etc 561
Settlers, The 561
Records, The 562
Thorndale 563
Wyton Village 564
St. Ives 564
Belton 565
Devizes 565
Rebecca 565

CHAPTER XXXII.

WESTMINSTER TOWNSHIP 566
Drainage, Location, etc 566
Statistics 566
Survey, Land Sales, etc 567
Pioneers, The 567
Organization, Officers, etc 568
Pioneer Incidents 569
Crown Lands Entered 570
Old Settlers Living 575
Westminster Insurance Company 575
Churches 576
Byron 577
Lambeth 578
Hall Mills 579
Pond Mills 579
Glanworth 580
Derwent 581
Maple Grove 581
Glendale 581
Maguire 581
Accidents 581

CHAPTER XXXIII.

LONDON SOUTH 582
Leading Residents, Some 582
Churches 582
Statistics 582
Schools 584

CHAPTER XXXIV.

EAST WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP 586
Streams, etc 586
Canada Company, The 586
Living Old Settlers 587
Organization, Officers, etc 587
Churches 588
Springbank and Vicinity 589
Falkirk 590
Nairn 590

CHAPTER XXXV.

AILSA CRAIG VILLAGE 591
Settler, The First 591
Village in 1868, The 591
Business, The Early 591
Business, Later 592
Population 592
Incorporation 593
Lodges 594
Accidents 594

CHAPTER XXXVI.

WEST WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP 596
Water Courses, etc 596
Organization, etc 596
Settlement 598
Sylvan 598
Bornish 599
Agricultural Society 600

CHAPTER XXXVII.

PARKHILL 601
Origin, The 601
Settlers, The First 601
Business 602
Manufactories 603
Banks 604
Organization 605
Schools 606
Fires 608
Accidents 609
Churches 609
Societies, etc 612

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Page.

General Items 615
Herbs and Weeds 615
Zoology 616
Storms 617
Rain and Snow 618
Duration of Sunshine 619
Indian Summer 619
Archœology 620
Miscellany 620
Statistics, Early 620
Indebtedness, etc 623
Statistics, Late 628
Population 632

CHAPTER XXXIX.

General Miscellany 635
Public Schools 635
London South Schools 636
Art School 636
Agricultural Association 637
Ailsa Craig Mechanics' Institute 637
Spring Show 638
Scott Act Repealed 638
Sale of Fair Ground Lots 639
Assessment Roll, 1889 639
Liquor Licenses, 1889 640
Western Congregational Association 642
Railway Subsidies 642
Asylum Improvements 643
Masonic Officers 643
Amalgamation of London South 643
Law Candidates 645
Canal Comparisons 645
Imports 646

CHAPTER XL.

Miscellany—Continued 647
Board of Trade 647
Women's Christian Association 648
Knights of the Maccabees, etc 650
Piccadilly Lodge, Sons of England 650
Court Defiance 650
London Lodge of Perfection 650
Local Poetry 651
Liberal Conservatives 652
London West Schools 653
Typographical Union 653
Glencoe Mechanics' Institute 653
Strathroy Board of Trade 653
Bank Statement 653
Repeal of the Scott Act 654
Good Templars 654

CHAPTER XLI.

Sundry Historical Notes 656
Early Items 656
Small Towns 656
County Postmasters 657
Westminster Township Presbyterian Church 657
Strathroy Spring Fair, 1889 657
Glencoe Statistics, 1889 659
Glencoe Presbyterian Church 659
Caradoc Spring Show 660
Protestant Home Board 660
St. George's Church 661
Mechanics' Institute, London 661
Hospital Trust, The 662
Mevill Masonic Report 662
Strathroy Finance Report 662
Criminal Statistics 665
Court Robin Hood 665
Railway Land Subsidies 666
Church Appointments 666
Glencoe Lacrosse Club 666
Entomology 666
Old Folks Concert 667
London Cricket Club 667
Insurance Abstract 668
Lawyers Banquet 668
Scott Act at Strathroy 668
Glencoe Spring Fair, 1889 669
Independent Order of Foresters 669
Mortuary Statistics 670
Methodists, The 670
Dairying Interests 671
Oddfellows' Annual Statement 671
Public Revenue 672
Strathroy Mechanics' Institute 672
A. O. U. W 674
Base Ball Association 674
Papal Aggression 674
Presbytery of London 676
Canadian Pacific Railway 678
District Methodist Meeting 678
Loyal Orange Association 680
Sundry Notes 680
Physicians 683
Strathroy Methodists 684
West Middlesex Reform Association 685
Victoria Circle 686
Australian Population 686
Collegiate Institute Examinations, 1889 686
Scraps of Early History 688
Early Fair Premiums 691
Canadian Order of Foresters 693

CHAPTER XLII.

Exploration of Canada 695
Norse Discoverers, The 695
English Discoverers, The 695
French Settlements 696
Explorations by the French 697
Champlain 698
Treaties of Peace 700
Conquest by the English 702
Canadian Government, Early 703
Changes, etc 704
War of 1812, The 705
Confederation 706
Upper Canadian Rebellion 707

Biography 709–1076

VIEWS, ETC.

Tecumseh, the Shawanee Chief 26–27
Marquette's Map 43–44
Roman Catholic Cathedral 92–93
View on Richmond Street, London 125–126
An Old Settler 190–191
London Water-works 271–272
Pheasant Hunting 352–353
London Medical School 401–402
Hellmuth Ladies' College 451–452
A Midsummer Scene 549–550
Masonic Temple, London 663–664
Site of an Early Log Cabin 761–762
A Midwinter Scene 827–828
George T. Hiscox 858–859
By the River 909–910

HISTORY

—OF THE—

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Location and Valuation.—Middlesex County may be said to be the central tract of the Erie and Huron Peninsula of Ontario, in latitude 42° 58′ 20″, and longitude 81° 14′ 8″. In 1827, and even later, the County extended from Lake Erie to Lake Huron, and from the line of Zone Township to the line of Burford,—a tract now embracing the counties of Middlesex, Elgin, Oxford, Huron, Perth, and Bruce. In 1887 the total number of acres assessed was 758,571, exclusive of the acreage within the boundaries of incorporated towns. Including the town property, the total assessed value of real estate amounted to $24,853,322; and the equalized value of all property—real and personal—was placed at $34,223,607, being about two-thirds of the true value of the County, exclusive of London City.

Soil.—The valley of the Thames, together with the rich alluvial flats which extend from it northward to the north of the North Branch of Bear Creek, and southward nearly to the shore of Lake Erie, is remarkable for its great fertility and its luxuriant forest growth. The soil is generally clay, with a covering of rich vegetable mould, and is clothed in the natural state with oak, elm, black walnut, and white-wood trees of large size, together with fine groves of sugar maple. Toward the north of the Thames, and on the borders of Lake St. Clair, is an area of natural prairie of about 30,000 acres.

The River Thames.—Among the reminiscences of the French explorers of the 17th century, there is no distinction drawn between the estuary of this river and the mouths of the various streams which

flow into the waters connecting Lake Huron with Lake Erie; in fact, those children of faith in religion, in adventure, and in commerce, were not seeking anything diminutive in nature. The great lakes and rivers, the distant Mississippi, the far-away "Mountains of the Setting Sun," and the savage inhabitants of the unknown lands, formed the objects of their search, so that it is not to be wondered at that the pioneers of a new world left to men of later days the task of exploring the smaller rivers, lakes and mountains of the continent. In the archives of the Minister of Marine, at Paris, may be found the first chart of the country, now known as the Valley of the Thames. This chart and accompanying report was made to Louis XV's Secretary in 1744, and both were printed the same year by N. Bellin, the report going so far as to state that the river was without a rapid for eighty French leagues, and that for centuries it was known as Askunesippi, or Antlered River. On this report being transmitted to Canada, the trapper, the *voyageur*, and the adventurer directed some of their attention to the beautiful valley, and in 1745–6 the river is heard of as La Tranchée. In the latter half of the 18th Century it is called La Tranche, and on July 16, 1792, the present name—The Thames—was conferred upon it by the official act of Governor Simcoe.

Shortly after the United States cast off the bondage of trans-atlantic rule, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, one of the Irish Revolutionists of 1798, traversed this valley, accompanied by the African who saved his life after the battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C, Sept. 8, 1781, and by a few Mohawks under Brant. He it was who first described the Thames, and along its banks dwelt on the cause of liberty, against which he so recently and so gallantly fought. During the winter of 1792–3 Governor Simcoe, Major Littlehales and Lieutenant Talbot, with four other army officers, came up from Navy Hall at Niagara, halting *en route* at the Nelles' House, on the Grand River, and at the Village of the Mohawks, where Brant and a crowd of his Indians joined them, and whence they set out to La Tranche, a name hidden or stolen the year before by the chief of that very party, who now came to admire the old river under its new name. In the early part of 1793 a surveyor named McNiff was ordered to sound the river to the proposed town of Georgina-upon-Thames. He reported that the erection of two locks would leave the river a navigable one to the Upper Forks, and this report was forwarded with all due solemnity to the parties in interest, its principal enthusiastic advocate recommending its acceptance, and suggesting the prompt improvement of the river. The subsequent troubles and removal of Simcoe put a stop to public improvements, and so crippled the Government, that the rulers were well pleased to be able to cut a military road or trail to Chatham and Sandwich along the river bank or plateau, leaving the question of navigation seriously alone. The Thames may be said to form the great drainage basin for Southern and Central Middlesex, as well as for London City. The water is impure from sources to estuary, owing to this being the case; while, as

a navigable stream, it is only used within the county by a few pleasure steamboats, which ply between London and the water-works at Springbank, from June to September. In the early years of the district, grist-mills were erected along its course, and to-day a few are operated by this water-power.

Other Streams.—The Aux Sauble, in the northern and north-western townships, has played an important part in the drama of progress. This river drains an immense area, its head-waters spreading out in every direction, affording water-power to many mills, and drainage advantages to many sections.

Bear Creek, the Wye, the two forks of the Thames, and a hundred minor creeks, give a stream to almost every farm, and, with the greater river, contribute to render bridge and culvert construction a permanent local industry of no small importance.

Geology.—Middlesex has never been made the field of extensive geological exploration, although scientists have established the fact that at about the same level are found nearly the same deposits as in the country adjacent on the east and south—indicating that this section of Canada has not undergone any modern geological disturbance. In 1861–5 the country suffered from an unhealthy oil fever; but soon after men learned that this was not the region to find a great coal bed, nor yet a great oil fountain. Director Selwyn, of the Canadian Geological Survey, writing under date of June 13, 1888, says:—"About London the country is covered to a depth of more than 100 feet by sand and clay, with pebbles and boulders. Beneath these surface deposits, the whole area of the county is supposed to be underlaid by the Devonian formations—known as the Hamilton shales and the Corniferous limestone. The greater part, if not all the oil and salt wells of Ontario, are bored in these formations. At greater depths, the formations which yield the large supplies of gas and oil in Ohio would be found to underlie the whole of the County of Middlesex, and might yield similar valuable deposits. The Trenton limestone, which crops out along the north shore of Lake Ontario, from Kingston to Port Newcastle and through to the Georgian Bay, yields the gas and oil in Ohio, being reached at a depth of 2,200 feet from the surface."

Building Stone.—In November, 1843, Surveyor Cull deals very fully with the building of the jail, introducing Tristram Coates, a would-be contractor for lumber, and Garrison & Sifton, cut-stone contractors. It appears that Cull managed to cut off these men, and better still, to discover a quarry. Speaking of this quarry, Cull says:—"I stated to the Council that a valuable quarry had been discovered on the banks of the North River, about four miles from London.* That quarry is believed to contain an almost inexhaustible supply. The proprietor at first demanded as high as twelve shillings and sixpence

* F. B. Talbot thinks it is the present Barnes' quarry, six miles distant, while William McClary thinks it was taken out of Gray's quarry, on the North Branch, two concessions north of the Asylum.—Ed.

per cord. After some difficulty, an agreement was made with him for seven shillings and sixpence per cord, and five shillings per cord for quarrying." This stone is very rough, but durable. A good limestone is found in Westminster.

Sand and Gravel.—Throughout the county great sand and gravel beds exist. At the beginning of the pike roads in this section of Canada, County Engineer Talbot, unacquainted with these great deposits, suggested the building of charcoal roads; but his report to the County Council brought out the fact that heavy gravel could be found in every township. Subsequently the toll-road system was introduced, and henceforth the gravel beds of the county offered a wide field for development—particularly at Komoka, in Lobo; and at Putnamville, in Dorchester.

Oil Wells.—The Indians, it is said, used to collect crude petroleum along the Thames in early days and sell it to the pioneers, to be used for lighting purposes as well as axle grease; but Indian enterprise did not seek below the surface for this very marketable commodity; so, that for half a century the so-called oil fountains were left unexplored. During the year 1865, several oil prospectors were in the county, and every day brought an account of some new well in Delaware, Williams, Adelaide, and even London and eastern townships. In November, the Hicks' oil well was bored—266 feet—86 through sand and gravel, 80 through white lime rock, 50 through sand, and 50 through soft lime rock. At 15 feet in the white lime rock, a vein of black sulphur water was struck. On the evening of November 10th, a crevice in the soft lime rock was tapped when a flow of petroleum-impregnated water was struck, yielding 1,000 barrels per day, of which there were about three barrels of oil. In 1865, Professor Winchell denounced the statement that oil existed in any paying quantities within Middlesex County; while T. M. Reynolds, then residing at London, stated that "excellent oil springs existed above and below the Thames Forks." Reynolds based his opinion on statements made by Professor Hall, at the great oil meeting held at the City Hall, October 6th, 1865, who said that in 1846 he saw two fossils taken from the Thames at London, peculiar to the Hamilton group. The Professor was so earnest in this opinion that he purchased an interest in the Hicks' well, then being bored west of the city on the Thames. Previous to this, wild statements were made at the oil men's banquet at the Tecumseh House, which the Michigan geologist thought well to deny. At Cashmere, in Mosa; Sylvan, in West Williams, and on Poore's Farm, in McGillivray, small quantities of oil were produced.

Salt Wells.—The Onondaga rock enters Canada on the Niagara River above the falls. In Middlesex County, it is represented in the western townships—at Glencoe, Park Hill, and other places where the salt rock has been penetrated. The salt rock at Warwick was struck at a depth of 1,200 feet, and the salt stratum was pierced to a depth of 100 feet. The rock at Warwick is only 90 feet below the level of

that at Goderich, 80 miles north; 300 feet below the rock at Kincardine, 30 miles north of Goderich, and 500 feet below the rock at Inverhuron. The strata from Inverhuron to Warwick is almost identical, being limestone, white flint rock, blue shale, salt rock, and, beneath, a spongy sulphurous rock containing sulphur beds.

Fire Clay.—In almost every section of the county excellent material for brick, tile and drain-pipe manufacture exists. From the period when the first brickyard was opened on Con. 1, of Westminster, by the Griffiths, or that on Bathurst street, between Talbot and Ridout, to the present time, Middlesex cream bricks have attained celebrity; and since the introduction of the Michigan brick machine, have almost approached in excellence the manufactures of the Milwaukee, (Wis.) yards. Potter's clay is also found in some quantity, and the owners of the London Pottery now propose to use it in some wares, in preference to imported earth. The Tiffany brick machine was invented by Geo. S. Tiffany, of Tecumseh, Mich., while the machine manufactured at Park Hill, is the invention of another citizen.

Trees and Shrubs.—In the days of the pioneers, the plateau of the Thames, the eastern and central part of Dorchester and parts of Delaware, formed the pine-district. The trees were known as white pine, although in one case—Miles V. Jolly—the latter tried to set aside a contract reserving the white pine on lands purchased from the former, basing his case on the fact that the trees were not really white pine, but of some other class of the pine family. In the northern part of the county hemlock predominated; but throughout the maple, oak, elm, and all those hardwood giants of the Canadian forest attained a heavy growth. In March, 1879, a white-wood tree was cut on Donald McPherson's farm in East Williams, which yielded 6,000 feet of sawn lumber—the butt alone yielding 1,200 feet. The product brought $120.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN RESIDENTS FROM 1580 TO 1888.

Earliest Indian Residents.—The Indian, being without a literature, knows nothing of his origin. The Frenchman and Spaniard found him here, and learning from him all he did know, gave the story to civilization as an Indian legend, while treating the new-found race historically as they found it.

The Hurons, originally the Wyandots, were at Quebec in 1534, when Jacques Cartier arrived there. Later, they formed an alliance with the Adirondacks, but when the latter joined the Southern Iroquois Confederacy (about 1580), the prestige of the Wyandots began to fade, and the dispersion of the tribe over all Canada to Lake Huron followed. Early in the 16th century, they, with some Mississaugas and members of other tribes, formed a new confederacy with villages along the Thames and Lake and River St. Clair. In 1649, this new branch of the tribe was dispersed by the Southern Confederacy. The name originates in the phrase *Quelles Hures* (What Heads), applied by the French of Marquette's time on first seeing them in their new western home. During the winter of 1615–16, Champlain visited among the tribes then inhabiting the Peninsula, formed by Lake Erie and St. Clair river. The country was then inhabited by a tribe, to whom Champlain gave the name *Neutral Nation*, or *Nation de Truite;* while the whole country west was called *Conchradum*, and after the Iroquois war, *Saguinan.* The Hurons were, undoubtedly, a branch of the great Algonquin race, which, under several names, owned Ontario from the Ottawa to Lake Huron. To this Ontario division the general title of *Iroquois du Nord* was given by the French for military and political purposes. After the great war of 1649, the Otchipwas and Mississaugas moved from the South into Canada, and the victorious Iroquois of the South returned to their original homes.

The Mississaugas are first named by the French in 1620. Prior to the Revolution they moved from the Upper Lake region and Minnesota to the country east of the Georgian Bay, and in the Albany (N. Y.) Council of 1746 they were taken into the Iroquois Confederacy as the seventh nation. Charlevoix speaks of them as having villages at Niagara, on the La Tranchée and on Lake St. Clair subsequent to 1649. They were also known as Souters or Jumpers, and at the close of the eighteenth century seemed to be the sole aboriginal occupiers of what now constitutes the Province of Ontario.

Back in the beginning of the 15th century the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Senecas, inhabiting what is now the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and roaming at will over

adjacent territory, entered into a treaty of friendship, under the title "Five Nations;" and so, the Iroquois, with a few changes, such as ousting the Oneidas and taking the Aucguagas, continued to live under this treaty for nearly three hundred years, when, in 1712, the Tuscaroras came from North Carolina to join the confederacy, and were admitted as the sixth nation, since which time the name—Six Nations—has been applied, with the exception of the short period, the Mississaugas held a place in the Council. Their powerful opponents were the Delawares, Cherokees, Mohicans, Adirondacks and Hurons. The latter's power was broken about 1647 by the terrible Iroquois, while in 1653 the Erie nation was almost wiped out of existence by the fierce warriors. The Iroquois on July 19, 1701, ceded to the British all the following described tract:—

"That vast tract of land or colony called Canagaviavchio, beginning on the north-west side of Cadavachqui (Ontario) Lake, and includes all the land lying between the great lake of Ottawa (Huron), and the lake called by the natives Sahiquage, and by the Christians the Lake of Sweege (Oswego for Lake Erie), and runs till it butts upon the Twichtwichs, and is bounded westward by the Twichtwichs, on the eastward by a place called Quadoge, containing in length about 800 miles, and breadth 400 miles, including the country where beavers and all sorts of wild game keep, and the place called Tjeughsaghrondie, *alias* Fort De Tret, or Wawyachttenock (Detroit), and so runs round the Lake of Sweege till you come to a place called Oniardarundaquat."

Tribal and Individual History.—The Mohawks, one of the tribes composing the Six Nations, were adherents of the British, and in the British service during the American Revolution. They were also known by the French as *Agniers.* After the war the Mohawks crossed from their temporary home on the American side of the Niagara, and ultimately settled on a tract of land on the Bay of Quinte, purchased from the Mississaugas by the British for them. The Senecas desired that the Mohawks should live nearer to them, and on the latter expressing a desire to accede to the wish of the Senecas, the Government granted them six square miles on Grand River. Their advent to Canada dates back to 1780–1, even before the down-fall of the British force under Cornwallis. Brant commanded the whole tribe, with his cousin, John Brant, an older man, second in command. In 1783–4 the tribe wintered at Cataraqui.

Thayendinagea was the original Indian name of the chief, Joseph Brant. He was born on the banks of the Ohio in 1742, where his father, Tchowaghwengaraghkwin, a full-blooded Mohawk of the Wolf Tribe, held sway; but Soieugarahta—old King Hendrick—was the great chief whom Joseph Brant succeeded. John Brant, chief of the Six Nations, died of cholera, at Brantford, Aug. 27, 1832. He was the son of the Indian Chief Brant, who died Nov. 24, 1807, while his squaw retired to Grand River, where she also died. His annual pay and perquisites, granted him by the British for his service against the Americans, amounted to £500 annually.

John Smoke Johnson, a Mohawk chief, who aided the British in 1812–14, died in 1886, aged 94 years.

After a part of the Oneidas ceded their lands near Oneida Lake, N. Y., in 1829 or 1830, they migrated westward in charge of two Church of England missionaries—Davis and Williams. They settled near Green Bay. In 1840, the remainder of their lands was sold, and coming to Canada they purchased 5,000 acres in Delaware township, where Moses Schuyler was a chief, and Taylor Dockstader, a large farmer, in 1850. In 1871 this band numbered 641; in 1881, 688, and in 1887, 775. Their reservation comprises 5,000 acres in Delaware Township, purchased by them about 1838, and held in trust for them by the Government. Of their four schools, one is presided over by a white female teacher, and the others by natives. The Oneidas belong to the second division of the Western Superintendency, of which Thomas Gordon is agent.

The Munceys originally belonged to Pennsylvania, and were among the tribes with whom Penn's memorable, though unwritten, treaty was made. From this time until the year 1757 they lived quietly under British rule. In the series of conflicts which then took place between the English and French troops, the Munceys invariably fought under the English flag despite all overtures made to them by the French. By a treaty made between them and Sir William Johnston, commander of the British forces at Fort Johnson in 1757, these Indians were promised in return for their alliance, the protection of the "Great King George the Third" against all their enemies; that their material interests should be continuously looked after, and the possession of their lands guaranteed to them. The Indians, on their part, agreed to "rise up as one man, and assist His Majesty's arms in driving the French out of the country." It is upon this treaty, and the promises it contained, the Munceys now rely. The Munceys kept their promises, and when the Revolutionary War broke out some years later were moved by their allies to undisturbed British soil. Colonel Sir William Butler, then commanding the Royal troops, having said to them on that occasion, that King George III would replace their losses in Canada. Grants of land were made to all the friendly Indians, except to the Munceys and the Shawanees. The former ultimately settled on the Grand River, till their services were called for on the outbreak of the War of 1812, when they fought under Tecumseh. When peace was proclaimed, the claims of the Munceys (now only a remnant of a tribe) were again overlooked, but they were allowed to wander at will. Finally they settled where they now are, on land belonging to the Otchipwas, who allowed them to remain there temporarily. Some years later the land was purchased of the Otchipwas by the Canadian Government, but the Munceys have been in possession down to the present time. The reservation is about seven miles in length, forming an irregular square, and is now intercepted by two railways—the main line of the Canada Southern, and a loop line of the Grand Trunk. In 1881–2 the question of evicting the whole tribe was discussed by the Otchipwas and carried to such extremes that Half

Moon, an educated youth, was deputed to visit Philadelphia in search of evidence to sustain their claims, and the second chief of the tribe, who was also their schoolmaster, to go to England and urge them before the Queen. Half Moon, however, died, but the Quakers of the city found the records, and the delegate, Wahbunahkee, who called himself Scebie Logan, was sent to England. He is a broad shouldered fellow of five-and-twenty, a full-blooded Indian, having descended from Muncey and Mohican parents. In appearance he possesses all the most marked characteristics of the red race, including the heavy gait which appears so prominent if European costume is worn, but ceases to be apparent in Indian costume. He was educated at the Mohawk Institute at Brantford, Ontario, and was elected second chief of the Munceys in April, 1881, his selection being on account of his education which was superior to that of most Indians, and of his being a total abstainer from the destructive fire-water. Besides being a schoolmaster, he was a substantial farmer. The historic tomahawk, which was carried by their chief through many a battle, and hung in the wigwam's smoke for many a year, was to be presented to the Queen. In March, 1883, a deputation from the Munceys visited Ottawa, to ask the Government's assistance in settling their dispute with the Otchipwas. In 1886, Inspector Dingman suggested that the Munceys should be left in possession of their lands, except 498 acres. This area was to be detached in fifty acre tracts from the holdings of James Huff, Jacob Dolson, Jacob, Joseph and Scebie Logan, Nellis, Timothy, the heirs of widow Wilson, and W. Waddilove, thirty-eight acres from the lands of James Wolf, Sampson, John, and Richard Wilson, and seventy acres from James Wolf. The Indians protested. In 1871 the Munceys numbered 130; in 1881, 129, and in 1887, 125. Their single school is presided over by a white teacher.

Six families of Pottawattamies, and three families of half-breeds, who live on this reserve, are not enumerated in the census and tabular statement, as they do not belong to either of the bands owning it, although they are located on the land they occupy. These families, numbering twenty souls, make the number of Indians within the agency 1,378.

The Otchipwas, or Chippewas, are, according to Bishop Baraga, a branch of the Algonquin race. They were inhabitants of Nippissing and Lake Superior region before the historic period, and have, since that time, been associated with the Upper Lake country. The name was first given to a band of Nippercineans, and ultimately was applied to all speakers of the Nippercinean language, who, in 1649, fell back on Lake Superior before the advancing Iroquois, just as the Bone Cave Builders fell back before the Nippercineans. Their dialect was the most refined of all the Indian tongues, and won the praise of the great French students who visited their villages. Such historic names as Mudjekeewis, Wanbojug, Andaigweos, and Gitchee Waiskee were applied to the early chiefs, who kept the tribal fire burning perpetually. The first war within the

historic period was waged against the Upper Nippercineans by the Menominees, who dammed the mouth of Menominee River, and thus abolished the upper sturgeon fisheries. The war raged from 1627 to 1648 without intermission, and the feud was carried down even to 1857. Their war against the Sauks began about 1519, and continued until nearly the whole of Michigan and Canada, from Erie to Nippissing, bore marks of the strife. Nawassiswanabi succeeded the first chief of the Otchipwas of the Thames. Tomaco, the next chief of importance, was an uncle of the present Nelson Beaver, on his father's side. In 1812, those Indians served with Tecumseh against the Americans. Old Simon, Yahobance, Miskokoman, Jim Muskalonge, Kanotaing, Jim Carey or Bakakadus, and other warriors, are well known names connected with the war and with this tribe, the present Nelson Beaver being born within a half mile of Lambeth, in 1819. At this time the tribe was uncivilized, but believed in one ruling spirit who would take them west to the happy hunting grounds, where huckleberries grew, the bad Indians falling off a log into a deep river.

In 1851, the Otchipwas possessed 9,000 acres in Caradoc. At Upper Muncey or Colborne, at Old Munceytown, and at Bear Creek, on the north line of the reservation, were their settlements. The Munceys settled among the Otchipwas since the beginning of the present century, and shared in the presents annually made to the Otchipwas, but not in the annual payment of £600. At Upper Muncey, John Riley was Chief and Peter Jones was Methodist Missionary. In 1840, Rev. R. Flood was appointed Missionary at Old Muncey, and later a church house was erected there. Logan was Chief at this time.

The Otchipwas of the Thames, in 1871, numbered 470; in 1881, 483, and in 1887, 458. With the Munceys they occupy the Caradoc Reserve. The reserve is composed of the best land in the Township of Caradoc, and contains 12,095 acres. A very large proportion of the waste land belonging to this band has been leased by the Department to white farmers for a short term of years, under conditions of paying a certain rental, and improving the land by clearing it, making good fences and ditching. The work already done by these lessees has made a marked improvement. Agent Gordon, in his report of 1887, states: "There are three schools upon the reserve, all taught by Indian teachers. The attendance at these schools is not so numerous as could be wished. Indians are careless, and often indifferent in sending their children to school. The teachers state that they have done all in their power to get the children to attend, but with indifferent success. The three Indian teachers are very exemplary men; one of them is head chief of the band, another is chief of the Indians of Ontario, chosen at the last meeting of the Grand Council, and the third teacher was lately head chief of the Munceys of the Thames. The new Council house upon the Reserve is just finished, and appears to be a very fine building indeed. It is built of brick with stone foundation, and is 60 by 35

feet. Much credit is due to the contractor for the manner in which the work was done. The Church of England and the Methodist Church of Canada have also each a mission on this reserve. Dr. Sinclair, of Melbourne, is their medical adviser, and appears to be very attentive to them. The Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, under the able management of the Rev. W. W. Shepherd, continues to do good work. The children in school and in the workshops are making very good progress."

Indians of 1812.—The Council of Petagwano, now Point Edward, was held about 1775. The question which the British agents placed before this Council, "Which should they help, American or British?" was discussed. They had been in council six days, but could not agree, so that they sent for the great prophet and chief of the Hurons—Wemekeuns. This chief was grimly grotesque. Large and powerfull as he was, Providence endowed him with three noses or sets of nostrils—a small nose on each side of the centre one. On arriving he stepped into the centre of the Council, and, addressing the warriors, said:—"My brothers, the Great Spirit tells me that we poor Indians had best keep silence, for the Keshemokomon (Big Knife, or American), will drive us away beyond the Rocky Mountains. These beautiful forests will not be our home. It may be you and I will be gone to the happy hunting grounds of our fathers, but these things will surely come. The Americans fight for themselves and the British for their King. The Americans are few, but they can fight for themselves, and have a great advantage; they will drive the English back over the great waters, and will fight to the last. So there is no hope for us. Remain in peace. The Great Spirit has spoken." This chief was known to the early settlers along the river. He reached the age of 125 years and his wife 101 years, they being the parents of fifteen children.

Border Incidents.—In 1813, the Indians of the Western and London Districts held a great council on the St. Clair River, at which it was decided to capture and kill all American sympathizers on each side of the river. A friendly squaw gave the alarm, and the greater number fled to Detroit; but King, an Englishman, who settled in Canada, did not think they would harm him; but next day, he and a man named Rodd, husband of old mother Rodd, were shot and killed —the Indians not approaching near enough to recognize them as Englishmen. Among the savages engaged in this affair were Old Salt, Black Foot, Wapoose (the medicine man), and Wawanosh, who died at Sarnia about 1878. For those miscreants the British erected houses in 1828 near Sarnia, building material and shingles being purchased from Burtch, of Port Huron. At Marine City, and, indeed, along the American bank of the St. Clair River, the settlers suffered much during the War of 1812–14. Families were marked out for Indian vengeance by the British on account of the older boys being in the American

army, and it was common for a mother and her children to hide in the willow groves for weeks. The tragedy at Bunce's Creek, a few miles south of Port Huron, points out the manner in which this war was conducted in Western Canada. A party of five soldiers started from Fort Gratiot to row to Detroit. A company of Indians under Tawas, a quarter-breed, was at this point awaiting them, and, when the soldiers appeared, hoisted a white flag to decoy them. The troops, unfortunately, rowed toward the creek; but when close to the river bank, the Indians opened fire, killing four of the men, leaving the fifth to sink or swim in the river. He saved himself, however, and, after many hardships, returned to Fort Gratiot. The Indians made life along the border so unendurable that all the families, except Mrs. Harrow's, moved to Canada, and swore allegiance to the British; but many returned after the defeat of Proctor on the Thames.

The half-breed Magee commanded the Indians during Major Mulir's occupation of Detroit, or from the surrender of Hull to the arrival of Harrison. At times the Indian captain would be so drunk regular troops would have to remove him. Whether drunk or sober his power over his dusky command was remarkable, and it is said that Magee's terrific yell (he had a voice like a lion,) would gather round him all the savages, as a bugle call would gather the regular troops to Mulir's quarters. During the year ending in October, 1813, a number of Americans were killed along the border, and it required the greatest care and vigilance on the part of the British commanders to check the Indians, as well as their own troops, in their murderous designs on border women and children, who had moved into Canada, and taken the required oath of allegiance. The original instruction to the savages to annihilate the Americans was, however, carried out by them, as far as it was possible. In 1812, and for years before, the Shanaway Indians resided on Big Bear Creek, making camps up that creek and the Thames, from March to October, and spending the winters near Lake St. Clair. There were five sons, who were all British warriors. One of them named Megish was killed at Lundy's Lane by Capt. Chesby O'Blake, who was mate of a brig lying at Newburyport, who, being blocaded by the British, tied up his ship, and, with his men, joined Scott's brigade.

Nimecance, or Lightning, a son of Kioscance, served under Patrick Sinclair, commander of the British garrison at Pine River, now St. Clair City, Mich. In 1817 this Indian was 105 years old, and still attended to his corn fields, four miles south of the Port Huron Custom House. He died about 1824, aged 112 years.

His father, Kioscance, was chief of the Otchipwas, in their wars against the Wyandots and Six Nations. His fleet was so extensive, that it covered the old broad St. Clair from Point Edward to Walpole Island. Nicholos Plane, chief of the Sarnia Indians, is a great grandson of old Kioscance. His tribe was known as the Rapid Tribe, whose village was about a mile north-east of the present town of Point

Edward, prior to their removal to Fort Gratiot, after their incursion into the Erie country.

Okemos, the nephew of Pontiac, and head chief of the Otchipwas, was born in Michigan in 1763. In later years he performed feats of valor for the British at Sandusky, which won for him the name of being the greatest warrior and chief of his tribe. He, with Manito Corbay and sixteen other warriors, was afterwards sent out by the British Commandant at Detroit to reconnoitre as far as the British rendezvous at Sandusky. They ambushed a party of mounted American riflemen, but suffered so terribly from the charge which followed, that they would not join Tecumseh in 1812. Okemos died in 1858, with a name known from Sandusky to Niagara and Detroit.

The half-breed, John Riley, who in early years resided at Port Huron, but made his home along the Thames, Bear Creek, and Aux Sauble, was a great hunter. One Sunday, while walking in the woods with a boy, he discovered a large log in which some animal was living. He said to the boy "Abscoin, hashapun" (John, a raccoon). The boy entered, but came out with great speed, crying "Moguash, Moguash" (a bear, a bear). Riley drew his tomahawk, and when the bear's head appeared buried the weapon in his brains, thus obtaining 400 pounds of bear without intentionally breaking the Sabbath, of which he pretended to be a strict observer.

Kumekumenon, or Macompte, although residing for years on the western border of Lake St. Clair, exercised much influence over the Indians of Western Canada until 1816, when death relieved him of power. His sons—one bearing the same name, and one Francis—moved to Lakeville, Mich, in 1830. The latter, with Truckatoe and Kanobe, was subsequently an important man until the westward movement of the tribes. Kanobe moved to Canada in 1827.

Shignebeck, a son of Kioscance, was 109 years of age at his death in the thirties. Ogotig, a daughter, lived to see 107 years; old mother Rodd, who died in 1870, on the Sarnia reservation, was 104 years old, while Onsha, a third son of the chief, reached a very old age.

Old Wittaniss was a sub-chief among the remnant of the Hurons in 1776. About that time he assisted the British, and during the war of 1812 was one of their Indian allies.

Tipsikaw, who left the St. Clair region for the west in 1837, was a brave of great speed and a celebrated wrestler.

Negig, an Indian Chief, who died in 1807, was one of the best known Indians in the St. Clair District.

Kishkawko, a desperate Otchipwa, served in the War of 1812.

Among the Indians who traversed this western section of Canada, and, indeed, claimed parts of Michigan, were Black Snake and his son-in-law Black Duck. Like the half-breed, John Riley, they considered themselves Americans, but were friendly to the British Indians. On one occasion, the Canadian Indians visited what is now Port Huron, to hold a feast or picnic. Whisky was plentiful, and with it

they were eloquent speakers. Among the Britishers was a brave from the Aux Saubles, who boasted of his war career in 1812-13, and told the number of American scalps he had taken during the war. Black Duck listened, and when the speaker had finished, addressed him thus: "You are a great brave; you have killed many Americans; you have taken their scalps. The Americans you killed were my friends, and you will kill no more." Black Duck buried his tomahawk in the boaster's brain, and the feast ended. At this time and for years after, the Indian wigwams were chinked with moss—some capable of sheltering twenty persons. Deer was plenty: the present Nelson Beaver killed over 2,000 in his younger days, and often furnished London with venison to supply all demands.

In March, 1828, a youth named Petit set out from Port Huron to search for an Indian hunting party, under Tawas, who were in Canada all winter. Others had set out before this, but failed to meet Tawas. In this search he was accompanied by one armed Indian, who had, some years before, murdered his squaw, where Sarnia now stands, and hid the body in Black River at Port Huron. The two proceeded to Sebewaing, and, following the lake's Canadian shore, they reached White Rock. Next day they discovered Tawas and his band in a sugar camp, which they had selected on account of the stream close by affording plenty of fish. The Indians had a number of brass kettles of various sizes, which had been presented to them by the British Government. He purchased from them 500 marten skins, at one dollar each, but did not buy the large quantity of coarse furs which the band had collected.

A young Indian named John Seneca, of the Muncey tribe, was induced to go to the United States during the war. There he was compelled to enter the army, and was subsequently killed. His father, Peter Seneca, believed a resident of Mt. Brydges guilty of leading his son away, and treasuring up revenge, attacked the young man in September, 1870.

In April, 1887, the Hallelujah Band, of Moraviantown, visited Munceytown, and on the 23rd, a similar band was organized there, with Chief W. J. Waddilove, captain of the men, and Phœbe Waddilove, captain of the women, with Peter Jones, lieutenant of the first, and Frances Wilson, of the second band.

Nelson Beaver, chief of the Caradoc Reserve, was sixty years connected with his tribe up to 1881. Among the agents of whom he speaks highly were Froome Talford, who succeeded Col. Clinch; Agent McKenzie followed Clinch, and in 1878 Agent Gordon took charge. In 1881, the "order system" was roundly denounced, and ultimately abolished.—*(Vide Sketch of Nelson Beaver.)*

When Robert Summers was keeping the old McFadden House, at London, about 1849, an Indian approached from York street, while the chief, Nelson Beaver, came down from Dundas street. The two Indians met at the corner, but Nelson's salutation was not understood, as

Indian No. 1 proved to be an Oneida. Beaver said to him:—"What are you saying? You're a blacker Indian than I am, and yet you can't speak Indian. You're a fool. Can you talk anything?" The query led to a quarrel; both Indians took off their blanket rolls or budgets, but the moment the *argumentum ad hominem* was to be made, Beaver picked up his roll, and, running over to the crowd on the hotel piazza, cried out, "Didn't I fool that Indian, eh?"

Indian Churches and Missions.—The Missions of the Canada Wesleyan Conference among the Indians were instituted in 1822, two years before the Missionary Society was formed at Grand River, Brant County, Ont., with Rev. Alvin Tory, preacher. In 1828, a mission among the Otchipwes, Oneidas and Munceys of Caradoc and Delaware was commenced, the membership being 15, increased in 1873 to 123. Thomas Hurlburt was preacher from 1828 to 1833 inclusive; Ezra Adams, 1833–4; Solomon Waldron, 1835–40; Peter Jones, 1840–3; with D. Hardie in 1843; C. Flumerfelt in 1844; Sol. Waldron, 1845; Peter Jones, 1846–48; Abram Sickles being assistant from 1843 to 1870, with the exception of a few years; Samuel D. Rice, 1849; Samuel Rose, 1850–5, with John Sunday and A. Sickles, assistants; James Musgrove, 1856–62, with Chase, Sickles and Matt. Whiting, assistants; Francis Berry and Sickles served from 1864 to 1866. In 1860, the Mount Elgin school was placed in charge of Reuben E. Tupper, and the mission in charge of Peter German, both of whom served until 1870. A year later, the school and mission work were reunited, with James Gray in charge. He was succeeded in 1872 by Ephraim Evans and Allan Salt, who were the preachers in 1873, the membership being then 141. The Muncey Indian Mission of the Methodist Church of Canada was presided over from 1874 to 1880 by Thomas Cosford. Allan Salt assisted in 1874; Samuel Tucker, in 1875–7; Abel Edwards, in 1878–80; W. W. Shepherd and A. Edwards, in 1881–3, while Abel Edwards and W. W. Shepherd served in 1884, at the time of the second Methodist union.

In early years the old Indians arranged many, if not all of the marriages; later the young warriors arranged matters with the girl, and later still, even in this day, a system of promiscuous living together was introduced, not over one-half of the number at present availing themselves of the marriage ceremony. In fact, in Nelson Beaver's early years, girls did not run at large; but the matter of inter-sexual honor has now almost disappeared, and white children are also very common.

Rev. Ezra Adams, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, joined the following natives in marriage during the years 1834–5:

Sept. 1, 1834—James Thomas, to Peggy; Seneca Jack, to Polly Beaver; Henry Maskanoorgaand, to Eliza. Nov. 12—Talbut Chief, to Margaret Wabesenasequa. Dec. 2—James Tunkey, to Margaret. Feb. 15, 1835—George Peter, to Ohpetapowqua. Feb. 1—James Egg, to Matilda Quawi. Feb. 1—James Kewaquam, to Polly Ohnahpewanoqua. Sept. 1, 1834—John Maskanonge, to Jane Stagway.

The following record by Solomon Waldron, minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Munceytown, was made in 1836; David Sawyer, being a witness in each case:

Jan. 3—John Tomico, to Elizabeth Half Moon; Isaac Dolson, to Electa Tipic Kises; Polly Quaitloop, to John Dolson. Feb. 10—Joseph Deertail, to Nancy Loon. May 3—Waginge Bond, to Nancy Caleb; John Beaver, to Hannah Elmore; John Beaver, 2nd, to Eliza Rishekains. July 17—John Quaitloop, to Polly Bean.

Abram Sickles, an Indian minister, made the following returns in October, 1850:

May 14, 1848—David Lunduff, to Margaret Shallo, of Delaware. Dec. 21—Daniel Ninham, to Margaret Doxdater, of Delaware. Jan. 21, 1849—Nicholas Nicholas, to Mary Ann Williams, of Delaware. June 17—Bapdist Sumner, to Nelly Schegler, of Delaware. June 17—Abram Schegler, to Susannah Williams, of Delaware. June 19—John Bread, to Mary Island, of Delaware. July 10—Charles Bateman, to Mary A. Ewerren, of Caradoc. April 14, 1850—Peter Alvarn, to Margaret Andone, of Delaware. Oct. 13—John Nicholas, to Margaret Elem, of Delaware.

His certificate reads as follows:—"I certify that the above marriages were performed by me within the period included between the first and last on the list; and that my not having made the returns within a year after the first was solemnized, arose from my ignorance of the law—being an Indian and not long resident."

The principal Munceys, who were members of the English Church in 1847, were Henry C. Hogg, catechist; Mrs. Hogg. J. Wampum (Kachnakaish), interpreter; Mrs. Wampum, Ann Johnston (Ainhahwooky), Capt. Wolfe (Weirchawk), Phœbe Hank (Aishkunkg), Mary Hank (Tahtapenawh), David Hank, Abram Hoff, Wm. Waddilove (Shapaish), John Smith, Mary Delaware (Waimlaish), Moses Shuyler, Mary Wilcox (Papatahpahnelaiky), David Bear (Maquah), Thomas and Nancy Wahcosh.

In 1851, Rev. R. Flood was appointed to the Muncey Mission. In 1859–60, Rev. A. Potts presided over the English Church at Munceytown. H. C. Hogg's name appears as an incorporated member in 1857. In 1861–2, Rev. R. Flood took charge of this and the Delaware Church. In 1865, Rev. H. P. Chase was appointed over St. Paul's, at Muncey, and St. John's, at Chippewa. In 1869, Zion Church, of the Oneidas, was established. In 1885, Rev. A. G. Smith took charge of the three Indian Churches.

The Oneida Methodist Mission was part of Muncey until 1871, when William Cross was appointed preacher. The Oneida Indian Mission of the Methodist Church of Canada succeeded the Wesleyan Mission in 1874, with William Cross preacher. In 1877, Elisha Tennant took charge; in 1879, Benj. Sherlock; in 1880–3, Erastus Hurlburt, with A. Sickles; in 1884, E. Hurlburt at Muncey, with John Kirkland and Sam. G. Livingstone at the College.

Mount Elgin Industrial Institution may be said to date back to 1845, when Peter Jones collected moneys in England and Scotland,



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANEE CHIEF.

and had his Indians contribute also. In 1847–8, the buildings were erected, and in 1849 the Institution was opened, with Rev. Dr. Rice, Superintendent. Since that time the names of Methodist ministers, connected with the Institution and Mission, are named in the history of the Mission. In June, 1887, W. W. Shepherd, present Principal, reported favorably of this school.

Loyal Orange Lodges.—In connection with the churches and schools, there are a few Loyal Orange Lodges, the members of which parade on every 12th of July with band and regalia. As a rule, fire-water is freely used on the occasion; but the Lodges, after all, compare very favorably with those of their white brethren. The tribes have also an agricultural organization and an annual fair.

Indian Statistics.—On June 10, 1857, an act was assented to providing for the gradual civilization of the Indians and the removal of all legal distinctions between them and other subjects. The expenditures on account of Indians in 1886-7 amounted to $53,604.90 for Ontario and Quebec; $6,038.01 for Nova Scotia; $6,049.08 for New Brunswick; $2,135.26 for Prince Edward Island; $61,076.40 for British Columbia; $1,072,397.67 for Manitoba and the North-west. The tribes represented now in Quebec and Ontario, with the receipts credited up to June 30, 1886, are given as follows: Otchipwas of Sarnia, $200,755.87; Otchipwas of Thames, $77,332.61; Munceys of Thames, $2,805.09; Oneidas of Thames, $662.89; Moravians of Thames, $167,018.70; Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, $6,806.90; Otchipwas of Walpole Island, $74,648.60; Batchewana Indians, $4,468.40; Otchipwas of Beausoleil, $59,748.80; Otchipwas of Nawash, $367,753.08; Otchipwas of Rand, $54,895.44; Otchipwas of Saugeen, $289,852.91; Otchipwas of Snake Island, $25,972.61; Fort William band, $14,148.28; French River band, $928.67; Garden River Indians, $36,761.85; Henvey's Inlet Indians, $7,561.05; Lake Nippissing Indians, $29,829.50; Manitoulin Indians (unceded), $2,530.36; Maganetewans, $582.57; Mississaugas of Alnwick, $80,033.84; Mississaugas of Credit, $120,423.49; Mississaugas of Rice Lake, $22,831.04; Mississaugas of Mud Lake, $38,231.38; Mississaugas of Scugog, $11,895.69; Mississaugas of Bay of Quinte, $134,924.98; Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin, $117,794.94; Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, $61,357.59; Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, $50,917.64; Ojibbewas of the Mississauga River, $4,695.49; Parry Island Indians, $45,365.26; Serpent River Indians, $3,004; Six Nations, $915,988.30; Shawanaga band, $8,691; Spanish River Indians, $3,058; Thessalon River Indians, $13,278.91; Tootoomenai and band, $963.30; Whitefish River Indians, $3,939.46; Wyandots of Anderdon, $24,969.17; Abenakis of St. Francis, $4,158.36; Abenakis of Becancour, $1,279; Amalecites of Isle Vest and Viger, $5,799; Golden Lake Indians, $21; Hurons of Lorette, $26; Iroquois of Caughnawaga, $8,271; Iroquois of St. Regis, $31,271; Lake St. John Indians, $1,397; Lake of Two

Mountains Indians, $1,260; Mississaugas of Upper Ottawa, $3,041, and River Desert Indians, $40,379.

The territory over which the supervision of Indian affairs extended in 1862, consisted of what is now embraced in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which then composed the old Province of Canada. The Department now exercises control of Indian matters from the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic, to British Columbia, on the Pacific Ocean.

The number of Indians who, according to the Report for the year 1863, were then under the care of the Department, was 19,181. The census returns published with this report show that the Indians of the Dominion of Canada number approximately 128,000 souls. The number of reserves occupied by the various bands of Indians of the old Province of Canada in 1862 was fifty-six. In the seven provinces, and in the North-west Territories, and in the district of Keewatin, there are at the present time 1,147 Indian reserves; while in British Columbia additional reserves are being assigned to the Indians of that province, as the work of the Commissioner appointed to allot the same proceeds.

According to the report for the year 1863, there were thirty schools in operation for the instruction of the Indian children. In 1887 there were 198 schools in operation.

Indian Trails.—In the days when Ontario was solely in possession of the native tribes, well defined routes of travel existed between their several noted summer camps, as well as between their winter towns. There were several practicable routes for the traders to reach the upper lake region. The original and best known one was by the Ottawa River, Nippissing and Georgian Bay, which, though long and hazardous, was the principal channel of intercourse between Western Canada and the Lower St. Lawrence; the second was by the Trent River to Lake Simcoe; the third was from the present site of Toronto to Lake Simcoe; the fourth was from the head of Lake Ontario, the Grand River to Lake Erie and (La Tranchée) Thames River to Lake St. Clair, and the fifth by Niagara. The latter route was seldom chosen, owing to the savage character of the New York Indians, as well as the rough character of the route. So soon as Upper Canada was organized for the purposes of Government, two great highways were established—Yonge and Dundas streets; and from this beginning the modern system of roads spread out.

CHAPTER III.

OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENT.

Retrospection.—When the pioneers came for the first time to the Indian camp grounds along the Thames, they beheld spread out before them, as far as their vision could reach, one of nature's most beautiful panoramas—a land which gave promise, through the perfection of its natural resources, of a future that some day would become excellent in every detail of civilization, if not celebrated in the annals of history. That condition, then so dimly foreshadowed, has at last been realized. Scarcely eighty years have passed by, and the scenes that then held the forms of the wilderness, now move onward to the notes of the plowman's whistle, the faithful call of domestic animals, the constant whirling sound of busy machinery, the shrill notes of the locomotive, the laborer's song, and school children's happy shouts. Less than eighty years ago wild flowers bloomed in countless profusion and variety on these lands, and the sons of civilized life had scarcely invaded the precincts of the great wilderness; now all is changed. The whole country teems with the fruits of industry and peace, and thousands of happy families dwell in happy homes. What a marvellous transformation! The country is aged already, so precocious has been its development.

First Settlements in the County.—Who were those white travellers who first entered the forests to carve out a home? They were Americans, driven from their country by the sentimental grievance which the new Republic created. In the deep Canadian woods they had time for reflection, and, within a decade after settlement, their studies took shape, and again they are found among the soldiers of the Union they once deserted.

Delaware is credited with the first settlements made, in what now constitutes Middlesex County. Ethan Allan (son of Ebenezer), and Jasper Crow (his brother-in-law), two Americans, who fled from their country rather than serve it, located their gardens along the Thames, and for some years resided there. During those years the glory of the young Republic floated as a vision before them, so that when the Union required new troops for a new war, Allan and Crow were among the very first to answer the call. In 1812, Allan bid farewell to his Canadian home forever, and was followed by Crow, who left his wife and family the farm which he had improved. *

Ebenezer Allan, to whom Governor Simcoe granted 2,200 acres, in Delaware, in 1793, for his services in leading the Indians against

* The story of the two men, and of the father's motley family, belongs to the history of Delaware Township, where it is given.

the Americans, in 1775–81, sold, within seven years, his grant for £3,000, and Delaware entered on its career of prosperity. In 1797, the Springers came, followed by the Woodhulls in 1798, and then a steady tide of immigration filled the county.

The first settlement of the eastern townships was made in 1794, the following letter giving the story of the pioneers :—

INGERSOLL, Nov. 5, 1888.

Mr. William McClary :—Your card received, and in reply, as William is a noted name, I will give you some facts. My grandfather's name was William Reynolds. He and Major Ingersoll, who was a resident of New York, came to Canada in 1773 (1793), and applied to Governor Simcoe, who resided at Niagara, for a grant of land in the Township of Dorchester, to my grandfather, and in Oxford to Mr. Ingersoll, providing each would cause fifty settlers to come into the township ; and the following year moved into Dorchester, which would be 1774 (1794). He was not able to get the required number of settlers. The Governor withdrew his offer and gave my grandfather 1,000 acres, and each of his children 200 acres He then had five boys and two daughters. The same year my father was married to Sarah Stevens, of Burford, and settled in the township next his father, and helped to build a saw-mill near where a flouring-mill (Cartwright's) now stands. At that time there was not a white man, save his employes, in the township. My brother David, who now lives in Petrolea, was the first white child born in Dorchester. Mr. Seth Putnam moved into the township six years later. It would take me several days to give a full history of the hardships, they being surrounded by Indians camps ; would further say I now hold the old crown deed to my grandfather, and I know these dates are true.

Yours, very truly,

J. S. REYNOLDS.

Other Prominent Settlers.—There is another pioneer of this district whose name finds mention in almost every chapter of the general history of Middlesex. His advent to, and life in, the Erie country — mysterious and eccentric — seems like a provision of Providence; for it required just such a character to win from the impoverished hearths of Wales, England, Scotland and Ireland, the bone and sinew able to cope with the wild country, which he determined to open up. Thomas Talbot, born at Malahide, Dublin Co., Ireland, in 1771, was Colonel in the 24th British Regiment at Quebec, in 1790, and in 1791 was appointed aide-de-camp to Governor Simcoe. In the latter's letter of Feb. 11, 1803, he states that young Talbot accompanied him into Upper Canada as his confidential secretary. Four years after this (1795) he was ordered home to join the 5th Regiment in Flanders. Simcoe recommended him to Lord Hobart, Secretary of the Colonies, and begged for him 5,000 acres of land, as a resident field officer, to be located in Yarmouth Township, and the remainder of that township to be reserved for him, and granted to him at the rate of 200 acres for each family he may locate thereon—50 acres to be given to such family, and 150 acres held by himself. The Governor stated that young Talbot's plan was to introduce himself to the body of Welch and Scotch, who arrived in New York in 1801, and win them over to colonize Yarmouth, as well as to help him in the cultivation of hemp, for which the township was so well adapted. The recommendations of

Simcoe were carried out, and further grants of 618,000 acres made, but South Yarmouth, having hitherto been purchased by Col. James Baby, and the north part by the Canada Company, Talbot failed to obtain his first selection. He came, nevertheless, and located at Port Talbot, Dunwich Township, May 21, 1803, where he felled the first tree that day. Long Point, 60 miles eastward, was the nearest settlement. He was accompanied by George Crane; six years later came John Pearce, Backus or Backhouse, Mrs. Story, and Col. L. Patterson (from Pennsylvania), who, in 1810, were joined by Wm. Davis, Daniel Rapelge, Moses Rice, Benj. Wilson, John Mandeville, and in 1809 by the Burwells. Col. Talbot observed the terms of his grant closely; but out of the 150 acres of every 200 granted as bonus for placing a family on the quarter of 50 acres, he was willing to sell 100 acres for £6 9s. 3d. The point chosen by him for a house is less than eight miles westward of the heights at Port Stanley. As is related in the history of London, he, next to Lord Edward Fitzgerald, was among the first English-speaking explorers of the district, of which London is the commercial centre.

In speaking of this location, and its most distinguished owner, Mr. Grant says:—"From the lookout at Port Stanley we can discern, seven or eight miles westward, Talbot Creek, and the spot where this military hermit renounced the world of rank and fashion, and entered the wilderness, there to abide with brief intermission for nearly 50 years; the spot also where, after a stormy life, he now peacefully lies, listening to the lapping of the lake waves upon the shore. Talbot was two years younger than Arthur Wellesly, the future Duke of Wellington, and while still in their teens, the young officers were thrown much together as aides to Talbot's next relative, the Marquis of Buckingham, then Viceroy of Ireland. The warm friendship thus formed was kept up to the end of their lives by correspondence and by Col. Talbot's secular visits to Apsley House, where he always found Wellington ready to back him against the intrigues of the Canadian Executive. Through Simcoe's influence Talbot obtained, in 1803, a township on the shore of Lake Erie; the original demesne grew in half a century to a principality of about 700,000 acres, with a population of 75,000 souls. There was an arcadian simplicity about the life of these pioneers. The title-deeds of the farms were mere pencil entries by the Colonel in his township maps; transfers were accomplished by a rubber and more pencil entries. His word of honor was sufficient, and their confidence was certainly never abused. The anniversary of his landing at Port Talbot, the 21st of May, was erected by Dr. Rolph into a great festival, which was long kept up in St. Thomas with all honor. Immediately after this brief respite the hermit would return to his desolation, in which there was an odd mixture of aristocratic hauteur and savage wildness. The acquaintances of earlier life fell away one by one, and there were none others to fill the vacancies. While creating thousands of happy firesides around him his own hearth remained

desolate. Compassion was often felt for his loneliness; his nephews, one of them afterwards General Lord Airey, of Crimean fame, attempted to share his solitude, but in vain. Then his one faithful servant, Jeffrey, died. The recluse had succeeded in creating around him an absolute void, for no account is taken of the birds of prey that hovered about. Wellington, his first companion and last of his friends, was borne to his tomb in the crypt of St. Paul's, amid all the magnificent woe of a State funeral. Three months later poor Talbot also died. It was the depth of winter and bitterly cold. In the progress of the remains from London, where he died, to the quiet nook by the lake-shore, the deceased lay all night, neglected and forsaken, in the barn of a roadside inn. * * * What was the mystery in this lonely man's life? * * * Charlevoix's description of this Erie shore had cast a spell upon him."

During the Talbot era the ways of the country were primitive indeed. He maintained a peculiar rule. No one was considered by him his equal, and the settlers who had gathered round his woodland castle were as unfamiliar with him after forty years' acquaintanceship as at its beginning. New men, however, came on the scene, and innovations on feudal customs were spoken of. Men came to work amid the forests—not to bow to another man. A new system was gradually built up, and within a few years a body of independent yeomen had their own society and constitutions without consulting the hermit Colonel. Thomas Meek, the night turnkey of the county jail, who came to reside in Port Stanley in 1818, relates "that during mid-winter and Christmas time, he had often yoked in the oxen, and on a rough 'bush-whacker' sleigh, had taken half-a-dozen farmers' daughters and their sturdy sweethearts for a ride over the rough forest road. These were occasions for the outburst of unusual hilarity, and the girls laughed as loudly as their lungs permitted, without the slightest fear of disturbing the nearest settler, several miles away. And if Jack Chopper did squeeze Mary Baker, and perhaps get a philopena on the girl next to him, nobody talked about it, or thought any the less of either John or Mary. In another cabin, that looked out upon nothing but leafless trees, the old settler took down the thumb-marked family Bible, and read the story of our Saviour's birth in the little Nazarene village, but beyond this, necessity limited their festivities to the minimum."

It is said that on account of the absence of the annual almanac, some of the old settlers actually forgot the days of the month, and either let Christmas slip by without knowing it, or celebrated the event in the middle of December or away along in January. But who could blame them if they did? "Why, we didn't care a fig about the day of the week or month," said this silver-locked old pioneer, "and the wolves howled around the house as loudly on Christmas Eve as any other night in the year. What we wanted was to get these big trees out of the road, and then go in for fun and keeping track of dates

afterwards. When London, or 'The Forks,' as it was then called, had assumed all the importance of a village, parents, bent on the purchase of some toy to fill the home-made stocking of the little girls and boys, thronged the corner store and the Court House square with the same enthusiasm that they crowd Dundas and Richmond streets to-day. It was, in fact, a great night among the villagers, and, in Westminster and London townships, was looked upon as the best time in the year for a rollicking party. And those were parties of the real old brand, too."

Squire Matthews, in his reference to London, states that Dennis O'Brien kept a little low building where O'Mara Bros. had their pork packery on West Dundas street, in 1881; while McGregor kept an equally small tavern close by. Geo. Goodhue, about this time, had a small store on the 1st Concession of Westminster; and there was also an ashery and dry goods store. Before those houses were established, the settlers had to go to Five Stakes, near St. Thomas, to Hamilton's store, on Kettle Creek, where he made them pay 75 cents per yard for factory cloth. Wheat was only worth 37½ cents per bushel, and for it they would receive goods or black salt, but no cash; there was no cash. This black salt was made out of lye and ashes. Mr. Matthews made tons of it, burning up log piles on purpose to obtain ashes. This was hard work, but necessary to obtain cash, as cash was necessary to buy leather and salt. When they had a barrel ready they would start for Kettle Creek with wagon and oxen; a trip that occupied thirty hours then, if they did not camp out at night. Crossing the Thames was a dangerous proceeding even then, and the Squire has seen oxen, wagon, barrels and driver swimming that river.

Pioneer Mails.—Daniel Springer settled in Delaware in 1797, and soon after was appointed postmaster, this being the only office between Sandwich and Burford, or in a distance of 160 miles. In 1816, an office was established at McGregor's Creek, Chatham, with Wm. McCrea, master. Two Frenchmen, the Souggnay brothers, strong and very energetic men, carried the mail from Sandwich to Toronto once a month, while Wm. McGuffin, a short Irishman, carried the mail from Delaware to Burford. Mail for Westminster or London had to be called for at Delaware; but about 1825 mail (newspaper) was left at Nathan Griffith's Hotel, in Westminster. Prior to the establishment of the London office, Capt. Thomas Lawrason kept the office in his small store, 120 rods east of the bridge, on the London and Byron road; then came Ira Scofield, who was the first postmaster at London. John Harris filled the office later during Goodhue's suspension. In these old times a payment of six shillings was often demanded for the delivery of some loving message from beyond the ocean, while smaller sums were charged for letters from America, as the settlers then styled the United States.

The postmasters in 1831 were Charles Berczy, at Amherstburg; Joseph Defried, of Bayham; Geo. Goodhue, of London; John

Bostwick, of Port Stanley; F. L. Walsh, of Vittoria, and R. McKenny, of Yarmouth. The rates of postage were four and a-half pence, not exceeding 60 miles; sevenpence, not exceeding 100; ninepence, not exceeding 200, and twopence for every additional 100 miles.

In 1839, J. P. Bellairs was postmaster at Amiens, where one mail was received every week; J. R. McKnight, at Bayham; W. Merigold, at Beachville; W. Whitehead, at Burford; Wilson Mills, at Delaware; Wm. Sparling, at Ekfrid; J. Matheson, at Embro; R. Brown, at Kateville; G. J. Goodhue, at London; I. Adamson, at McGillivray; A. Meyer, at McKillop; N. Eagles, at Middletown; G. Gibbs, at Mosa; Thomas Wallace, at Norwich; J. H. Cornell, at Otterville; C. Ingersoll, at Oxford; John Burwell, at Port Burwell; A. Jenkins, at Port Dover; J. Bostwick, at Port Stanley; M. Burwell, at Port Talbot; J. Cowan, at Princeton; E. Ermatinger, at St. Thomas; D. Campbell, at Simcoe; J. N. Daly, at Stratford; Joseph Patterson, at Tyrconnell; Thomas Jenkins, at Vienna; S. McCall, at Vittoria; A. McClellan, at Walsingham; C. R. Nixon, at Warwick; T. S. Short, at Woodstock.

London Neighborhood in 1818.—Thomas Webster, writing from Newbury, Dec. 5, 1878, speaks of London as he saw it sixty years before, thus:—"In the summer and fall of 1818 the people commenced crossing the river a half-mile below the Forks, by means of a canoe kept by one Montague, or by fording when the water was low. The travellers would halt at Montague's Flats, afterwards called Kent's Flats (west of the North Branch), to refresh themselves and their cattle. The forest along the banks had a grand and imposing appearance, and especially so on a fine evening when the setting sun cast its mellow rays on the deep green foliage of the trees on the elevated landscape, or on the tinted leaves of every hue, in the fall of the year. At such times the scene was grand beyond the powers of description. The writer sat down at his first London camp fire in company with his father's family and Thomas Belton, March 18, 1819, on the Townline between the Gore of London and Dorchester, nor far north of where the Grand Trunk R. R. crosses the bridge at the Townline road. I visited the Town plot in quest of game, and the Forks in quest of fish. The ground on which the city is now built, was then covered with a dense, dark forest; north of Dundas street, and in some places south of it, was a thick pinery. Behind where the old barracks were built, and on the rising land north of the old fair grounds, and off the little stream, then called English's Creek, which runs into Lake Horn, was a heavy growth of oak, maple, and beech; while down in the direction of the railroad station was hard wood mixed with pine; more especially so to the east. In the vicinity of Strong's hotel was a narrow, deep, swamp, running toward the old tanneries west of the railroad station. In some places the small brush wood stood very close and was covered with creepers and vines, often presenting a very annoying obstruction to the eager hunter. Along the banks of both

rivers the wild plum, hawthorn, crab-apple, and grape, grew in abundance. The waters were literally swarming with fish, and the eddies were often covered with wild ducks. In the brush might be heard the drumming of the partridge, the calls of the magnificent wild turkey, or low breathing of the timid deer or less welcome growling of the black bear, the screeching of the wild cat, the hooting of owls, and the terrific howling of packs of ravenous wolves, whose unharmonious chorus frequently made night hideous. The Indians in large numbers used to encamp at the forks of the river. They navigated the rivers with their bark canoes, and roamed through the forest. London and its surroundings was then and had been for generations, the Indian's favorite hunting ground; but a change was at hand. The poor redman and his family had now about nine years grace. The white man was to come with his axe, and the forest about the Forks, as well as at other places, was to melt away like snow; the game to depart, and the whole scene to change. Long lines of buildings now raise their stately fronts where then stood the wigwam, and where the primeval forest then towered; busy men and women with pale faces now traverse the streets. There the Indian then tracked his game through the deep woods amid silence and solitude; but now he, too, like the deer, has nearly vanished from the land."

The Court House and Gaol, at Vittoria, near Long Point, having been destroyed by fire, it was thought desirable that the new buildings should be erected in a more central position. The district was very large. London being nearly the central point between its eastern and western boundaries, a struggle for the location of the new buildings here commenced. Mayor Schofied, Edward Allan, Talbot and others pushed the claims of London, and won. A considerable portion of the town plot, at the forks, was immediately surveyed into half acre lots, to be granted free to all mechanics who would clear off the lot, and erect thereon a frame house 18x24 feet, one and a-half story high. Mr. McGregor put up the first house; others followed, and within a few weeks a small frame house was built, for court-room and prison, and the first court held therein in January, 1827.

A Wolf Story.—In other pages reference is made to the hunting exploits of Abraham Patrick, and other pioneers, as well as to the Indian hunters. Here, however, is given a quaint story of an adventure with a wolf, by men who were not hunters, and knew comparatively little of the wild animals which then inhabited the forests. Hiram Dell tells the following story:—"I caught another very large wolf about half a mile back in the woods, and he brought the trap clear up to the barn, but being unable to climb the fence, he sought shelter under a log-heap, where I found him. I called to a neighbor to bring his trap and dogs, as I had a wolf in a log-heap. He and other neighbors, with their wives, were soon on the ground to see the fun. One neighbor set his trap, and, crawling into the log heap, placed it on one of the wolf's feet; then the animal was drawn out.

The dogs attacked him, and it would have done you good to see the fur fly. When the wolf had one dog down the other two were on his back. He would then let the under dog go, and take another one down; still, the dogs had the advantage, as there were three of them, and the wolf had two traps attached to him. After awhile the wolf laid down, and when the dogs would come near he would snap at them. My neighbor said, 'I will soon fix him so he cannot bite the dogs!' and, getting a stick, placed it on the wolf's neck, so as to give the dogs a chance to take him by the throat. In doing this the stick broke, and the neighbor fell with his head on the wolf's head. Both were terrified. The neighbor's wife's scream scared the wolf, and, perhaps, the husband, for he made the fastest move in getting away he was ever known to make in his life. I ultimately shot the animal, which stood three feet high, and weighed over one hundred pounds."

Colored Settlers and Visitors.—The Wilberforce Colored Colony was located near Lucan, in the thirties, by friendly Quakers of Ohio, and thenceforward Canada became the Mecca of the slaves. The settlement of refugee slaves along the Thames, from London to Lake St. Clair, dates back to 1849, when the underground railroad was first conceived in the United States. Between the years 1856 and 1859, this remarkable railroad, without rails, conducted large numbers of negroes into this western district. It is related that in January, 1859, the famous John Brown set out for Canada with twelve refugee slaves, and on March 12, that year, arrived here with them, three or four of whom reside still along the Thames. During the trip from Missouri, the famous abolitionist had many adventures, one of which, known as "The Battle of the Spurs," gave Brown a decisive victory.

A Refugee Chapel and Alms House were established at London by the Colonial Society, of which the Rev. I. Hellmuth had charge, and by other methods the plan of driving the States to civil war was forwarded here; while the refugees were fairly treated.

John Brown at London.—In May, 1858, John Brown, with his abolition lieutenants, T. H. Kagi and A. D. Stevens, resided in Canada, passing their leisure hours at London or Hamilton, and their working hours at Chatham,—drafting the constitution of their proposed provisional government for the United States. Toward the close of the month, an abolitionist, then in Congress, advised Brown that his plans were all exposed, and he at once returned to Kansas. About this time, Pat Devlin, of Missouri, applied the term *Jayhawks* to Brown and his followers, and the name soon came into general use.

Early Marriage Laws.—Among the aborigines, prior to the coming of the French, and among the tribes which did not at once become associated with the religion of the great missionary fathers, marriage was a simple affair—the dusky maiden flying to the wigwam of her lover from her parent's lodge. Wherever the Recollet or the Jesuit had established a Mission, the case was changed, for both the

red and white people within range felt the necessity of religious ceremony. In July, 1620, the first marriage ceremony, that of Guillaume Couillard, to Guillmet Hébert, was recorded in the first register of the first French Parish. On Oct. 7, 1637, Jean Nicolet married Marguerite Couillard, at Quebec, a daughter of said Guillaume and Guillmet Couillard.

In later years, when the British obtained power here, the regimental chaplain was looked upon by the troops and Protestant settlers as the proper person to administer the ceremony; but the chaplain was not often present, and so the duty devolved on one of the officers of the garrison. This was the rule at the Niagara Post, and, indeed, wherever the British troops formed a garrison. Simcoe's Parliament, held at Newark (Niagara), in 1793, took cognizance of this state of affairs, and passed a law to validate all such marriages. At this time there was not one Protestant clergyman (in what is now Ontario), so that this act confirmed all marriages performed by magistrates, colonels, adjutants, or regimental surgeons. At this time, also, persons living farther away than eighteen miles from a Church of England minister, were permitted to apply to a neighboring Justice of the Peace, who would, for a one shilling fee, give public notice of the intended marriage, and then unite the couple according to Church of England form. In 1798, ministers of the Church of Scotland, Lutheran or Calvinist Church, were allowed to celebrate. Such ministers were bound to appear before six magistrates to prove their ordination, and take the oath of allegiance, before they could solemnize marriage, and were further required to have one of the parties to the marriage prove that he or she was a member of his particular church for six months prior to date set for the marriage ceremony. This act, as well as that of 1793, provided for the record of all marriages with the Clerk of the Peace; but evidently made the Church of England its own recorder. In 1821, marrying without the publication of banns, was made a criminal offence.

In 1831 another act was approved, providing for the confirmation of marriages performed up to that time by magistrates, military officers or clergymen, who acted under authority of the former acts. The early system is fairly exemplified by the following formal document, bearing date April 8, 1823, which tells the interesting little legend :—" Whereas Alphonso McKnight, of the Township of Woodham, and Margaret Standon, of the Township of Middleton, are desirous of intermarrying with each other, and there being no parson or minister of the church within eighteen miles, &c., &c., I declare them legally joined, &c."

An account of the marriage of Thomas Carling, affords another good example of the legal requirements of pioneer time. In October, 1820, this settler introduced to his new home, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Routledge, of the same township as his wife. Previous to the consummation of this interesting ceremony, notice of a novel character had been given. There were no marriage licenses readily

obtainable in these days, and the bond was written on paper and tacked to a tree by the roadside. This was rendered necessary in consequence of the absence of ministers of the Gospel, and the rite was performed by Col. Burwell, J. P., and Squire Springer, of Delaware. The marriage thus recorded is said to have been the first of any two white persons in the Township of London, north of the Thames. The identical beech tree on which the notice of the bond of union between Thomas Carling and Margaret Routledge was tacked, still stands on Lot 20, or what is generally known as Quaker Wright's Hill, in London Township.

Prior to 1831, the Church of England and Church of Scotland ministers, with Lutheran and Calvinist ministers (the latter only for a few years), were the only clergymen who could legally celebrate marriage in Upper Canada. In that year the privilege was extended to Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Menonites, Tunkers, Moravians, and Independents, so that the great reservation of the Church of England was, so to speak, parcelled out among dissenting bodies. It must be remembered, however, that under treaty rights, the Catholic missionaries and secular priests could administer the sacrament of matrimony in their districts. During the days of religious intolerance, Elder Ryan, Rev. S. B. Smith, and Elder Sawyer, all Methodists, were accused of marrying persons without legislative authority, and so fled the country or were tried for the misdemeanor. In July, 1818, a Methodist Irishman named Henry Ryan, was indicted for marrying Benj. Davis and Hannah McPherson, without first having obtained permission from the English Church authorities. This crime was such a serious matter seventy years ago, that the "gentlemen magistrates" sent the unfortunate preacher to jail to await the judgment of the Assize Court.

On May 31, 1814, five persons were appointed to issue marriage licenses for Upper Canada. The agents for issuing marriage licenses in 1839 in the Western Peninsula were John Harris, of London; Wm. Cosgrove, of Chatham; John Burwell, of Port Burwell; Murdock McKenzie, of St. Thomas, and Alex. Wilkinson, of Sandwich.

The Moravians of early days never selected a wife—no chance was given them. God was their great designer, and to him they left the choice. The manner in which their God made the selection was crude indeed. One of the missionaries brought forth a cylindrical tin case; in this he placed bark or paper slips, with the names of all the male candidates for matrimony. Another missionary brought forth a similar tin case, in which were tickets, each bearing the name of a marriageable girl. Number one case would be thoroughly shaken up, when the missionary would extract a ticket and read the name aloud. Number two case was similarly treated and the girl's name called out; both tickets would then be examined and witnessed, the nuptials proclaimed, and the wedding banquet spread.

The Roger Bates' memoir, in the Dominion Library, brings up

memories of old-time marriages. "The mode of courting in those days," says he, "was a good deal of the Indian fashion. The buxom daughter would run through the trees and bushes, and pretend to get away from the lover; but somehow or other he managed to catch her, gave her a kiss; and they soon got married, I rather think, by a magistrate. Time was too valuable to make a fuss about such matters. In preparing for the journey to the magistrate's house or cabin, they generally furnished themselves with tomahawks and implements to defend themselves, and to camp out, if required. The ladies had no white dresses to spoil, or fancy bonnets. With deer skin petticoats, homespun gowns, and, perhaps, squirrel skin bonnets, they looked charming in the eyes of their lovers, who were rigged out in similar materials. I have heard my mother say, that a magistrate, rather than disappoint a happy couple who had walked twenty miles, made search throughout the house, and luckily found a pair of old English skates, to which was attached a ring. With this he proceeded, and fixing the ring on the young woman's finger, reminded her, that, though a homely substitute, she must continue to wear it, otherwise the ceremony would be dissolved."

Pioneer Cabins.—The log cabins of the pioneers were designed by circumstances. The first builders of such cabins in Ontario were exiles from the New Republic, who knew all about such structures; for then, in the North Atlantic States, cabins were the rule rather than the exception. They were raised by members of the family, and usually all the adult males of a settlement would be present to assist in adding another home to the few in the wilderness.

How natural to turn our thoughts back to the log-cabin days of this section, and contrast with the present. Let us enter this cabin dwelling. With reverence we bow the head in presence of this relic of ancestral beginnings and pioneer battles with the wilderness. There is the wide hearth, with back-log remains, in whose deep recess a school might play hide-and-go-seek and count the stars through a chimney, as through a great telescope. Ah, long ago, how many sat 'round the cheerful fire listening in awe to the communal story-teller as he spoke of ghosts and giants, and wise-men and witches, and to the visiting hunter, whose tales of wolf, and bear, and Indian, would make the listening family hold their breath and their hair stand out like porcupine quills. There, hanging on the old crane, is the tea kettle, and the pot of all work. The shovel and tongs stand in their accustomed places, and the andirons are still there; above hangs the rifle; here is the spinning wheel; there is the loom, a pine table white as snow, a dresser with rows of pewter plates, some wooden cups and relics of a long list of china ware, strings of dried apples and poles of drying pumpkins, with a few puncheon seats complete the main hall. In a curtained corner is mother's bed; while a rude ladder leads up to an

NOTE.—The early marriage record, instructive on account of the number of names and dates given, has been separated from this chapter, and appears elsewhere in this volume.

attic where the children sleep. Hail! old cabin; never again shall such happiness exist as blessed your builders and sustained them in the wilderness. Many of those spirits, who led the way to teeming wealth and sunny prosperity, though dead, live again. Many of the *dramatis personæ* of the prelude have disappeared; but the drama is still on the stage, and will appear thereon until humanity ceases to exist; when the heavens refuse light. The actors, singers, columbines, and spirits of the past are playing on far away boards; but their songs and acts are repeated by others, and out of the darkness new foot-lights are advanced, new shades, new scenery, new dress—all things new. But the hard hands that prepared the way for fruitful fields, for cities and towns, and churches and schools, and all other evidences of pronounced progress, are folded away in mother earth, leaving us in possession of material wealth, and teaching us the lesson when, where and how civilization was introduced into this wilderness.



CHAPTER IV.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In this chapter the story of the beginning of the various churches, now represented in the county, is told, and their establishment sketched, leaving the history of their progress to be given in that of the townships, cities or incorporated towns, where such organizations exist to-day. In a civilized country the Church is generally contemporary with settlements, and for this reason the chapter holds the next place to that dealing with the first occupation of this district by white people.

The Catholic Church—The Catholic Church in Upper Canada dates back to 1615, when four missionaries came with Champlain. One, at least, was a Recollet priest, Rev. Joseph Le Caron, and he it was, who, in 1615–16, accompanied the Governor in his tour round Canada, *via* the Ottawa, Nippissing, Georgian Bay, and the chain of lakes and rivers, from Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence, *via* Lake Simcoe. He is said to have established a Mission near the foot of Lake Huron. Eight years after, Father Nicholas Veil and Brother Gabriel Sagard traversed the same district, and in 1634 the Jesuit fathers, Breboeuf and Daniel, established a Mission on Lake Huron shore among the Hurons, with whom they travelled from Quebec, where the *Hures* were visiting. The Abbe D'Urfe and venerable Dolliere de Kleus, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, established their Mission at the Bay of Quinte about this time, and still later, the Chapel on Lake Huron, where la Riviere Aux Saubles was founded, and, it is said, another at the Straits, just north of Sarnia, about the time Fort St. Joseph was established, where the village of Fort Gratiot now stands. In June, 1671, De Courcelles sent messages to the Indian Missions in Ontario advising them of his approach, and in 1673, Frontenac was received by the Abbe D'Urfe, and the chiefs of the Five Nations, at the Bay of Quinte.

In the second decade of this country, Edourd Petit, of Black River, discovered the ruins of an ancient building on the Riviere Aux Saubles, about forty miles from Sarnia. Pacing the size, he found it to have been 40x24 feet on the ground. On the middle of the south or gable end, was a chimney eighteen feet high, in excellent preservation, built of stone, with an open fire-place. The fire-place had sunk below the surface. This ruin had a garden surrounding it, ten or twelve rods wide by twenty rods in length, marked by ditches and alleys Inside the walls of the house a splendid oak had grown to be three feet in diameter, with a stem sixty feet high to the first branch. It seemed to be of second growth, and must have been 150 years reaching its

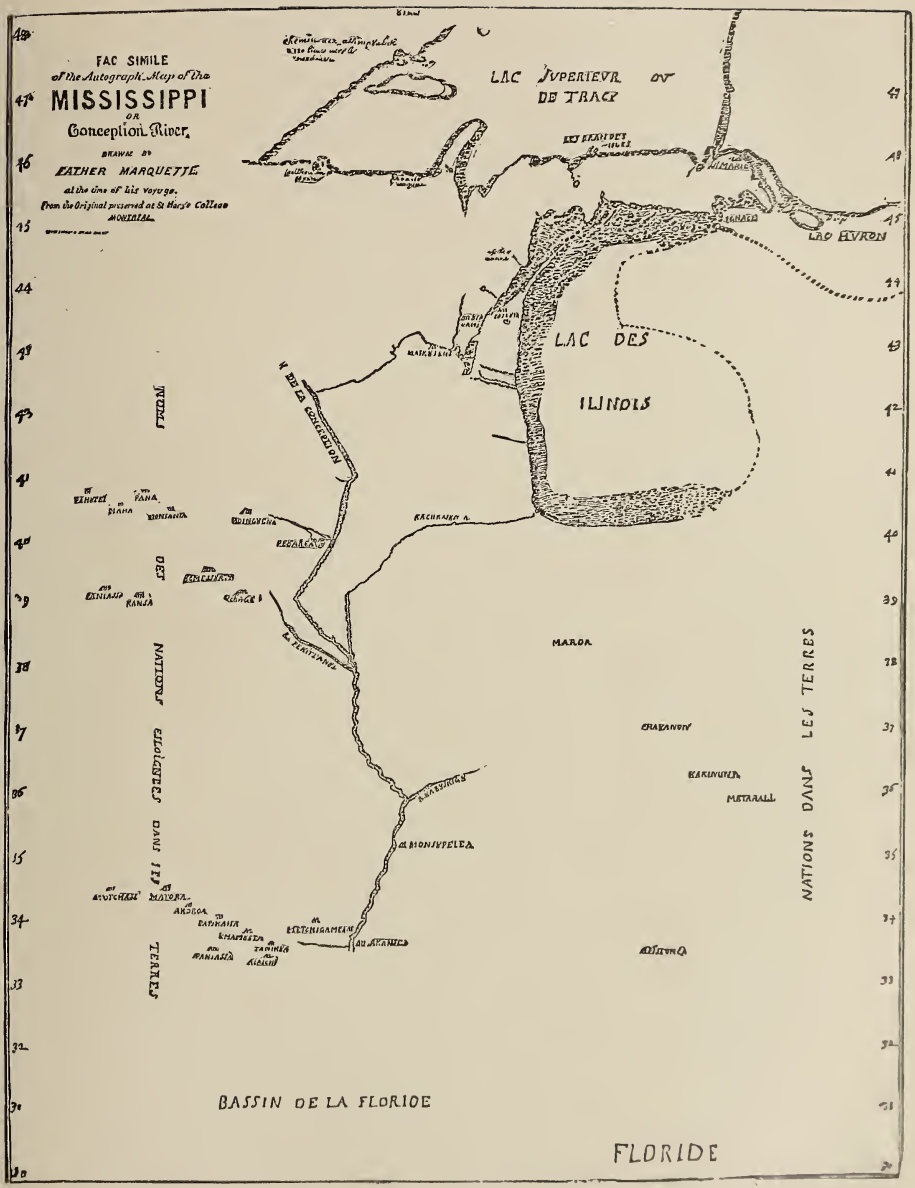
proportions, as seen in 1828–9. Onicknick, an aged Saguenay chief (84 years old), told Petit that a white man built the house at the time his great-great-great-great grandfather lived, and that white people lived then in all the country around, who sold every article for a peminick or dollar. Onicknick also stated that the men were not French; but beyond this, he could not give any testimony more than the ruin conveyed.*

On the Wye River, north of Penetanguishene, at old Michilimackinack and other places, permanent or temporary missions had been established prior to the beginning of the eighteenth century; while the great mission at Ogdensburg or Soegasti was established in 1748 by Abbe Picquet, "The Apostle of the Iroquois."

Early in the eighteenth century can be found traces of regularly appointed Catholic missioners among the Otchipwas and white settlers along both banks of the St. Clair River, over a century after the Reverends Dollier and Galivree visited the locality—1670–1, who are said to have made a stay at the Champlain Mission opposite Fort Gratiot, or in that vicinity. In 1786, Nelson Roberts, who visited the Red River country that year, reported having seen a priest among the Indians of the Black River and St. Clair, and recorded this report on his return to Montreal. Assistant Surgeon Taylor, U. S. A., writing in 1871, from Fort Gratiot, says:—"The location of the Recollet mission in this vicinity is uncertain. According to Bell's History of Canada, it was an important one, and known as Ste. Marie. As the Jesuits had one also of the same name located among the Hurons at the head of Georgian Bay, it would seem that some confusion has arisen in relation to these missions, both as to their importance and position. Judge Campbell is of the opinion that the Recollet mission was located on the present site of Sarnia."

In 1728, the Mission at Pointe de Montreal was founded by Pere de la Richardie. Prior to this date, for twenty-six years, the Mission of St. Anne, at Detroit, existed. In 1733, a church building was erected at Sandwich, but within the succeeding decade another house was erected on Bois Blanc, sixteen miles down the river, with Pere Potier in charge; but in 1747, the founder of the Mission, at Pointe de Montreal, returned, and rebuilt the Church of 1733. In 1757, he accompanied a band of Hurons to their selected hunting grounds, in the neighborhood of where Tiffin, O., now stands; but the following year settled among the Illinois, in which nation he died in 1758. The present church of Sandwich dates back to 1760, when the Mission was established. Father Potier, who resumed charge in 1757 of the Huron Church, continued pastor there until his death in 1781. Father Hubert succeeded, who served this Parish and that of St. Anne's until 1788, with Father Frechette assisting. About 1789, Rev. F. X.

* Of course, a statement of this kind should be taken with due allowance for error. The building could not have been erected so far back by any whitemen, except French missionaries or adventurers. Onicknick was mistaken as to the lapse of time.



MARQUETTE'S MAP.

Dufaux was appointed pastor, and served until his death, Sept. 12, 1796. Other priests succeeded. In 1803, the Parish of St. Peter, on the Thames, and one at Malden, were established, with which the names of Rev. T. B. Marchant and his assistant priests, with those of Pere Badin and Father Angus MacDonnell, were connected for many years. In 1820, Father Besrinquet arrived from Quebec, and erected a small church building on Walpole Island. On his leaving for the Lake Superior county, Father Sagelle was appointed, and in 1833, the celebrated Austrian, Father Vizoiski, took his place.

The founder of the English-speaking congregations in Ontario was a man of rare power, physically and mentally. His life is a part of the history of the Dominion, and for that reason a synopsis of it is given here. Bishop Alexander McDonnell was born in Glengary, Scotland, in 1760. In his youth it was a penal offence to attend a Catholic school, even as it was to preside over or support one, so that his classical education had to be obtained at Valladolid, Spain. In 1790, he returned to his native country with the order of priesthood, and went to work to re-establish the proscribed religion among his people in the northern Parish of Badenoch, and in the city of Glasgow. That the law and narrow bigotry of those days countenanced this action, is the greatest testimonial to his zeal and accomplishments. This Scottish priest joined Lord McDonnell's regiment of Glengary Fencibles, and served against the patriots, winning victories by Christian methods, and saving the desperate people from cruelties, such as other regiments inflicted. Through his influence this Catholic regiment was recruited in Scotland, and the second Glengary Fencible Regiment was raised in Canada to repel the American invasion in 1812. Bishop McDonnell came to Canada as a priest in 1804, was consecrated Bishop of Kingston in 1822, and died in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1840. His body laid in St. Mary's Church, Edinburgh, until 1862, when it was brought to Kingston, where it rests in the Cathedral. In 1804, there were only two Catholic priests in Ontario, one of whom deserted his mission that year, and the other would not leave his district of Sandwich, so that, in fact, the great Bishop at one time travelled throughout Ontario visiting his co-religionists, among whom were many U. E. Loyalists.

The Catholic Church clergy of 1831, were Rev. Joseph Fluett, of Amherstburg, and Rev. Joseph Crevier, of Sandwich and Rochester. The venerable Bishop McDonnell, of Glengary, is said to have visited the London district once or twice during this year. The Catholic clergy in London and Western district in 1839, were Rev. M. R. Mills, of London; Edmund Yvelin, of Sandwich, and Augustin Vervais, of Amherstburg. In 1843–56 the Jesuit fathers, Point, Choue, Duvanquet, Chazelle, Jaffre, Menet, Tevard, Grunot, Mainguy, and Conilleau, attended this large mission field, and after them came the bishops and priests who have built up a great diocese of over one hundred churches.

The history of the Church within the County of Middlesex dates back to 1833–4, when the old log house of worship was erected on the corner of Richmond and Maple streets, and dedicated by Father Downie, of St. Thomas, in 1834. For a decade the Catholic people of London were visited by priests from Toronto, St. Peter or Sandwich, such as Father Schneider, the Apostle of the Huron nation.

Rev. M. R. Mills was appointed pastor of St. Thomas, June 6, 1843, his district embracing the townships of Yarmouth, Southwold, Malahide, and territory adjacent on the east as well as other parts of the Diocese of Toronto, to which pastors were not appointed. In September Bishop Power visited St. Thomas and London, and on the 20th extended the former mission so as to include concessions 7, 8, and 9, of Westminster. In December, 1844 Father Mills was appointed to attend the townships of Westminster and London, this appointment being made about one year after the Bishop's visit. In 1847 is found the name of Rev. P. O'Dwyer; in 1849 that of Rev. John Carroll, and on April 19, 1849, of Rev. Thadeus Kirwan. On June 29, 1851, Bishop De Charbonnel, of Toronto, confirmed 130 persons at London, and 85 at the church of St. Lawrence. In 1854, Rev. P. Crinnon presided over the parish. Rev. Mr. Carroll, named above, was, in 1885, the oldest priest in the United States. He was born in Maryborough, Ireland, June 30, 1798; came to America in 1817; was ordained at Quebec by Bishop Edmund Burke, June 29, 1820, and served the Church in Canada until 1869, when he was removed to Chicago, Ill.

The Diocese of London was erected February 21, 1856, and on the 29th day of that month the Papal Bulls were addressed to the Rev. Peter Adolphus Pinsonneault, Priest of the Society of St. Sulpice, Montreal, naming him first Bishop of the new See. Bishop Pinsonneault was born in the year 1815, and made his studies in the College of Montreal. There also he took the ecclesiastical habit, but proceeded to Paris to complete his theological studies. It was in that city that he was raised to the priesthood in 1840. Returning to America soon after his ordination, he served the Church for many years in Montreal, and was consecrated there May 18th, Trinity Sunday, 1856, and was installed Bishop of London June 29th following, the record being signed by Armandus, F. M., Bishop of Toronto; John, Bishop of Hamilton; T. T. Kirwan; Edward Bayard; Louis Musard.

The new bishop found little in the London Town of 1856 with which to be satisfied, and so urged the Church authorities to transfer the Episcopal See to Sandwich, and a brief agreeable to his views was issued February 2, 1859. For some months prior to this date Bishop Pinsonneault was visiting in Europe—Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton, being Administrator from September 19, 1858, to the spring of 1859. In May, 1857, the title of Vicar-General was conferred on Rev. P. Point, Superior of the Jesuits of Sandwich, and on Revs. J. M. Soulerin and J. M. Bruyere, of Toronto. When Bishop Pinsonneault retired in 1867, the latter was appointed Administrator of the Diocese,

which position he filled until the installation of Bishop Walsh at Sandwich, November 14, that year. The official record of that ceremony of installation bears the signatures of the Bishops of Hamilton and Kingston, and of Geo. Baby, Mayor of Sandwich, besides those of the following clergy:—J. M. Bruyere, V. G, Sandwich; J. F. Jamot, V. G., Toronto; Conilleau, S. J.; Michel, S. J.; Dean Crinnon, P. D. Laurent, Amherstburg; B. G. Soffers, St. Anne's, Detroit; G. Limpens, Detroit; R. Ouellette, Director College of St. Hyacinthe; E. B. Kilroy, Sarnia; James Farrelly, Belleville; F. P. Rooney, Toronto, and Jos. Bayard, of Sandwich.

In January, 1868, the new bishop removed the Episcopal residence from Sandwich to London, and on the 15th of November, 1869, procured from the Propaganda a decree making London once more the Episcopal See of the Diocese. Bishop Walsh was on his accession to the See of Sandwich confronted with many grave difficulties. The Diocese was involved in debt to the extent of $40,000, for which enormous liability little or nothing could be shown. What resulted? From 1867 to 1885 no less a sum than $952,798 was raised for Diocesan purposes; since increased to over $1,500,000. Throughout the Diocese church buildings, worthy of Him to Whom they are dedicated, are to be seen on every side; while in the centre rises a temple that would do credit to a city of one million of people. Referring to Father Coffey's sketch of the Catholic Church of London, published in 1885, Rev. E. R. Stimson, of the English Church of Toronto, in his "History of the Separation of Church and State in Canada," says:—"From it can be obtained a very fair apprehension of the progress made by Catholics in this part of Canada, unaided by anything but fidelity to their cause, and willing, faithful hearts. Contrast the past with the present—voluntaryism, with the endowed pulpit from which have proceeded warnings since it first received preachers!" The history of the churches, orphanages, hospitals, convent schools and colleges of this Diocese would make a large volume, reading like romance, while real beyond measure.

English Church in Canada.—The first clergyman of the English Church was Rev. John Ogilvie, D. D., a British army chaplain, who accompanied his regiment to Fort Niagara in 1759, when the French lost that position. He died in 1774 while pastor of Trinity Church, N. Y., and was followed in Canada by Rev. John Doughty, in 1777, immediately after the English Churches in the American colonies were closed by the American authorities. He was missionary at Sorel in 1784, having previously served in Canada as Chaplain of the King's Royal Regiment of New York.

The first Protestant clergyman, who can lay claim to the title of being a resident pastor, was the Rev. John Stuart, a son of one of the early Irish settlers, of Harrisburg, Pa. Although his two brothers joined the American army, Mr. Stuart sympathized with the British, and so thought it prudent to leave the States. In September, 1781,

he was in New Brunswick, and in 1783, at Montreal, and in 1785, at Cataraqui. In 1789 he was appointed Bishop's Commissionary, for what is now Ontario. His death took place in 1811, at Kingston, Canada.

Rev. Robert Addison came in 1790, as a missionary from the Society for Propagating the Gospel. He was army chaplain for a short time at Niagara, and a visitor among the Grand River Indians. Added to this, he speculated in lands, and for thirty years, prior to 1823, was Chaplain of Parliament. Rev. Mr. Pollard came in 1791, and later, Rev. J. Langhorn, who returned to England at the beginning of the troubles of 1812, so as to escape the Americans, of whose "blood-thirsty disposition" he entertained strange ideas. The first English Protestant Church was erected at Kingston in 1793. In 1792, however, the Protestants and Catholics worshipped in turn in Navy Hall, or the Council Chamber there. The second English Church building in Ontario was that at Belleville, 1819–20, presided over by Mr. Campbell, which was used up to 1858. Rev. John Cochrane and Rev. John Grier may be named among the old pastors of that old church. In 1793, Rev. Dr. Jehosaphat Mountain was sent out from England as first Protestant Bishop of all Canada, with his See at Quebec. At that time his church claimed but five clergymen in the whole of British North America.

The ministers of the Church of England, in London district, in 1831, were Rev. M. Burnham, St. Thomas; Rev. F. Evans, Woodhouse, and Rev. E. J. Boswell, London. In the Western District were Rev. R. Rolph, of Amherstburg; Wm. Johnson, of Sandwich, and T. Morley of Chatham. In 1832, Rev. Benj. Cronyn was appointed Rector of St. Paul's, London, while Rev. D. E. Blake was placed in charge of the Adelaide Church, the congregation there being formed that year. On July 12, 1836, a letter from the Governor's Secretary informed the magistrates that five ministers of the Church were then established in the district.

Rev. Mr. MacIntosh, the first English Church minister in this vicinity, presided at Kettle Creek or St. Thomas, and, in early years, held services in Wm. Geary's barn on Lot 14, Con. 5, London, whose wife, Miss Jones, herself the daughter of an Irish Protestant minister, was always ready to welcome such gospel messengers. In 1829, Rev. E. N. Boswell came to take charge of London, and established St. Paul's parish.

Under date January 16, 1830, Mahlon Burwell writes to Rev. Edward J. Boswell, minister of London:—"The receipt of your favor respecting the want of a house in which to perform Divine service, and requesting permission to use the Court-room, is acknowledged. The magistrates instruct me to inform you that, as the Court-house is the property of the district, erected for the only purpose of accommodating His Majesty's Courts of Law in the administration of justice, they do not conceive that they possess the right of granting you your request."

In April, 1831, the Court granted permission to Rev. Mr. Boswell to hold Divine service in the house intended for a public school house at London; later the order was rescinded. In 1832, Rev. Benj. Cronyn was appointed Rector, and in 1835 a small frame church was built near the present custom-house. This was burned in 1844, and a new building soon took its place.

The ministers of the Church of England in London District, in 1839, were Wm. Betteridge, of Woodstock; D. Blake, of Adelaide; M. Burnham, of St. Thomas; Benj. Cronyn, of London; Richard Hood, of Caradoc; T. Petrie, travelling missionary; John Radcliffe, of Warwick; J. Rothwell, of Ingersoll. In the Western District were J. O'Meara, of Sault Ste. Marie; Hugh H. O'Neil, travelling missionary; T. B. Fuller, Chatham; Fred. Mack, Amherstburgh.

The Anglican Churches of 1842–3 were St. Anne's Kateville, and tenth concession buildings in Adelaide, the Caradoc Church, the Delaware Church, St. Paul's at London, St. John's in London Township at Arva, and the church at Strathroy.

In the report of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, made in 1842–3, it is written that the donations of land in the London District to the Church amounted to 1,877 acres, of which J. B. Askin gave 46; H. L. Askin, 35; Col. M. Burwell, 1,096; Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, James Givens, G. J. Goodhue, L. Lawrason and John Williams, 100 acres each, and T. Phillips, 200 acres. Penny's grant of 100 acres to the Church at Wardsville and smaller grants in Westminster and London Townships are unnoticed.

Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, speaking July 17, 1851, on the prosperity of holding land for church purposes, said:—"It did not send him into a man's vineyard to steal his grapes, or a man's farmyard to milk his cows." Rev. J. Winterbotham, in reply, pointed out that church lands were not always used for the purposes granted, and said:—"I refer now to my brother from London, who managed to get an act passed through the Provincial Parliament for the sale of his glebe there. I asked him whether $2,500 was not realized by the sale of that glebe. When a transaction of this nature is seen to take place openly, * * * is thus made a matter of speculative sale to feed the grasping avarice of those who claim credit for great disinterestedness, then it is time for Parliament to interpose." In 1853 the British Parliament authorized the Canadian Parliament to vary, or repeal the provisions of the Reserve Fund, and apply the proceeds to any purpose, but not to reduce the annual salaries, then paid to ministers of the English and Scotch churches, during their lives. This permission drew from "The Lord Bishop, Clergy and Lay Delegates of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Province of Canada West, in Synod assembled at Toronto, Oct. 26, 1854," a strong protest, but the Canadians overlooked this and an act was passed in accordance with the British act, and, in 1855, the Lord Bishop Strachan asked his ministers to commit their claims to the Clergy Reserve Funds. John Hillyard Cameron

was given power of attorney, by several of such clergymen, to commit their claims, and in March, 1855, his list of clergy and amount to be paid each was approved by Bishop Strachan. In this list the names of Revs. D. E. Blake, Michael Boomer, C. C. Brough, A. St. G. Caulfield, H. G. Cooper, Ben. Cronyn, R. Flood, John Kennedy, W. Logan, J. W. Marsh, T. W. Marsh, A. Mortimer, A. Lampman, all connected with Middlesex, occur. The commutation moneys paid to the clergy of the Diocese of Huron in 1855, exclusive of Messrs. Blake and others who were not here then, amounted to $219,685.52, and this payment did not incapacitate any of them from earning the same, or large annual salary, from their congregations.

The first report of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Huron, was presented June 22, 1859. In 1857 the western division of the Diocese of Toronto was so far endowed and preparations for the organization of a new diocese so far proceeded with, that the Governor-General approved the election of a Bishop; and in July of that year, Rev. Benj. Cronyn was chosen and consecrated October 28, 1857. In 1858, Hon. M. Foley, M. P., was entrusted with the Bill of Incorporation, to carry it through the House of the Assembly; while G. J. Goodhue introduced it in the Legislative Council. Success waited on their efforts, and on July 24, 1858, the Diocese was incorporated. Bishop Benj. Cronyn, son of John Cronyn, of Kilkenny City, Ireland, was born there in 1802; he won the degree of B. A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1821, and of M. A. in 1824, together with the Regius Professors' prize of that year. In 1825 he was created Deacon, and in 1826 was ordained at Quam, Ireland. After a six years' curacy in Longford County, where he married Miss Bickerstaff, of Lislea, he came to Canada in 1832, and was appointed Rector of St. Paul's, London. In 1857, Huron Diocese was established with Rev. Mr. Cronyn, first Bishop. His death took place here September 22, 1871.

Among the clergy of 1878, who were in the Diocese at that time, were the following named, the date of their connection with church work in the old Diocese of Toronto, and their stations being given:—

Wm. Bettridge, B.D. (Canon), 1834, Strathroy; M. Boomer, LL.D. (Dean), 1840, London; St. G. Caulfield, LL.D. (Canon), 1848, Windsor; F. Gore Elliott, 1837, Sandwich; E. L. Elwood, A.M. (Archdeacon), 1849, Goderich; E. Grasett, M.A. (Canon), 1848, Simcoe; Andrew Jamieson, 1842, Walpole Island; John Kennedy, M.A., 1848, Adelaide; F. Mack, 1839, St. Catharines; J. W. Marsh, M.A. (Archdeacon), 1849, London; A. H. R. Mulholland (R. D.), 1849, Owen Sound; A. Nelles (Canon, R. D.), 1829, Brantford; J. Padfield (superannuated), 1833, Burford; E. Patterson, M.A. (R. D.), 1849, Stratford; F. W. Sandys, D.D. (Archdeacon), 1845, Chatham; G. J. R. Salter, M.A. (Canon), 1847, Brantford; J. Smythe, M.A., 1854, Shelburne; A. Townley, D.D. (Canon), 1840, Hamilton.

Among the members at this time were H. C. R. Becher, G. J. Goodhue, L. Lawrason, C. Monserrat, John Wilson, Dr. H. Going,

Rev. R. Gordon, Dr. A. Harpur, Rev. T. Hughes, Dr. Phillips, James Stephenson, Rev. J. McLean (curate), W. Watson, S. Peters and J. Hamilton. Rev. R. Gordon, named above, presided over the Fugitive Mission, in London City, on the Colored People's Mission in 1858; but he was not here twenty years later when the above list of clergy was compiled.

Bishop Hellmuth was ordained a minister in 1846, created Archdeacon of Huron in 1861, Dean in 1867, Coadjutor-Bishop of Norfolk in 1871, and Bishop of Huron the same year, to succeed Bishop Cronyn.

On November 30, 1883, Very Rev. Maurice S. Baldwin, Dean of Montreal, was consecrated Bishop of Huron.

The Diocese comprises 235 congregations, attended by 123 ministers. Of the numbers given 42 and 25 are respectively credited to Middlesex County.

Presbyterian Church.—Rev. John Bethune, a native of Scotland, and a minister of the Church of Scotland, who settled at Cornwall, Can., about 1780–1, was the second legal clergyman of any Protestant denomination who settled in Canada. He died at Williamstown, September 23, 1815. Rev. Mr. McDowell succeeded him in the active work of the mission in 1799 or 1800, or about the time his co-religionist, Dr. Strachan, came hither. Rev. Mr. Smart came in 1811; but by this time Dr. Strachan had joined the English Church, so that the field of Presbyterianism was cultivated by Messrs. Bethune and McDowell, the latter of whom asked Mr. Smart to assist in the work. On May 24, 1888, the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the adoption by New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia or Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Carolina Synods of the Presbyterian Congregation of the resolutions for the formation of the first Presbyterian General Assembly in America, was held at Philadelphia. As early as 1695 the Presbyterians and Baptists began to flourish in Philadelphia. Their interests were then so far united that they met for worship in the same small building, known as the "Barbadoes Lot Store." This fellowship lasted till 1698–99, when the Presbyterians imported a permanent minister, the Rev. Jedediah Andrews, from New England, and he actually took possession of the pulpit in the store to the exclusion of any Baptist minister who might happen to come along. By this act it was evident to the Baptists that the Presbyterians wanted the store for themselves, because of their unwillingness to give up the pulpit to Baptist preachers. Or, in modern slang, the Presbyterians "froze out" the Baptists—a process more recently known nearer home.

Among the early ministers of the Church of Scotland in Middlesex were Alex. Ross, who took the oath of allegiance in January, 1830, and Donald Mackenzie, who also took the oath. In 1833 other branches of the Church were formed, and from the latter years dates the progressive Presbyterianism of the present time. Among the

names of early Presbyterian preachers are:—Alex. Mackenzie, of Goderich, 1837; Wm. R. Sutherland, now residing in Ekfrid, 1848; Lachlin McPherson, of Ekfrid and Williams, 1846; John Scott, Wm. Proudfoot, James Skinner; and of the Scotch congregation, W. McKellican, 1833; Daniel Allen, 1838; Duncan McMillan, of Williams, and Dugald McKellar, of Lobo, 1839.

Presbyterian Marriages.—The following marriage contracts were recorded by William Proudfoot, a Presbyterian minister of the Associate Secession Church:—

Aug. 6, 1833—Neil Ross to Margaret Ross, of London.
Oct. 1, " William Bell to Matilda Smith, of Stanley.
Nov. 12, " Charles Grant to Eliza McDonald, of London.
Nov. 14, " Hugh Fraser to Margaret McGregor, of London.
Nov. 27, " Charles W. White to Sarah A. Munro, of London.
Dec. 11, " Alex. Moince (or Mounts) to Christian Clubb, of Westminster.
Feb. 15, 1834—Edward Dunn to Elizabeth Grieve, of Lobo.
Jan. 29, " E. A. Thompson to Salina Chisholm, of London.
Mar. 17, " John Sinclair to Eliza Donaldson, of London.
May 13, " Archibald Graham to Flora Graham, of Lobo.
May 27, " Andrew Beattie to Isabella Boston, of Lobo.
July 7, " Andrew Kernahan to Eleanor Wilson, of London.
July 11, " George Laidlaw to Christian Grieve, of Westminster.
Aug. 1, " James Jackson to Isabella Nichol, of Westminster.
Sept. 30, " Donald Fraser to Isabella Ross, of Williams.
Oct. 29, " William Quinn to Jane Weir, of Dorchester.
Nov. 20, " James McDonald to Janet Anderson, of Williams.
Nov. 27, " Edward McDonald to Betsy McDonald, of London.
Mar. 17, 1835—John Quite to Anne Needham, of Nissouri.
Mar. 27, " John Hope to Nancy Lynn, of Southwold.
April 2, " Hugh Barclay to Janet McDonald, of London.
April 3, " Jennetis Nichol to Nancy Laidlaw, of Westminster.
April 23, " John McDonald to Hannah McMillan, of London.
April 29, " John Wilson to Eliza A. Clark, of London.

He made record, also, of the following marriages solemnized by him in 1835–7:—

May 7, 1835—David Jackson to Ann Grieve, of Westminster.
Aug. 10, " Robert Smith to Margaret Lomie, of London.
Sept. 1, " John Norval to Eliza A. Proudfoot, of London.
Oct. 12, " Israel Malton to Elizabeth Thompson, of London.
Oct. 19, " Adam Murray to Jane Beattie, of London.
Nov. 20, " Robert Smith to Ann Graham, of Tilbury East.
Nov. 20, " Robert Smith to Elsphet Graham, of Tibury East.
Dec. 15, " Donald Cameron to Janet Ramsay, of London.
Jan. 7, 1836—David Hughes to Charlotte Mathews, of London.
Jan. 17, " Hugh McIntyre to Sarah McNeill, of Williams.
Jan. 18, " Alexander Campbell to Janet Moore, of Williams.
Jan. 23, " George Smith to Christina Brown, of London.
Feb. 9, " Roderick McKay to Margaret Cameron, of Williams.
April 12, " Samuel Lynn to Nancy Clark, of London.
May 25, " Robert Freeman to Mary A. McKenzie, of Zorra.
June 14, " Willim Nagle to Rebecca Hart, of Delaware.
July 1, " Lewis Holman to Jane Bailey, of Stephens.
Aug. 9, " John McDonald to Christie Bain, of London.
Aug. 10, " Henry Davis to Annie J. McSpadden, London.
Sept. 8, " William Grieve to Margaret Beattie, of Westminster.
Sept. 8, " Thomas Caverhill to Cecilia Herdman, of Westminster.
Nov. 11, " Robert Jardine to Mary Beaden, of Westminster.
Nov. 20, " Levi S. Blackman to Susan P. Parker, of London.

In 1837 he recorded the following contracts :—

Feb. 17, 1837—Charles Lackey to Elizabeth Middleton, of Westminster.
Mar. 21, " John Stillson to Elizabeth Scott, of London.
April 18, " John Diamond to Janet Bremner, of London.
May 25, " Abner Wilson to Margaret Drummond, of Westminster.
June 17, " Robert Craig to Melissa Hall, of Nissouri.
June 29, " Joseph Goodhand to Sarah Craig, of London.
Aug. 9, " Andrew Allen to Isabella Fraser, of London.
Nov. 16, " John Barclay to Mary McBain, of London.
Dec. 8, " John Oliver to Isabella Beattie, of Westminster.

Rev. James Skinner, of the United Secession Church of Scotland, recorded the following marriages in 1835 :—

Jan. 22, 1835—John Meek to Catherine Campbell, of Southwold.
Feb. 4, " Lot Wyllie to Catherine McPherson, of Westminster.
Mar. 26, " Henry Berry to Susan Burwell, of Southwold.
April 9, " Robert G. Eunson to Hannah Cress, of St. Thomas.
May 7, " Wm. Buchanan to Mary Sinclair, of Westminster.
May 18, " Kenneth Juner to Ann Frazer, of St. Thomas.
Dec. 24, " James Ferguson to Janet Jardine, of St. Thomas.

With the above he solemnized four other marriages at Southwold :—

Feb. 2, 1836—John Campbell to Catherine Stewart, of Ekfrid.
Aug. 18, " Robert McClatchey, of Caradoc, to Mary Storie.
Aug. 18, " John Law, of Adelaide, to Bridget Holleseme.
Feb. 15, 1837—John B. Olds, of Brock, to Elizabeth Preston, of Adelaide.

In 1835, Rev. Wm. Fraser, of the United Associate Secession Presbyterian Church, certified the following contracts :—

June 22—Julia N. Raman to Sarah Manning, of Dorchester.
July 9—Rupert McDonald to Isabella McDonald, of Stanley.

Rev. D. McKenzie, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, united the following in marriage :—

Sept. 3, 1834—Joseph Pool to Bethia Witt, of Westminster.
Feb. " Donald Fraser to Janet Ross, of Williams.
Feb. 4, " John McIntosh to Isabella Munro, both of Williams.
Dec. 28, 1837—Robert McDonald, of Oxford, to Kate McKay, of Nissouri.

He also joined six couples in matrimony in 1835.

Baptist Church.—Revs. Joseph Wiem, Turner, Wyner and Elder Holts introduced Baptist services into Canada about 1794.

In April, 1821, a number of families emigrated from South Wales, to what was then known as Upper Canada. They crossed the channel from Swansea to Bristol, where they waited for the sailing of the vessel which was to carry them across the Atlantic to such a home as they might be able to make for themselves in the New World. A six weeks' voyage landed them in Quebec about the middle of June ; but the most difficult, tedious and toilsome part of their journey was yet

before them. The appliances of the times for navigating the inland waters of Canada were meagre. Steamboats there were, but they were few and slow, and the accommodation they furnished was of a rude description. They made tedious voyages on the river from Quebec to Montreal, and on Lake Ontario as far as Little York and Hamilton. Engineers had not taught navigators how the difficulties of the St. Lawrence rapids could be surmounted by canals and locks. Hence these Welsh families came from Quebec to Montreal by steamboat, from Montreal to Prescott by Durham boat, and from Prescott to Little York by steamer; and reached St. Thomas about the end of the first week in July. After a brief rest in St. Thomas, a few of the men travelled through the woods to the rear of the Township of London, where they secured land, and began to prepare such accommodation for their families as circumstances permitted, and to which they brought them shortly afterward. The heads of some of these families were godly people, Calvanistic Methodists, or followers of Whitfield, as distinguished from followers of Wesley. As soon as their families reached their new home, on the very first Sabbath, a prayer meeting and Sabbath School were arranged, which, without any prolonged interruption, have, through all the changes of sixty-seven years, continued to the present. But there were none to preach to them the Word of Life, or take pastoral observation of these few sheep in the wilderness. Still, they had their Welsh Bibles, of which they were diligent students, and the Chief Shepherd himself watched over and fed them in the green pastures of His grace. Those who had spiritual life encouraged and helped each other, and used all the means at their disposal to extend it to those who had none. After a time they were visited by some Wesleyan ministers, but their teaching was not that to which they had been accustomed in Wales; nor did it agree with their conceptions of Bible truth, hence their visits, though welcome, made little impression.

In the spring of 1829 the Rev. Wm. McDermond, a Baptist minister, preached. The people received him gladly. His teaching called the attention of both the older Christians and young converts to the much-controverted subject of baptism. A diligent search of the New Testament, to ascertain what Christ commanded, and what His Apostles taught and practiced, resulted in a radical change of their views on the subject, act and designs of that ordinance. Philip Rosser, an earnest, devoted Christian, and, from the early days of the settlement, one of the leaders of the devotions of the people, was the first person baptized, and his baptism was soon followed by that of others. In the same year, 1829, a Baptist Church was formed in the Township of Lobo, now known as the First Lobo Church, of which the Baptists in the Welsh settlement became a branch, a connection which continued nearly five years.

During this time, and for several years afterward, a number of Baptist ministers visited the settlement, and preached the Word as

opportunity offered. Among these were McDermond, Vining, Slaught,* Finch, Gaul, Mabee and Elliott. The occasional visits of these servants of the Lord were much appreciated, and, through the Divine blessing, resulted in a considerable increase in the number of believers. But the inconvenience of being a part of a church so far distant as Lobo began to be felt. The want of passable roads, joined to inconvenient facilities for travel, made it difficult for them to attend with sufficient frequency; and the propriety of getting a dismissal from Lobo and forming a church in the settlement was seriously discussed, and the church at Denfield resulted. From the beginning the Baptist Church spread out through the country. The act of 1831 bestowed certain liberty on dissenters, and Baptists were not slow to avail themselves of the privileges offered.

Early Ministers.—On Jan. 12, 1830, John Harris' application for license "to celebrate matrimony" was received. Geo. J. Ryerson's application was made two days later. In April the petitions of Geo. J. Ryerson and others was considered. The magistrates refused to grant license to celebrate marriage to ministers of the Calvinistic Baptist Society, believing that such societies did not come within the statutes. On Jan 12, 1831, Geo. J. Ryerson presented another petition asking leave to celebrate marriage, and setting forth the names of the Calvinist Baptist Community to which he belonged, as follows: Joseph Kitchen, Benj. Palmerston, Nelson Vail, Gabriel Mabee, Nelson Montross, Robert Young, and David Shearer.

The regular Baptist Ministers were:— Francis Pickle, 1837, Blenheim; Joseph Merrill, 1838, Bayham; Salmon Vining, 1838, Nissouri; Gilbert Harris, 1838, Oxford; W. H. Landon, 1838, Blenheim; Samuel Baker, 1838, Malahide; Dugald Campbell, 1838, Aldborough; Abraham Sloot, 1838, Westminster; Isaac Elliott, 1839, Oxford; Salmon Vining, 1839, Lobo; Shook McConnell, 1839, Townsend; Richard Andrews, 1840, Yarmouth; Dugald Sinclair, 1839, Lobo; Thomas Mills, 1843, Yarmouth; Reuben Crandell, 1843, Malahide; Wm. Wilkinson, 1845, Malahide; George Wilson, 1846, Malahide; N. Eastwood, 1846, London; D. W. Rowland, 1848, Southwold; Jonathan Williams, 1848, Dorchester; John Bray, 1847, Southwold; Mark W. Hopkins, 1849, Goshen; Israel Marsh, 1849, Dorchester; Robert Boyd, 1850, London; Simeon Rouse, 1850, Bayham, and Alfred Chute, 1851, Lobo.

Early Baptist Marriages.—The marriages celebrated by Rev. Abraham Sloot, in 1832–8, are recorded as follows, the parties being of the Calvinist Baptist Church:—

		WITNESSED BY
Sept. 12, 1832—	Joseph Elliott to Sarah Glynn,	T. Glynn and P. Campbell.
Sept. 16, "	Victor Dutton to Mary Norton,	G. Norton and G. Sloot.
Sept. 24, "	Justus M. Videto to Amanda Hart,	John Hart and B. Curtis.
Oct. 10, "	Daniel Corson to Zelinda Wells,	J. Wells and T. Olds.
Oct. 16, "	Wm. Whitehead to Emiline Curtis,	J. M. Videto and S. L. Sumner.

* This may be intended for Abraham Sloot, as the name is spelled differently by writers.

		WITNESSED BY
Oct. 22, 1832—	Wm. Leeper, to Cynthia Osborne,	D. Stockton and T. Huff.
Oct. 25, "	John Grieve to Jane Murray,	E. Grieve and N. Elliott.
Oct. 29, "	Edmund Burtch to Sarah Smith,	H. T. Shaver and John Cort.
Nov. 27, "	Andrew Elson to Charlotte Dyer,	W. Blinn and Joseph Elson.
Dec. 9, "	Isaac Vansickle to Mary A. McClain,	A. Montross and J. McClain.
Jan. 24, 1833—	Philo Jackson to Sarah Hill,	Tilly Hubbard and N. Griffith.
Feb. 15, "	Wm. Wells to Elizabeth Johnson,	Geo. Sloot and Wm. Libby.
Feb. 28, "	Cornelius Willson to Suffrona Cutler,	H. Jones and D. Browne.
Mar. 9, "	Oliver Strowback to Mary Jackson,	Eli Griffith and Philo Jackson.
Mar. 23, "	Peter Sinclair to Nancy Sinclair,	W. Elliott and L Gambo.
April 2, "	Philip Brooks to Prudence Warner,	Zachariah and L. Warner.
April 29, "	Joseph Lown to Sarah Griffith,	F. and Sam. Lown.
April 30, "	John Wells to Mary Brown,	Alexander, Mary and A. Weir.

The above named were residents, in the order of entry of the following townships:—Caradoc, Westminster, London, Malahide, London, Yarmouth, Westminster, Lobo, London, Yarmouth, Westminster, London, London, Westminster, Caradoc, Dunwich, Westminster, and London.

July 28, 1833—Ensign Hill to Diana Carney, of Westminster.
Aug. 19, " John Kitchen to Nancy King, of Southwold.
Aug. 19, " James King to Marietta Bartlett, of Caradoc.
Aug. 24, " James Siddal to Violet Young, of Dunwich.
Aug. 26, " John Whiting to Wealthy Degraw, of Caradoc.
Aug. 31, " Timothy Simonds to Ruth Webster, of Westminster.
Sept. 3, " James Montague to Lora Hungerford, of Westminster.
Sept. 19, " Joseph Siddal to Eliza Brooks, of Dunwich.
Oct. 15, " Swain Corliss to Eliza Williams, of Lobo.
Oct. 15, " Joseph Lyon to Juliana Moore, of Southwold.
Oct. 17, " Wm. Routledge to Jennet Bailee, of Westminster.
Oct. 27, " Zeras Myric to Juliana Odle, of London.
Oct. 28, " Zerah Gilbert to Mary A. Baker, of Southwold.
Oct. 28, " Jonah Clarke to Mary Lumley, of Dunwich.
Oct. 29, " Hiram Perkins to Harriet McNames, of Westminster.
Dec. 24, " Duncan McDugald to Mary McKiller, of Lobo.
Jan. 13, 1834—Jacob Cooley to Dorka Reynolds, of Dorchester.
Feb. 10, " Malcolm Smith to Mary McFarlin, of Lobo.
Feb. 14, " Angus Graham to Cristy Smith, of Lobo.
Feb. 23, " Henry Stringer to Derinaan Elliott, of Westminster.
June 9, " Richard Patrick to Hannah Simmons, of Westminster.
June 19, " Andrew Carl to Lucretia Clarke, of Westminster.
Aug. 7, " John Patrick to Roxena Thorp, of Westminster.
Sept. 30, " Patrick Walker to Mary Beach, of London.
Nov. 9, " John H. Campbell to Annie Quick, of Caradoc.
Nov. 12, " John McKey to Isabella McCormick, of Williams.
Jan. 8, 1835—Andrew McClure to Samantha A. Crandle, of Southwold
Jan. 15, " James McIntire to Jane McIntosh, of Ekfrid.
Feb. 18, " Armon Barrett to Susan Little, of Southwold.
Feb. 23, " Charles Moice to Elissa Burger, of Southwold.
Mar. 2, " John Kizier to Elmira Dell, of Westminster.
Mar. 17, " Henry Cook to Nancy Harrison, of London.
Mar. 25, " Jacob Dale to Eliza Hansel, of Westminster.
April 11, " George Shaver to Rebecca Hart, of Westminster.
July 8, " Hiram B. Mann to Margaret Stringer, of Westminster.
Aug. 9, " Francis Jarvis to Ounda Perkins, of Westminster.
Nov. 10, " Daniel Squers to Lois Burnam, of Westminster.
Dec. 9, " Daniel Whitehead to Lovina Wilkins, of Westminster.
Dec. 13, " George Hollis to Harriett Leahy, of Southwold.
Dec. 25, " Kenedy Creighton to Laura S. Hart, of London.
Dec. 30, " Wm. Foster to Sarah Woodhull, of Lobo.

Oct. 31, 1836—Robert Kilbourne to Susannah Roberts, of Westminster.
Nov. 24, " Robert Patton to Emelia Davis, of Westminster.
May 14, 1837—Armon Barrett to Nancy McFall, of Ekfrid.
June 24, " Alexander Thomas to Juliana Clark, of London.
July 1, " Henry Wilson to Eliza A. O'Neil, of Dorchester.
Aug. 5, " John Ellis to Rosilla Fletcher, of London.
Sept. 12, " Henry Weller to Esther A. Jackson, of Southwold.
Sept. 20, " Benj. Doyle to Derindia C. Adair, of Westminster.
Oct. 19, " Jacob H. Kyser to Margaret McStay, of Delaware.
Nov. 4, " Henry Plank to Mary A. Salinton, of Westminster.
Nov. 9, " Mahon Boding to Roxeana Wade, of Southwold.
Dec. 14, " John Elson to Mary Bioito, of London.
Dec. 18, " Samuel L. Sumner to Caziah Sohns, of London.
Dec. 18, " Benj. Sumner to Mary Piatt, of London.
Jan. 18, 1838—Wm. McKay to Sally A. Cutler, of Westminster.
May 15, " Peter Beach to Nancy Seaton, of Delaware.
June 5, " Benjamin Schram to Jane Tigner, of Delaware.
July 3, " John E. Sloot to Esther Hart, of London.

The marriages by Rev. Dugald Campbell, of the Baptist Church, of Aldborough, in 1833-7, are as follows :—

Nov. 26, 1833—John McCallum to Mary McKellar, of Ekfrid.
Dec. 24, " Angus McLean to Sarah McPhail, of Dunwich.
Jan. 21, 1834—Lachlin McLachlin to Mary McCallum, of Ekfrid.
Jan. 21, " Hugh Leitch to Catherine McLachlin, of Ekfrid.
Feb. 11, " John McTavish to Flory Stewart, of Oxford.
Feb. 13, " John Munro to Mary Murray, of Ekfrid.
April 1, " John McCallum to Nancy McKellar, of Mosa.
July 22, " Arch. Campbell to Margaret Johnston, of Lobo.
Feb. 3, 1835—Arch. McLachlin to Catharine McLellan, of Ekfrid.
Feb. 3, " Arch. McLellan to Elizabeth Walker, of Mosa.
Feb. 19, " Duncan Campbell to Mary McAlpin, of Aldborough.
Mar. 5, " Lachlin Haggard to Catherine Gidham, of Mosa.
Mar. 17, " Duncan Black to Sarah McCallum, of Dunwich.
Feb. 9, 1837—Alexander McAlpine to Christy Brown, of Aldborough.
Mar. 14, " Edward McCallum to Nancy Mitchell, of Ekfrid.
Mar. 30, " Wm. Room to Catherine McLean, of Dunwich.
June 1, " Henry Eirot to Letitia Elliott, of Ekfrid.
June 29, " Malcolm McAlpine to Nancy McAlpine, of Ekfrid.

Solomon Vining, of the Regular Baptist Church, of Nissouri, solemnized the following marriages :—

Oct. 20, 1833—Francis German to Eliza Gleason, of Nissouri.
Nov. 14, " Charles Harris to Abagail Mabee, of Oxford.
May 19, 1835—John McDiarmid to Mary Burgess, of Nissouri.
July 6, " Thomas Morgan to Rachel Rosser, of London.
Oct. 29, " Varnum German to Betsey Murray, of Nissouri.
Dec. 24, " William Pickart to Mary A. Pickel, of Nissouri.
Jan. 14, 1837—Thomas Rosser to Ann Bell, of London.
Jan. 21, " Josiah D. Burgess to Jemima Near, of Nissouri.
July 1, " Henry Edwards to Eleanor Simons, of Lobo.
May 1, " John C. Holding to Esther Markham, of Nissouri.
Aug. 30, " John Rohner to Mary A. Edwards, of Dorchester.
Dec. 2, " Jeremiah Dorman to Catherine Matthews, of London.
Dec. 6, " James G. Barnes to Sarah J. Withers, of Nissouri.
Dec. 28, " Thomas Badygood to Marilla Finch.
Jan. 18, 1838—Casper Near to Sarah Garner, of Nissouri.
Mar. 18, " Sylvester Dupee to Susannah Stanton, of Nissouri.

At this time, Rev. Davis Cross, of the Free Communion Baptist Church at Zorra, solemnized eight marriages, among them being Joseph Alwood and Christen McKay, of Nissouri.

Dugald Sinclair, a Baptist minister, recorded the following certificates:—

Mch. 2, 1835—John McKellar to Sarah Livingstone, of Mosa.
Apr. 28, " Colquhoun Campbell to Catharine Sinclair, of Adelaide.
July 9, " Alex. Campbell to Jannet McArthur, of Caradoc.
Aug. 25, " John McGugan to Sarah McTaggart, of Williams.
Dec. 3, " Donald McDonald to Mary McTaggart, of Lobo.
Feb. 9, 1836—Adonija Degraw to Isabella McNeil, of Caradoc.

Rev. Dugald Sinclair, of the Baptist Society, also registered the following marriages:—

Jan. 11, 1836—Donald Campbell to Margaret Brown, of Williams.
Nov. 24, " Alex. Graham to Ann Stuart, of Lobo.
Dec. 11, " Duncan McLean to Catherine McKinley, of Lobo.

Rev. Samuel Baker, of the Regular Baptist Church, of Malahide, registered the following:—

Feb. 5, 1836—John McLachlin to Catherine McKenzie, of Williamstown.
Mar. 26, " George Sloot to Sarah Best, of Westminster.
July 10, 1837—William F. Curry to Susannah Moses, of Mosa.

Rev. David Wright, of the W. M. Church, united in matrimony,

Jan. 17, 1838—John Frank and Hester Walters, of Westminster.

Rev. Wm. McDermond, a Calvinist Baptist, united,

May 6, 1835—Phillip Rosser and Maria Edwards, of London.

Rev. Joseph Merrill, of the Bayham Baptist Church, united.

Sept. 26, 1835—James B. Stephenson to Eliza Dunmead, of Dorchester.

Rev. Nichols French, of West Oxford Regular Baptist Church, united:—

Sept. 30, 1834—Hiram German to Sarah Brigham, of Nissouri.
Oct. 11, 1835—Samuel Herrin to Mary Whiting, of Dorchester.
June 17, 1837—Thomas Squires, of Dorchester, to Catherine Bentley.

Rev. J. R. Lavelle, a Universalist minister, made the first marriage record of his church at London, as follows:—

April 25, 1850—Bartholomew Swartz to Sylvanie Shotwell, of Westminster.

The marriages solemnized by Rev. Thomas Huckins, of the Free Will Baptist Church, of London, are as follows:—

Feb. 4, 1833—Joseph Miller to Susannah Hampton, of London.
April 15, " Hugh Stevenson to Catherine Donaldson, of London.
July 16, " Peter Sarvis to Sarah A. Phroman, of London.
Aug. 28, " Charles Mann to Sarah Jaynes, of London.
Oct. 10, " David Duke to Maria Whitehead, of Biddulph.
Dec. 31, " Wm. Patterson to Jane Marckel, of London.
Jan. 13, 1834—John W. White to Elizabeth Buchner, of London.
Jan. 21, " Edward P. Godfrey to Mary Moore, of Southwold.
Mar. 16, " John Frasier to Almeda Gilbert, of Southwold.
April 8, " Jacob Eberly to Sarah Mills, of Oxford.

May 4, 1834—Daniel Root to Rhoda Fuller, of Warwick.
May 13, " Stephen Griffin to Elizabeth McPherson, of Southwold.
June 26, " George W. Ross to Diadema Paul, of Biddulph.
Aug. 10, " John Fralick to Annis Pierce, of London.
Nov. 11, " Albert Ellice to Jane A. Reynolds, of London.
Nov. 16, " Ralph Little to Maranda Purchase, of London.
Dec. 24, " Levi Vaughan to Mary Scott, of London.
Dec. 30, " Robert Holmes to Margaret Reckord, of Dunwich.
Jan. 13, 1835—Azarah W. Clark to Ann Sarvis, of London.
Jan. 16, " Archibald Price to Ann Monaghan, of London.
Sept. 15, " Corneilus Williams to Elizabeth Defields, of Mosa.
Jan. 26, 1836—Samuel Munro to Eleanor Banghart, of Westminster.
Mar. 29, " Robert Brown to Sarah Attwood, of Dunwich.
May 23, " Alexander Wear to Jane Hodgins, of London.
May 24, " James P. Harris to Martha Jackson, of Dereham.
June 19, " William Snelgrove to Eleanor Adkins, of Caradoc.
Aug. 8, " Caleb Willcox to Jane Bartlett, of Mosa.
Aug. 9, " Horace Cooley to Zelpha Moses, of Mosa.
Aug. 31, " Cornelius Jones to Harriet Abry, of London.
Sept. 18, " Alonzo Smith to Lucy Hubbard, of Mosa.
Nov. 12, " F. Finley, of Plympton, to Ann Sharp, of London.

In 1847, Rev. D. Stephenson Star was preacher in this district.

Congregational Church.—The Congregational Church was represented in the London District in 1835, for on Oct. 15 that year Rev. Wm. Lyall took the oath and was authorized to celebrate marriage. To Rev. William Clarke, however, the credit is given of establishing this form of worship in 1838. The ministers who succeeded him or filled the pulpit within the old county during the following years are named as follows:—W. P. Wastell, Southwold, 1843; Joseph Silcox, Southwold, 1845-50; Edward Ebbs, London, 1846; John Durrant, London, 1847; W. H. Alworth, Port Stanley, 1848; W. F. Clarke, London, 1849.

Early Congregational Marriages.—The first record made by a Congregational minister was that made by Rev. William Clarke, as follows:—

Jan. 15, 1838—John Dent to Ellen Delaney, of Zorra.
May 25, " Edward Watson to Elizabeth Woods, of London.
June 1, " John Clegg to Letitia Feret, of London.
June 7, " Samuel Stansfield to Mary A. James, of London.
June 9, " Robert Thompson to Martha McCadden, of Adelaide.
June 11, " Thomas Warner to Jemima Smith, of Amherstburg.
July 23, " John Marshall to Catherine Atkinson, of London.
Sept. 3, " Merrill S. Ayres to Martha E. Burch, of London.
Dec. 18, " John F. O'Neill to Phebe Sweet, of London.
Jan. 10, 1839—Wm. Jackson to Rhoda Siddal, of Mosa.
Jan. 30, " John Henderson to Rachel A. O'Dell, of Westminster.
Feb. 13, " John L. Swart to Martha Manning, of Westminster.
Mar. 6, " Robert Kearns to Ann Candless, of London.
Mar. 6, " Elijah Payne to Margaret Wheaton, of London.
Mar. 13, " Peter Ross to Louisa Elliott, of Ekfrid.
Mar. 27, " John Beattie to Elizabeth Elliott, of Westminster.
Apr. 28, " Thomas Boston to Mary A. Jones, of Lobo.
May 3, " Samuel Bond to Mary A. Campbell, of London.
May 8, " William Young to Mary Parker, of London.
May 11, " John Gubbins to Sophia Reynolds, of London.
May 13, " Porter Stevens to Hannah Eldridge, of Westminster.

May 23, 1839—Caleb Griffith to Caroline Morris, of London.
June 12, " John Woofington to Ann Weir, of London.
June 13, " Eleazer McCarthy to Mary A. Bevens, of Dorchester.
Sept. 19, " Thomas Dark to Grace Rottenbury, of London.
Oct. 18, " Nathaniel Lawson to Ann Thomas, of London.
Oct. 30, " Ralph Smith to Mary Davison, of London.
Oct. 31, " Wm. Dickson to Margaret Auld, of Warwick.
Nov. 1, " John Clarke to Prudence Bailey, of Nissouri.
Nov. 4, " Neil Munroe to Flora Hare, of Westminster.
Nov. 28, " Joseph Mowrey to Mary A. Guffin, of London.
Dec. 7, " Lorenzo D. Cook to Mary Steinhoff, of London
Dec. 25, " James S. Steinhoff to Mary Cook, of London.
Jan. 11, 1840—Henry Palmer to Mahala Carter, of London.
Jan. 13, " John Lodge to Eleanor Foote, of Southwold.

Methodist Church.—Wesleyan Methodism in Canada dates back to Oct. 7, 1786, when George Neal, an Irishman, who settled on the Canadian side of the Niagara, preached the doctrine of John Wesley. During the Revolution he was a major in the British cavalry. Prior to this, however, Capt. Webb and Commissary Tuffey, of the 44th Infantry, preached the same doctrine to the garrisons. In 1788, Exhorter Lyons preached at Adolphustown, and James McCarthy, an Irishman, at Earnesttown. In 1790, Wm. Lossee, the first regular Methodist preacher, came. He was a U. E. Loyalist, who managed to stay in the States until that year. In 1791, however, he appeared in the role of a Methodist Episcopalian. In 1805, the first camp meeting was held on the south shore of Hay Bay. Among the preachers were Revs. Henry Ryan, an Irishman; Wm. Case, Madden, Bangs, Keeler and Pickett. Ryan was known from Montreal to Sandwich, having travelled the entire district on regular circuit work. The first Methodist church was built at Adolphustown, in 1792, in which year a second house was erected at Earnesttown. In 1816, Westminster was set off as a Methodist circuit, as related in the history of that township, and from this beginning spread out the many Methodist circuits and appointments of Middlesex, the history of which is told in the sketches of the municipalities.

In 1826, Henry Ryan raised the cry, "Loyal Methodism vs. Republican Methodism." This cry was countenanced and paid for by Dr. Strachan, of the English Church, on behalf of his government, and carried out so practically by Ryan, that the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist Church became a name in the history of the Dominion in 1827. He was quick at repartee. On one occasion a village wag, one of a crowd, asked him if he had heard the news? "What news?" "Why," said the wag, "that the devil is dead." "Ah, well," responded Ryan, looking around the crowd, "he has, indeed, left a great many fatherless children."

In 1874, the Methodist New Connexion Church, and some other forms of Christianity, entered the Canadian Wesleyan body, and all assumed the name, Methodist Church of Canada. In 1884, the Episcopal Methodists and Bible Christians entered the Union, so it may be said that to-day Henry Ryan's idea of 1826 is an accomplished fact.

Early Methodist Marriages.—Rev. John Beatty, a Wesleyan Methodist minister, recorded the following certificates of marriage:—

Nov. 20, 1833—John Nixon to Jane Jackson, of London.
Dec. 1, " William Wheeler to Melinda Flanigan, of London.
Dec. 18, " Ira Allen to Jane Gethy, of Lobo.
Jan. 13, 1834—Yunel May to Mary Browne, of Nissouri.
Jan. 21, " Andrew Yerex to Mary Summer, of Westminster.

Rev. James Jackson, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, of the London District, solemnized these marriages:—

Nov. 18, 1834—John Lambert to Mary Ann Smith, of Lobo.
Feb. 12, 1835—James C. Smith, of London, to Lucy McDougal, of Southwold.

Rev. Isaac Newton Dugan West, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, performed the marriage ceremony in the following instances:—

Oct. 14, 1834—John Stanley to Eliza Atkinson, of London.
Dec. 3, " Warren Young to Susan Besstidds, of London.
Dec. 31, " Hiram Dell to Anne Frank, of Westminster.
Jan. 1, 1835—William Wilson to Elizabeth Bevans, of Nissouri.
Jan. 1, " Joel Moriarity to Lucy A. Bevans, of Nissouri.
Jan. 28, " Roswell Forbes to Eliza Lamoure, of London.
Jan. 29, " William Stinoff to Eliza Holt, of Yarmouth.
April 3, " Henry McKay to Rebecca Patrick, of London.
April 19, " Alexander Bane to Mary Lewis, of Zorra.
April 28, " Augustus Hicks to Alvira Barnes, of London.

Rev. William Griffis, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, joined the following named persons in matrimony:—

Sept. 4, 1834—Daniel Freeman to Isabella Bailey, of Nissouri.
Oct. 29, " Joseph Barnes to Eleanor Williams, of London.
Jan. 13, 1835—James N. Holmes to Margaret Sutton, of Westminster.
Mar. 18, " William Patterson to Eliza Brethwait, of London.
April 7, " William Ross to Amanda Bentley, of London.
April 11, " Jacob Wilsie to Eleanor Manning, of Westminster.
May 19, " Wm. McFadden to Lucinda Walcot, of London.
May 20, " James Thompson to Catherine Murphy, of London.
May 21, " Wm. Jackson to Margaret Webster, of London.
May 26, " Charles G. Bostwick to Evis Manning, of Westminster.
Nov. 4, 1835—John Jones to Ann Jane Curry, of Mosa.
Nov. 4, " George Curry to Elizabeth Jones, of Mosa.
Feb. 24, 1836—James Gardiner to Rebecca Flemon, of Mosa.

Rev. John S. Atwood, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, married this couple:—

Oct. 4, 1835—Silas R. Ball to Jane S. Hyde, both of Dorchester.

Rev. Dugald Campbell, of the Baptist Church, of Aldborough, recorded the following certificates:—

Feb. 2, 1836—Robert McAlpine to Betty McLachlin, of Mosa.
Feb. 25, " Duncan McPhail to Mary McCallum, of Zone.
Mar. 1, " Archibald Murray to Flora McAlpine, of Ekfrid.
Mar. 29, " Donald Smith to Isabella Mitchell, of Ekfrid.
Mar 31, " Duncan McCall to Sarah Haggart, of Lobo.
April 4, " John McCall to Catherine McCall, of Lobo.
June 14, " D. McCallum to Mary Black, of Dunwich.

Rev. C. Vanderson, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, united the following couples:—

Dec. 12, 1836—Nathan Choat to Caroline Gibbs, of St. Thomas.
Feb., " Thomas Allen to Melissa Gregory, of St. Thomas.

Rev. David Wright, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, recorded the following marriages:—

Dec. 10, 1835—Simeon Morrell to Eleanor Beach, of Oxford.
Dec. 31, " Robert Barrie to Maria Vandeburgh, of London.
Feb. 18, 1836—John Taylor to Martha Willis, of London.
Feb. 18, " George Menelly to Eliza A. Manning, of Westminster.
Feb. 29, " George Sweeten to Mary Gardner, of Adelaide.
April 11, " Alexander Cameron to Mary Westby, of Tuckersmith.
April 24, " William Jackson to Elizabeth Chalmon, of London.
June 29, " John Armstrong to Sarah Young, of Tuckersmith.
Sep. 8, " Henry H. Cornstock to Lucretia Strowbridge, of Westminster.
Oct. 9, " Edward Button to Ann Reynolds, of London.
Nov. 27, " James Stewins to Ann Swart, of London.
Dec. 15, " Welsie Manning to Amanda Simson, of Westminster.
Jan. 25, 1837—Benjamin Woodhull to Lucinda Miner, of Delaware.
Mar. 10, " Thomas Guest to Mary McRobert, of London.
Feb. 24, " John Kearns to Purlina Schram, of London.
April 5, " James McIlmurray to Ann Johnston, of Adelaide.
May 3, " James Bryant to Elizabeth Ayers, of Westminster.
May 24, " Andrew Yaks to Wealthy Crouse, of Westminster.
Aug. 16, " Rev. J. K. Williston to Eleanor Morden, of Westminster.
Oct. 6, " George McConnell to Eliza Willis, of London.
Nov. 9, " George W. Albee to Hannah Vail, of London.

Rev. J. Flanagan, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, solemnized marriages as follows:—

1837—Ira M. Sumner and Elizabeth Merrill, of London.
" Charles Hoag and Hannah J. Day, of Hipun.

Rev. Edmund Stoney, a Wesleyan minister, made the following record:—

Sept. 17, 1837—William H. V. Hill to Mary Stevens, of London.
Oct. 3, " Leonard O'Dell to Rachel Norton, of Dorchester.
Mar. 27, 1838—Simeon Sanborn to Mahala Hartshorn, of London.
April 23, " John Willis to Susan Shaw, of London.
May 30, " Geo. Alway to Jane Armstrong, of Lobo.
Aug. 29, " Daniel Morden to Eliza J. Robison, of London.
Sept. 11, " Gabriel Willcia to Catherine O'Dell, of Westminster.
Sept. 19, " Geo. Oliver to Mary A. Percival, of London.
Sept. 20, " Arthur McGerry to Charlotte Towe, of London.

Thomas Fawcett, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, recorded the following marriage certificate:—

Feb. 28, 1838—Ezekial Caldwell to Sarah Sutton, both of Westminster.

Rev. Caleb Burdick, of the B. N. A. Methodist Church, united these couples:—

Aug. 15, 1833—Adoram Frank to Eliza Hodgson, of Westminster.
Jan. 19, 1835—Wm. Conly to Mary Walker, of Dorchester.
Jan. 21, " Truman Burgess to Caroline Furry.
Aug. 17, " Amos Ferrin to Anna Cornwall, of Dorchester.
Mar. 22, 1836—John McLarity, of Yarmouth, to Anna McArthur, of Dorchester.
June 29, 1837—Jacob Stover, of Dorchester, to Ann Froman, of Maladide.

Rev. Robert Earl, a Wesleyan, joined in matrimony:—

Oct. 2, 1837—John Morgan, of Warwick, to Elizabeth Hughes, of London,
Nov. 8, " Reuben Adams, of Malahide, to Mary Jane Little, of Westminster.

Rev. John Shilton, of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist Church, made the following record:—

Jan. 6, 1837—Benjamin Shilton to Hannah Chapman, of Raleigh.
Mar. 9, " John Clandening to Sarah Clement, of Mosa.
Mar. 13, " Howard Allen to Catherine Drake, of Mosa.
Mar. 13, " Thomas Drake to Mary J. Eveland, of Mosa.
April 18, " William Wilson to Elizabeth Huff, of Zone.

Rev. James Bell, a Canadian Wesleyan Methodist preacher, made the following record:—

Jan. 2, 1838—John Little to Mary A. Patterson, of Westminster.
April 10, " Thomas Orr to Abigail Tyrrell, of Westminster.
May 17, " James Owry to Eliza Orr, of Westminster.
Sept. 26, " Abram Lewis to Charlotte Patterson, of Westminster.
Oct. 17, " Benjamin Bentley to Christian Stringer, of Bayham.
Nov. 27, " Jared Elwood to Rosanna Talmon, of Westminster.

Methodist Church continued.—The Methodist Episcopal Church was contemporary with, if not part of, the Wesleyan Society. In 1827–8 the Henry Ryan religious rebellion closed off the American form, and from that period to 1884 Episcopal Methodism was known here. In the early marriage record—relating to dissenters from the English Church—many of the early ministers are named; while, in the history of the circuits of Middlesex from 1816 to 1828, the pioneer preachers all find mention. In April, 1831, Rev. Samuel Bolton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Yarmouth, applied for permit to perform the marriage ceremony, and took the oath of allegiance. Thomas Harmon, of Westminster, and Caleb Burdick, of Malahide, also took the oath, with Abner Matthews, Matthew Whiting, Thomas Whitehead and Asahel Hulbert. Rev. John Bailey, of Nissouri, took the oath of allegiance in October, 1835, and was authorized to perform the marriage ceremony.

Prior to and immediately after the troubles of 1837–8, Methodist Episcopal preachers were looked upon with some political suspicion; but they rushed forward in numbers to take the oath of allegiance. Among the leading ministers from 1839 to 1851 were:—John H. Houston, 1839, Norwich; James Mitchell, 1840, London; George Turner, 1839, London; Charles Pettys, 1840, London; David Griffin, 1840, Bayham; Thomas Webster, 1840, London; Bernard Markle, 1844, Mosa; Benson Smith, 1843, London; W. D. Hughes, 1843, Westminster; James Nixon, 1843, Malahide; Nathan Parke, 1845, Mosa; Samuel Dunnett, 1846, Delaware; Ransom Dexter, 1845, Malahide; Henry Gilmore, 1846, Malahide; John Gibson, 1846, London; Abram R. Roy, 1847, Malahide; Nathan Parke, 1847, Chatham; Hiram A. Fraser, 1848, Caradoc; Matthew McGill, 1849, Caradoc; Schuyler Stewart, 1848, Malahide; Wm. Cope, 1849,

Caradoc; George P. Harris, 1849, Dorchester; J. W. Jacobs, 1851, Yarmouth; Sylvester L. Kerr, 1851, London; Thomas Davis, 1851, Ekfrid.

Many of the above-named, such as Dr. Webster, have served the district up to the union with the Canadian Methodists in 1884. London District, in 1880, claimed the following ministers:—Rev. E. Lounsbury, Presiding Elder; London City, M. Dimmick, O. G. Collamore; London Circuit, John Laycock; St. Mary's, Nissouri, J. B. Cutler, J. Bloodsworth; Thamesford, C. M. Thompson; St. Thomas, R. C. Parsons; Southwold, S. Knott, C. W. Bristol; Dorchester, N. Dickie; Springfield, A. Kennedy; Parkhill, M. Griffin; Thedford, E. G. Pelley; Goderich, G. A. Francis; Seaforth, C. W. Vollick; Brussels, D. Ecker; Ingersoll, W. H. Shaw; Embro, M. H. Bartram; Stanley, R. A. Howey; Maitland, W. N. Vallick; Westminster, J. T. Davis, T. B. Brown; Aylmer, J. Ferguson; Malahide, W. Fansher, W. M. Teeple; Tilsonburg, J. Rose; Norwich, W. Benson, W. E. Gifford; Mt. Elgin, J. Gardiner, D. C. L.; Vienna, W. A. Shaw; Walsingham, Thos. Graham; Sweaborg, A. Scratch.

In 1881 the following named presided over the several circuits:—London, M. Dimmick; London Circuit, B. C. Moore; Ingersoll, W. H. Shaw, B. Laurence (superannuated); St. Mary's and Nissouri, C. M. Thompson, J. Mitchell; Thamesford, M. H. Bartram, R. Service (superannuated); Embro, R. J. Warner, B. A.; Sweaborg, John Wood; Dorchester, M. Griffin; Westminster, J. T. Davis, J. Bloodworth; St. Thomas, W. G. Brown, B. B Rogers, A. A. C.; Southwold, W. Fansher, T. J. Brown; Parkhill, J. Laycock; Goderich, G. A. Francis; Bosanquet, S. Knott; Seaforth, C. W. Vollick; Maitland, W. N. Vollick; Stanley, N. Dickie, F. Ling; Norwich, O. G. Collamore, C. A. Moore; Aylmer, J. Ferguson; Springfield, A. Kennedy; Malahide, J. Rose, T. J. Smith; Tilsonburg, G. A. Filcher; Mt. Elgin, J. Gardiner; Vienna, A. Scratch, D. Griffin; Walsingham, W. Scurr.

In 1882, Rev. J. Gardiner presided over the district with M. H. Bartram and B. C. Moore, of London; J. Ferguson and C. A. Moore, of Mt. Elgin; W. N. Vollick, of Nissouri; A. Scratch, of Embro; John Wood, of Sweaborg; M. Griffin, of Dorchester; W. H. Shaw and T. J. Smith, of Westminster, and J. Laycock, Parkhill. Strathroy and other circuits, such as Newbury, belonged to other districts; Dr. Webster, of the latter place, being a resident worker of the church in this county for almost half a century. In 1884 the union of this church with the Methodist Church of Canada was effected.

Early Methodist Episcopal Marriages.—The earliest record of marriages dates back to 1831, when Ephraim Smith, a minister of the Gospel, sent to the Clerk the following certificates:—

April 24, 1831—Lorenzo D. Bates to Mary Earl.
May 4, " John Sharp to Martha Smith.
Oct. 30, " Samuel Healy to Christiana Howell.
Jan. 26, 1832—Eli Cross to Anna Smith.

Feb. 16, 1832—John Maher to Lodice Smith.
Mar. 16, " David T. Duncan to Mary Gillett.
Mar. 24, " Chris. L. Barnes to Amy Otis.

The greater number of above resided in Norwich Township.

The following recorded marriages were solemnized by Rev. Thos. Whitehead, of the Methodist Episcopal Church:—

Oct. 14, 1832—Jasper H. Gooding to Mary Good, of Goderich.
Nov. 5, " Thomas B. Hale to Jane Willson, of Goderich.
Nov. 14, " William Holland to Eliza Hicks, of Goderich.
April 17, 1833—Thomas Webster to Mary Bailey, of Nissouri.
July 10, " Arthur Squires to Lydia Carter, of Stanley.

The marriages solemnized by Rev. Ezra Adams, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the London District, are recorded as follows:—

July 5, 1832—Thomas Hurlburt to Betsy A. Adams, of Caradoc.
Oct. 2, " Jackson Stafford to Isabella Nickald, of Southwold.
Oct. 25, " ——— Carroll to Lydia Kelly, of Mosa.
Nov. 13, " John Philips to Harriet Caswell, of Westminster.
Nov. 20, " James Nash to Keziah Lockwood, of Caradoc.
Jan. 31, 1833—Seneca Edwards to Mary Curry, of Mosa.
Feb. 20, " Wm. Provost to Sally Siddal, of Dunwich.
Feb. 20, " Horace Kelly to Nancy Provost, of Mosa.
Dec. 3, 1834—Colvin Davison to Jane Nichols, of Ekfrid.
Feb. 4, 1835—John Coyne to Elizabeth Neal.

Rev. Jesse Owen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony of marriage in the following cases:—

Jan. 1, 1833—William Hodgman to Ann McGogan, of Caradoc.
Jan. 7, " James Clarke to Harriet Ramsay, of Caradoc.
Jan. 28, " Allen Fox to Jane Hunt, of London.
Feb. 10, " Belah King to Maria Dickison, of London.
Apr. 15, " Charles Dickison to Elizabeth Neadham, of London.
May 6, " Cyrus Hawley to Eliza Smith, of London.
May 8, " John Geary to Eliza Hasket, of London.
May 8, " Moses Willson to Eliza Bailey, of Nissouri.
July 29, " John Jackson to Nancy Sawtle, of London.
Aug. 28, " John Wheaton to Jane Clark, of London.

Rev. John Bailey, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, united:—

July 4, 1837—Charles Pettys to Mary Nixon, of Nissouri.

Rev. Charles Pettys, of the same denomination, married the following:—

Sept. 20, 1837—Cyrus P. Meriam to Margaret McBean, of Ekfrid.
Oct. 19, 1838—Alonzo Charles to Lucy Blackmore, of Mosa.

Daniel Picket, a Methodist Episcopal preacher, united:

Oct. 8, 1834—James Nixon to Annie Nichols, of London Township.*

Bible Christians.—The Bible Christian Church may be said to have been established at London in 1869. In that circuit in 1871 there were two itinerant and nine local preachers, four places of wor-

* These marriage notices are copied from old and imperfect records, and, doubtless, contain errors, for which, owing to the care employed in these pages, the publishers are not accountable.

ship, and 179 members. Rev. W. Jolliffe and J. Collins were pastors. In 1873 W. Keener was at London. J. J. Rice came in 1875, and in 1876 he, with F. M. Whitlock were ministers. In 1877 S. J. Allin assisted Mr. Rice, and the latter in 1878 took charge of the two circuits, London East and South; but in 1879 the circuit was divided, as shown in the local history of this society. The 12th annual meeting was held in May, 1880, within their church at London South, when the following named ministers and laymen were present:—Revs. W. Hooper (Superintendent), T. R. Hull, W. Ayers, W. Quance, J. Archer, G. H. Copeland, R. Mallett, B. A, T. Mason, W. Rollins and S. J. Cunnings; Messrs. J. Isaac, J. Cole, W. Gerry, W. Field, J. Small, W. Jennings, E. Johnson and R. Kennedy. The officers appointed were Rev. W. Rollins, Secretary; Rev. R. Mallett, Journal Secretary; Rev. G. H. Copeland, Reporter for the *Observer;* and the ministers:—London Centre, Rev. W. Quance; London East, Rev. G. H. Copeland; London South, Rev. W. Rollins; Lambeth, Rev. T. Mason; Dereham, Rev. T. R. Hull; Ingersoll, Rev. J. Archer; St. Thomas, Rev. W. Hooper. Appointments continued to be made annually until the union of 1884, when the Bible Christians lost their distinctive title and became a part of the Methodist Church of Canada. In the chapters devoted to local history the several churches of this society are noticed.

Lutherans.—The Lutheran Church in Canada dates back to 1790, when a building, known as Zion Church, was erected east of Kingston, and Rev. Schwerfeyer, of Albany, N. Y., called as pastor. About this time a Mr. Myers, of Philadelphia, resided in Marysburgh Township, where a large number of Palatinates and other German loyalists had sought refuge. His mission was not successful, so that in 1807 he returned to Pennsylvania. Rev. Mr. Weant, who preached at Ernesttown, and in 1808, at Matilda, found but poor support, and in 1811 joined the English Church clandestinely at Quebec. Returning, he continued to preach to his people, who found him using the Book of Common Prayer, and wearing a surplice—cause sufficient for his dismissal. In 1814, Mr. Myers was recalled, but finding that Weant had possession of the building, had to resort to diplomacy to obtain its use for worship. In 1817, Myers also joined the English Church. Both were addicted to brandy-drinking and consequent drunkenness, Myers dying from the effects of a fall.

Miscellaneous Societies.—The Quakers or Society of Friends, introduced their faith in 1790, when David Sand and Elijah Hick held services at James Noxen's house, Adolphustown. They had a house of worship erected there, the first in Canada; the second being at Sophiasburg. Joseph Leavens, who died in 1844, in his 92nd year, was one of the leading preachers of the society.

The Mennonites claim to be direct descendants of the Vandois or Waldenses, who, during the latter part of the twelfth century, were driven by oppression into Holland, and who lived there a scattered

sect until the sixteenth century, when Menno Simon, a reformed priest, gathered them together and organized them into a compact religious body, to which he gave his name. Because of the principles they held they still suffered persecution, even to the extent of martyrdom, and finally a large body of Mennonites emigrated from Holland to the United States and settled in and around Pennsylvania, about the close of the seventeenth century. Here they found the freedom of worship from which they had been so long debarred, and flourished, a prosperous community. But after a century of peace the war of the American Independence overshadowed the land, and, among many others, a few of these people, preferring to remain under British rule, left their pleasant homesteads to travel northward. Over the extensive uncultivated spaces between Pennsylvania and the border line they journeyed, nor paused until they settled once again with others of our old Loyalist forefathers upon Canadian shores, where they began to form new homes among the pathless woods of Niagara peninsula, bringing with them a loyalty that has clung to creed as firmly as to crown in each succeeding generation.

The New Jerusalem Church dates back to 1861 for its organization in Canada. In June of every year conference is held, and executive and ecclesiastical committees appointed, One of the great meetings of this association was held at Strathroy in 1876, when four ministers and an average number of delegates and visitors were present from the following places:—Berlin, Toronto, Wellesley, Stratford, Caledonia, Chatham, Conestoga, Watford, Waterloo, and Yorkville. Letters were received from members in London, St. Catharines, Hamilton, New Brunswick, Ottawa, Lisbon, Mt. Brydges, Parkhill, Ingersoll, and other places.

Moravians.—The history of the Moravians begins in 1457, nearly a century before England accepted the teachings of Luther. Toward the close of the fifteenth century there were 200 societies in Moravia and Bohemia, and at this time their bible was issued. During the succeeding 300 years the new church died out in its cradle; but, in 1749, the British Parliament acknowledged them a part of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and encouraged their settlement in North America. In 1741, a few Moravians met for worship in New York. During 1749, a number of Moravians established a mission in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and here, in 1781, 100 of their number were killed under the auspices of the very people who patronized them and sent them to the colonies. The survivors of the massacre moved to Detroit that year, and settled at New Gnadenhutten, near Mount Clemens, on the Clinton River of Lake St. Clair. During their term there fourteen members died. They were hated by the Otchipwas on account of their newly formed friendships for the Americans, and as that part of Michigan was infested by Indians, the mission dissolved itself, the greater number seeking a home on the Thames (La Tranche), near the scene of Proctor's defeat, from which David Zeisberger wrote July 20,

1794: "Captain Pike was instructed by De Peyster, the British Commandant at Detroit, in 1781, to make a *bouilli* of the Moravians, but they outlived persecution."

Mormonism, which carried off many from Lambton, Middlesex and adjoining counties into the polygamous arms of Utah in the sixties, is still represented in the county and city. The Mormon temple on Maitland street is the monument which this Church has raised to the zeal of its members. In 1875 Mormonism was flourishing at London, under the administration of Elders Leverton and Davis. In November, 1875, a cheeky Gentile stood up in the Maitland Street Church and asked Elder Davis, "Did he really believe in the Mormon Bible?" Of course, the answer was general, and a challenge to discuss the matter came from a dozen of throats.

The Salvation Army—sometimes called General Booth's Church—is one of the latest additions to religious forms. Only a few years ago the members were buffetted about or imprisoned, but their perseverance won for them tolerance, and to-day the Army preach and sing in the market place as well as in their barracks—the members pleased with their worship and the people amused with it.

CHAPTER V.

ORGANIZATION OF LONDON DISTRICT.

July 16, 1792, Governor Simcoe declared the Province to be divided into nineteen counties, the last being the County of Kent, comprising all the country outside the boundaries of the first named eighteen counties, as well as of the Indian lands, extending northward to the boundary line of Hudson Bay, including all the territory west and south of such line known as Canada. Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex were the neighboring counties bordering on the river La Tranche, or Thames. The act of 1799, to which royal assent was given Jan. 1, 1800, provided for the establishment of eighteen counties, a number of townships and a few districts. Among the counties then set off was Middlesex, comprising the Townships of London, Westminster, Dorchester, Yarmouth, Southwold, Dunwich, Aldborough and Delaware.

London District, as then constituted, comprised the counties of Norfolk, Oxford and Middlesex, with the country westward of the Home and Niagara districts, southward of Lake Huron, and between them and a line drawn due north from a fixed boundary (where the eastermost limit of Orford Township intersects the river Thames), until it arrives at Lake Huron.

The act of April 14, 1821, provided that the Townships of Lobo, Mosa, Ekfrid and Caradoc should be attached to Middlesex; that a gore of land on the east side of Norwich and a gore on the east side of Dorchester be attached to the respective townships, and that the Townships of Zorra and Nissouri be added to Oxford County. At this time the new Townships of Zone, Dawn, Sombra and St. Clair were attached to Kent County.

In 1835 James Ingersoll qualified at London as Registrar of the County of Oxford.

The act of 1837, setting off Oxford County as the District of Brock, required the Quarter Sessions of London to declare the proportion of district expenses to be apportioned to Oxford, pending the issue of proclamation.

Brock District was set off from London March 4, 1837. The proportion of moneys due the new district by the old for wild land tax, received by the Treasurer of London up to December, 1839, when the new district was proclaimed, amounted to £41 16s. 8d.; but at the settlement of July, 1841, £37 12s. 1d. were deducted as the proportion of general expenses incurred by London District.

In 1837 the magistrates of the new District of Talbot were authorized to sell the brick and stone in the old jail and court house at Vittoria, the proceeds to be used in building their new court house and jail.

In April, 1839, the question of apportioning the expenses of the County of Huron was before the court.

In 1854 the town of London was incorporated as a city and detached from the county.

The townships of Bayham, Malahide, South Dorchester, Southwold, Aldborough and Yarmouth were detached in 1852 from Middlesex and formed into the County of Elgin. In 1865 McGillivray and Biddulph were detached from Huron and attached to Middlesex,

As related in the history of Biddulph and McGillivray, both townships petitioned for annexation to Middlesex, and were detached from Huron. With the exception of exemption from paying any part of the debenture debt of the county, the townships became at once part and parcel of Middlesex, and were first represented in the Council of 1863.

What changes future years may bring round in the present boundaries of the county cannot be stated. A contributor to the *Age*, Grand-Pa, writing in September, 1871, proposed that West Middlesex be set off as a new county. He dealt with general expenditures back to 1854, and showed very plainly that the western township paid much more than a just share of expenses. He also referred to the movement of 1861–2 for the establishment of a registry office at Glencoe, and the revival of the question in 1870–1.

Quarter Sessions' Court, 1827–42.—The first Quarter Sessions ever held at London was that of Tuesday, January 9, in the seventh year of the reign of George IV. Joseph Ryerson was chairman.

In 1828, L. P. Sherwood was Circuit Judge. In July of this year a resident of London was fined £5 "for deceitfully obtaining from Robert Summers one silver watch." In August, 1829, J. B. Macaulay was Justice of the King's Bench. In January, 1839, Mahlon Burwell was temporary chairman, with Peter Teeple, John Scatcherd, Charles Ingersoll, Ira Scofield, Leslie Patterson, Edward Allen Talbot, John Bostwick, and other justices present. Michael McLaughlin, of Westminster, was fined 25 shillings for beating Catherine Southerland. John Matthews, Jr., of Lobo, was fined £2 for beating Lawrence Lawrason, of London, and James V. Ryan, of London, was fined 10 shillings for obtaining deceitfully from Robert Caldwell a silver watch.

In April, 1829, George Coleman, of Oxford East, was fined £1 for beating constable John Phelan. Samuel Weir, of Burford, was fined £10 for beating Rapelje Weir, then under ten years. Joseph Lyons, John Davis, Elijah Davis, Christopher Williams, Thomas Fortner, all farmers, and Cadnueil Moore, blacksmith, all of London, were fined £9 for assaulting James Williams in July 1829. In October, Isaac Waters, of Westminster, paid £1 4s., for beating John Hunt.

In January, 1830, Henry Reynolds, of Dorchester, paid £2 for beating Jesse Beverly. About this time the names of Benj. Willson and John G. Lossee, appear among the magistrates In April, 1830, William B. Lee, of London, an innkeeper, and William Haskett, a

painter, were bondsmen for Isaac Waters. John Ward, of Mosa, was indicted for assaulting Michael Hurder. Joseph Ward, a pensioner, of Mosa, and Geo. Lee, of Ekfrid, were his bondsmen.

The Grand Jury in April, 1830, comprised Walter Chase, Benj. Chadwick, Samuel Mason, Hugh O'Brien, Jacob Zavitz, John T. Doan, Samuel Minard, Asa Fordice, Thomas Sprague, Thomas Hardison, John Brazey, Durcomb Simons, Ira Whitcomb and Lawrence Doyle. During the trial of James Meek vs. Duncan Campell, Duncan McKenzie was sworn as interpreter for Malcolm McIntyre, one of the witnesses. At this time the serious charge against Ira Scofield, Duncan McKenzie and James Parkinson for conspiracy, to charge George J. Goodhue with forging a note against William Fuller, was made, and they were held in £200 bail. John O'Neil was appointed High Constable.

In July, 1830, Henry Cook, innkeeper, of Westminster, paid twenty-five shillings for assaulting Thomas Burns. In the case against Michael Beach, of Oakland, Justus Willcox, of Mosa, and Wm. Paul, of Yarmouth, were his bondsmen.

The charge of assault, with evil intentions, against Esban Gregory by Mrs. Mary Graham, and a similar charge against Shadrack Jones, were entertained. Phœbe and Abigail McNeal were witnesses against Jones, who was found guilty, and sentenced to prison for three months, and to pay costs.

In 1831, Levins P. Sherwood presided over the circuit, while the magistrates hitherto named, with J. Parkinson, James Racey, Andrew Dobie and Duncan McKenzie, were active in Quarter Sessions work. In the fall of 1830, Whiting Barnes, of London, was fined five shillings for beating Edward Green. In January, 1831, Wm. Eldridge, of Mosa, was fined only one shilling for beating two of the Aldgeo women of that township. Henry Cook was fined for assaulting Thos. Orr, of Westminster. Gregory Allen, of Delaware, who assaulted Ben Myers, was bailed out by Peter Schram, a farmer, and Charles Reeves, an innkeeper, both of Westminster. In 1830, A. A. Rapelje, was still Sheriff.

In October, 1830, Henry White appears as a magistrate. At that time the sum of £20 per annum was granted to High Constable O'Neil, and William Putman was given £25 on account of labor on the North Branch of the Thames.

In January, 1831, John Bostwick was chosen Chairman of Quarter Sessions. The other magistrates present being Duncan McKenzie, Henry Warren, Solomon Lossing, Edward A. Talbot, James Mitchell, James Parkinson and Ira Scofield. One of the questions before the Court was the expulsion of John Armitage from a lot of land in London. At this time Stephen and James Howell, Jacob Best, Henry Belts, Adam Miller, Reuben Clark and Wm. Smith were tried for assault on Isaac Hartwick, but acquitted. Gideon G. Bostwick, Crier of the Court in 1831, was granted an annual salary of £20.

In April, 1831, one Charles McIntosh, a servant, sued his master, Duncan McKenzie. This servant, or apprentice, brought no witnesses, while his master brought forward Betsy McAdam, Amy and Levi Blackman, Allen and Thomas Routledge, Daniel Barclay, Sarah McLoughlin, and Freeman Hull as witnesses. The Court gave judgment against McIntosh for £7 15s. and costs.

In January, 1832, Hiram D. Lee, of London; Nathan Griffith, of Westminster; Ira Whitcomb, of Port Stanley; Geo. W. Whitehead, of Burford; James Young and Philip Henry, of Dunwich; Jacob McQueen, of Southwold; Wm. Putnam, of Dorchester, and Samuel Smith, of Orford, paid each £3 and were granted tavern licenses.

In January, 1832, Samuel Park, of London, was appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures for the district, *vice* John Harris resigned. At this time the name of Isaac Draper appears, and that of John Scatcherd reappears among the magistrates, very few changes being made within the preceding decade.

During the year 1832, a large number of males and a few female residents took the oath of allegiance.

In October, 1833, Eliakim Malcolm's name appears as a magistrate.

In January, 1834, John Lamb, Alex. Murray and F. Shaunesson were sentenced to terms of solitary confinement, with bread and water, for larceny.

On May 18, 1831, the commission of Coroner was issued to Jonathan Austin, Elam Stinson and David Bowman. The great seal is four inches in diameter and bears the British arms of George IV. In 1834 this commission was reissued.

In July, 1832, only eleven grand jurors remained for duty, the others having fled from London owing to the prevalence of cholera. In this year Dr. Donnelly, a pioneer physician, was stricken by the disease.

In January, 1833, the first seals were ordered, one for the Court of Quarter Sessions and one for the District Court.

In April, 1834, Mahlon Burwell was elected Chairman of Quarter Sessions by the following named magistrates elect:—Joseph B. Clench, Wm. Young, James Ingersoll, Peter Carroll, John Scatcherd, Ira Scofield, Thomas Horner, William Robertson, Christopher Beer, John Bostwick, Colin McMilledge, Eliakim Malcolm, John G. Lossee, Edward Ermatinger, Thomas Radcliff, John Philpot Curran, Duncan McKenzie, Philip Graham, Andrew Dobie and John Burwell. John B. Askin was still Clerk of the Peace, while A. A. Rapalje was Sheriff and V. A. Rapalje Deputy. B. B. Brigham was appointed road surveyor for Middlesex County, *vice* Roswell Mount deceased. George Moore was then coroner.

In October, 1834, Wm. Young was temporary Chairman of Quarter Sessions. The names of Thomas Radcliffe and John Boys appear as new magistrates. In January, 1835, Wm. Young was elected Chairman, James Ingersoll still being a member of the Court, like

John Bostwick, and the name of James C. Crysler appears. Among the magistrates in April, 1835, the new names of James Barwick, Colonel Light, Wm. Gordon, Capt. Robert Johnson, and Edward Buller appear. At this time it was resolved to elect a Chairman who would be conversant with law, and pay him £10 for each session. This order was repealed in 1837. In April, 1835, Dr. James Corbin was fined £10 for practicing medicine illegally. In October, 1835, the names of Henry Warren, Doyle McKenney, Benj. Willson, Geo. W. Whitehead, Phillip Hodgkinson, Wilson Mills and Lawrence Lawrason appear among the magistrates. In January, 1836, Hamilton H. Killally, John Weir and Peter Carroll appear on the Bench.

The Grand Jury of January, 1836, comprised twenty well-known names:—John O'Neil, Foreman; Thomas Gibbons, Joshua Putnam, Wm. Niles, Levi Myrick, Simeon Morrill, John Jennings, Richard Smith, Silas E. Curtiss, F. G. Warren, Dennis O'Brien, Edward Matthews, Joseph L. O'Dell, Albert S. O'Dell, Robert Fennell, Joseph B. Flannagan, Elisha S. Lyman, Robert Souter, H. Van Buskirk and Wm. O'Dell.

Edward Grattan, a printer, of London, in 1836, was held on bonds to give evidence against Thomas Cronyn, indicted for assault.

The celebrated motion presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, July 12, 1836, by Edward Allen Talbot, one of the magistrates, was as follows:—"I protest against the payment of any sum or sums of money being paid to any magistrate acting as Chairman for the District of London, who accepts of any sum or sums of money in lieu of such services, and on the following grounds:—First, I consider it contrary to law; and secondly, I regard it as derogatory to the character of the magistracy of the district, even if they had a law for so doing, to pay their Chairman the paltry sum of £40 per annum; and thereby I regard it as an infringement of the rights of the people for the magistrates to appropriate any part of the district funds for any purpose whatever, unless authorized by law so to do."

In April, 1836, the action which gave rise to this motion was the re-election of Wm. Young as Chairman on the following vote:—John Burwell, Harvey Cook, Capt. Dunlop, G. W. Whitehead, Duncan McKenzie, Robert Riddle, John Philpot Curran, Alex. W. Light, Wm. Hentiliny, Henry Hyndman, Wm. Dunlap, Wm. B. Rich, Philip Graham and R. R. Hunt for Young, and E. A. Talbot voted contrary. Mahlon Burwell, then Chairman, while he moved the re-election of Young, was not called upon to vote.

In April, 1837, Mahlon Burwell was elected Chairman of Sessions. Among the magistrates present were Peter Carroll, John Carroll, John Kitson Woodward, John Weir, A. Dobie, J. Bostwick, J. Burwell, J. C. Crysler, Doyle McKenny, Geo. W. Whitehead, John S. Buchanan, Duncan McKenzie, Thomas Wade, Andrew Drew, John Arnold, Edmund Deeds, Samuel Eccles, Thomas H. Ball, L. Lawrason, Edward Ermatinger, J. G. Lossee, B. George Ronviere, John Brown, James Graham.

On July 12, 1837, James Hamilton, of Sterling, qualified as Sheriff of the District of London, Dr. Joseph Hamilton and Hon. John Hamilton being his bondsmen. At this time the first notice of the existence of an insane and destitute person in the District is given. The sum of £25 was advanced to John Barclay for the maintenance of Janet McBean.

The magistrates presiding in October, 1837, were John Burwell, James Mitchell, Doyle McKenny, Wilson Mills, Ephraim Tisdale, Purley, Cyrenius Hall, John Shore, L. Lawrason, J. S. Buchanan and J. R. Brown. In January, 1838, the names of Thomas H. Ball, Harry Cook, Robert Johnston and Wm Robertson appear.

In January, 1838, the following licenses were issued to keep houses of entertainment, the fee in towns being £7 10s. 0d., and in small settlements £3:—John O'Neil, Geo. T. Claus, John Talbot, Bemis Pixley, James Jackson (in township), Amy Wood, and Henry Humphreys, of London; Geo. Miller, Atkins & Taylor, Thomas Pettifer, of St. Thomas; Henry Purdy, of Vienna; George Dingman, William Sage, of Westminster; John Bolton and J. Whitcomb, of Port Stanley; Mrs. Westlake, Patrick Mee, George Ivor and Richard Brennan, of Adelaide; Alexander Ward and John Ward, of Mosa; Abraham Van Norman, of Delaware; Amos Wheeler, of Dorchester; Archibald Miller and Jonathan Miller, of Ekfrid. On April 11, 1838, a tavern license was granted to William Balkwill on payment of £7 10s. 0d. At this time John McDonald, a grocer, of London, was before the Court. Patrick Deveney was licensed to keep an inn at London in 1839.

In January, 1839, the following named newly-elected magistrates were present:—John Douglas, John G. Bridges, John Jackson, John Burne, Richard Webb, John Arnold, W. F. Gooding, Peter Carroll, Alex. Sinclair, Henry Carroll, Philip Hodgkinson. In April, 1839, the following tavern licenses were issued:—Gideon Bostwick, of Westminster; Wm. Marvin, of Dorchester; Geo. J. Smith, of Ekfrid; Sam. Sewell, of Adelaide; James Fisher, of Caradoc; Anson Strong, of London Town. In April, 1839, the petition of John Burwell was reported unfavorably by H. Hyndman, Chairman of Committee.

In October, 1840, Charles Prior appears among the magistrates; J. B. Clench being Chairman. In 1841, Thomas Cronyn was a magistrate, and Adam Hope in 1842. In 1843, Henry Allen was Chairman (commonly known as Judge), while Alexander Strathy, Geo. J. Goodhue, Simeon Morrill and Hugh Carmichael, are among the magistrates. In 1845 the name of Alexander Anderson appears.

County Council, 1842-88.—The Councillors of London District in 1842 are named as follows:—Lawrence Lawrason and John Geary, of London; Andrew Moore and John Burwell, of Bayham; Daniel Abel and James Brown, of Malahide; Thomas Hutchison and John Oil, of Yarmouth; George Elliot and Levi Fowler, of Southwold; Thomas Coyne, of Dunwich; Thomas Duncan, of Aldborough; William Niles,

of Dorchester; John D. Anderson, of Mosa; John Parker, of Caradoc; Francis King Carey, of Delaware; Archibald Miller, of Ekfrid; Isaac Campbell and Hiram Crawford, of Westminster; John Edwards, of Lobo; and John S. Buchanan, of Adelaide.

A statement presented to this Council for January 1, 1842, shows the liabilities of the district to be £1,405 3s. 6d., and the assets to be £322 12s. 6d. W. W. Street and Daniel Harvey being auditors. Daniel Abel, Chairman of a committee on law books and jail and court house property, reported twenty volumes in the library, with the jail, debtors' room and county offices plainly but fully furnished. The return of lands, under patent, in the District show 638,914¼ acres valued at £2,662 2s. 10¼d.

On Feb. 11, 1842, John Wilson, then Warden, signed a petition, "To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," congratulating her "on the birth of a prince and heir apparent to the throne of that mighty empire."

On August 9, 1842, Wm. Niles, Chairman of a Committee to enquire into receipts and expenditures of the office of Clerk of the Peace for the years 1838 to 1841, reported a draft of a communication from the Council to the magistrates in session for their consideration. This communication was brought before the magistrates, who declined to consider it, and this refusal was followed by other petitions for redress to the Governor-General. The petition to Governor-General Bagot, of August 10, 1842, set forth that, the right of the Council to audit and pay accounts was denied by the Justices of Quarter Sessions, and this denial was sustained by the Court of Queen's Bench in the order of that Court to the Justices to audit and pay. The petition asked that the salaries of all officers should be regulated by the Legislature, and a table of fees established for unknown or uncertain services. The petition further asked that powers be conferred on the Council to compel the attendance of witnesses in road cases. The act of October 12, 1842, provided for the transfer of the Registry office from Dunwich township to the town of London, such transfer to be made May 1, 1843.

In 1843, Thomas Graham replaced Moore as Councillor, of Bayham; James Murray replaced Buchanan, of Adelaide, and Samuel Kirkpatrick replaced Thomas Duncan, of Aldborough, and Daniel Abel took the place of James Brown. These were the only changes from the Board of 1842.

In May, 1843, there were £800 in the District treasury above all expenditures. At this time John Burwell presided over the committee which reported in favor of distributing this surplus among the townships. The District Councillors for 1844 were Alex. Love and Benj. Willson, of Yarmouth; Samuel Eccles took the place of Levi Fowler, in Southwold; Samuel Kirkpatrick took the place of Duncan, of Aldborough. Otherwise the Council of 1843 was unchanged.

The Council of 1845 comprised the following new members:—Richard Webb, of Delaware, *vice* Carey; Andrew McGregor, of Dorchester, being the first Second Councillor from the township; Robert Adamson, of Lobo, *vice* John Edwards; Thomas Baty, of Westminster, *vice* H. Crawford; Wilson Mills, of Caradoc, *vice* John Parker, with R. W. Brennon, of the new Township of Metcalfe, and Donald McIntosh, of the new Township of Williams.

In December, 1845, tavern licenses were issued to William Smith, John Nellis, William McBean, William Franks and William Gain, of London Township; Schubal Nicol, Isaac Mott, Peter McGregor, Henry Palmer and William Hood, of Westminster; W. F. Bullen, of Delaware; Thomas and George Putnam, and Jonathan Hale, of Dorchester South; Duncan Brown, of Lobo; Samuel Fleming and Peter Fields, of Mosa; James Adair, of Caradoc.

The only changes in the Council of 1846, from that of 1845, were: Benjamin Cutler, the first Second Councillor, from Lobo; Andrew McCausland replaced Brown, of Malahide; Leonidas Burwell replaced Graham, of Bayham; Thomas Duncan, of Aldborough, took Kirkpatrick's place, and Joseph Sifton, of London, occupied the chair so long held by L. Lawrason.

In December, 1846, licenses were issued as follows, exclusive of the renewals of those issued in 1845:—John Stone, Lobo; W. A. Warren, Delaware; Wm. Robinson, John H. Young, Roland Robinson, John Scott, Jonas W. Garrison, John McDowall, Finlay McFee, Wm. Harris, Thomas Hiscox, John Smith, Alex. Forbes, Martin Rickard, John Matthews, Peter Burke, Charles Lindsay, Robert Carfrae, Richard Grover, John Walsh, Sol. Schenick, Wm. Burne, Paul & Bennett, John O'Neil, Thomas Beckett, Peter McCann, of London; James Fisher, of Caradoc; Henry Rawlins, of Delaware; Charles Patton, of Adelaide; Leonard Bisbee, at plank road junction, toward St. Thomas; John O'Dell, Westminster; Arch. Miller, Ekfrid.

The changes in the Council of 1847 from 1846 were Jacob Cline, *vice* McGregor, of Dorchester; Wm. Neal, *vice* Anderson, of Mosa; L. Lawrason, *vice* Geary, of London; Randolph Johnstone, *vice* Wilson, of Yarmouth; Levi Fowler, *vice* Eccles, of Southwold, and James McKirdy, first second councillor from Caradoc.

The Council of 1848 was made up of the following members, the Reeves being named in the first column:—

Aldborough	D. McDiarmid		London	Joseph Sifton..	L. Lawrason
Adelaide ..	Jas. Murray..		Malahide ..	A. McCausland	Daniel Abel
Bayham . .	Leon. Burwell.	Jno. Burwell	Metcalfe...	R. W. Brennan	
Caradoc....	Jas. McKirdy.	John Parker	Mosa	Wm. Neal....	A. D. Ward
Delaware .	Richard Webb.		Southwold .	Colin Munroe..	Levi Fowler
Dorchester.	Wm. Niles ...	Jacob Cline	Westmins'r	Isaac Campbell	Cal'n Burch
Dunwich ..	Thos. G. Coyne		Williams ..	Don. McIntosh	
Ekfrid	Arch. Miller..		Yarmouth..	Alex. Love ...	R. Johnstone
Lobo.....	Robt. Adamson	Ben. Cutler			

The changes in 1849 were, Patrick Mee and J. A. Scoone elected for Adelaide; Dr. E. Dancey *vice* McCausland, for Malahide; John McBride, for Aldborough; St. John Skinner *vice* L. Burwell, for Bayham, and Malcolm McAlpin *vice* Miller, for Ekfrid.

In December, 1847, tavern licenses were granted to Tunis Swarts, John Matthews, Jerry H. Joyce, Edward Stanley, M. S. Smith, James Dagg, Wm. Blackwell, Hopkins & Abell, Ben. Higgins, Charles B. Rudd, Thomas O'Mara, James Mason, Alex. Forbes, Maurice Keley, Robert Wyatt or Wyall.

On February 9, 1849, Chairman Munro, of the Committee on Schools, presented a lengthy report suggesting changes in old districts, and recommending the establishment of new ones throughout the District.

Wm. W. Street and John McKay, auditors of the District, reported October 9, 1849, that Col. Talbot, Thos. C. Street and a few others, refused to pay tax on their wild lands, and suggested an amicable suit at law to test the legality of the by-law imposing such tax.

In March, 1849, John B. Askin, Clerk of the District Court, wrote to J. Leslie, Secretary to the Governor, stating that in consequence of the position assumed by John Harris and John S. Buchanan, each claiming to be legally elected Treasurer of the District by the District Council in October, 1846, "the offices are painfully situated." At the date of writing John Harris held the office, but the claims of Buchanan were then being presented to the Court of Queen's Bench. It appears that Harris was appointed by the Government; but, under the new municipal law, the magistrates thought they had the right of appointment.

The Council of 1850 presents eleven new names:—Sylvester Cook and L. Burwell, *vice* Skinner and J. Burwell, for Bayham; Col. Dixon, for Caradoc; John Clark, for Dunwich; Donald McFarlane, for Ekfrid; Freeman Talbot and Wm. McMillan, for London Township; Murray Anderson and Benj. Nash, for the new town of London; F. H. Wright, *vice* Abel, for Malahide; Richard Frank, *vice* Burch, for Westminster; Donald Fraser, for Williams. In 1851 Messrs. Adamson, Anderson, Allworth, Burwell, Clark, Craig, Dixon, Douglas, R. Johnston, Locker, Mee, McMillan, McBride, Moyle, Rae, Robson, Shipley, Geo. Smith (Ekfrid), Thomson, Wilks, Willey, Willson, Frank, Barker and H. Johnstone formed the Council, William Niles being re-elected Warden. In May, 1851, R. Frank, Chairman of the Committee on Clergy Reserves, recommended that in view of the sale of such reserves by the Province, the Legislature be petitioned to appropriate proceeds for the uses of general education.

During the years just preceding and in this year the question of constructing gravel or toll roads throughout the county occupied much attention; but as the subject is transferred to the chapter on roads and bridges, the doings of the Council in the matter bear only this reference here.

A committee, of which Freeman Talbot was chairman, reported May 16, 1850, in favor of amending the municipal and other acts, so far as they affect the liberties or interests of the county. Among the recommendations was one relating to Coroner, as follows:—"Your committee think proper to draw your attention to the impropriety of holding a Coroner's inquest in all cases of sudden death, and would therefore suggest the necessity of an immediate alteration of the system, it being unnecessarily expensive and revolting to the better feelings of humanity."

L. Burwell, chairman of a committee on the division of the county, reported as follows, May 7, 1851:—"Understanding that the Government intend, during the ensuing session, to introduce a bill for the purpose of dividing the larger counties, your committee have given attention to that portion referring to Middlesex. Your committee are of the opinion that the division line proposed, running east and west, embracing the six frontier townships, and portions of Delaware, Westminster and Dorchester, will be opposed by a majority of the inhabitants of this county, and that a division for other than electoral purposes is unnecessary; and that for electoral purposes the line should run north and south, embracing Dunwich, Aldborough, Mosa, Ekfrid, Caradoc, Metcalfe, Lobo, Adelaide and Williams, as the new county, and that the same be called the County of Elgin. This committee further reported in favor of giving Bayham to Oxford County in lieu of a portion of Nissouri to be attached to Middlesex.

The Council of 1852 was composed as follows:—

London Town	M. Anderson, Wm. Barker..	Adelaide	Hiram Dell..
London.....	Wm. Moore, Hy. Collins..	Metcalfe.....	Thos. Moyle.
Lobo	R. Adamson, ...	Delaware....	H. Johnstone
Carodoc	H. Clinch	Nissouri.....	J. Scatcherd.
Ekfrid	G. J. Smith..	Dorchester N.	Wm. Niles..
Mosa	Neil Munro..	" S.	Jacob Cline
Williams....	Geo. Shipley.	Westminster.	Rich. Frank, P. McClary.

This list does not include the names of representatives from the County of Elgin.

The members of the Council of the united Counties of Middlesex and Elgin in 1853 are named as follows:—Wm. Barker and Thomas Holmes, of the Town of London; W. Moore and Henry Collins, London; Garner Ellwood and Peter McClary, Westminster; Wm. Niles, Dorchester; Thomas Kirkpatrick, Mosa; Donald Fraser, Williams; Robert Pegley, Adelaide; Ambrose Willson and Weaver, Bayham; David Hanvey and Hugh McIntyre, Yarmouth; Levi Fowler and Nichol McCall, Southwold; Moses Willey and John Clark, Dunwich, John McBride, Aldborough; Edmund McCready, Dorchester South, and John Elliott, of the new town of Vienna. In 1854 the changes were:—Murray Anderson replaced Holmes for the Town of London; Wm. Elliott replaced Collins for London; Eli Griffith replaced Ellwood for Westminster in June, 1853; Robert Craik, with W. H. Niles, represented Dorchester N.; John McKellar,

Lobo; S. M. Fowle, Delaware; J. Sparling, Mosa; Louis Mott was the first Second Councillor from Williams; Hiram Dell replaced Pegley, of Adelaide, while John Scatcherd, then Warden, represented Nissouri W. This Council of 1854 represented Middlesex exclusively.

In September, 1853, Councillors Clinch and McClary moved that the Warden call a general meeting to consider the by-law granting aid to the Port Stanley Railroad.

In November, 1853, Councillor Kirkpatrick moved to appropriate £100 to carry out the ceremony of opening the G. W. Railroad.

On September 23, 1853, By-law 22, authorizing the issue of £20,000 debentures for the improvement of roads, was passed. Thomas Moyle, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in his report of January 27, 1854, suggested the advertisement of a by-law for raising £25,000 for stock in the London and Port Stanley Railroad.

The Railroad Committee of the Council, reporting in May, 1854, through Holcroft Church, favored the purchase of the Ontario and Erie Railroad and of two steamers, so as to prevent the building of a southern line, and thus build up the stock of the Great Western Railroad, in which the county was interested. The question of consolidating this Great Western road with the Grand Trunk road was decried, the Committee stating plainly that such a deal would create a monopoly and should not be entertained. In December, 1854, a memorial to Samuel Laing, of the English stockholders in the G. W. Railroad, set forth the pleasure which the completion of the road, nearly twelve months before, gave the people of Middlesex, and the pain which numerous accidents, delays in shipment of freight, and other failures, caused since the opening of the road; asked the co-operation of the British stockholders in obtaining a new management. The accident at Baptiste Creek in 1854 caused the death of more than fifty persons, and many more maimed for life.

In December, 1855, the city and county arbitration meeting was held, Thomas Moyle representing the county, Wm. Barker the city, with Thomas Shenston, of Woodstock, the third arbitrator. The result of this method of settling disagreements is given in the history of London City.

The Council of 1855 comprised William Fitzgerald and William Shoebottom, of London; Richard Frank and Benjamin Cook, of Westminster; Geo. S. Rogers, of Delaware; Hugh Carmichael, of Lobo; H. Clinch and Arch. Campbell, of Caradoc; John McIntyre, of Ekfrid; Donald Waters and Hugh Fraser, of Williams; Henry R. Archer, of Mosa; William Miller, of Adelaide; William Moore, of Nissouri West; Thomas Moyle, of Metcalfe; Robert Craik and Donald McFarlane, of Dorchester North.

In January, 1856, Councilmen Keefer, Bateman, Hunter, Rogers, Craik, Cartwright, McIntyre, Fitzgerald, O'Neil, Moyle, Archer, Edwards, Woodward, Burch, Cook, Waters, Fraser, and Moore qualified.

The Council of 1857, was made up as follows: Robert Adamson, John Bateman, Robert Craik, Benjamin Cook, Thomas Cuddy, Hugh Fraser, James Gardiner, David Hunter, William Moore, Thomas Moyle, William McKinley, William McMillan, John McIntyre, Wm. Shoebottom, R. M. Varnam, Donald Waters and Jacob Weylor. Robt. Craik was elected Warden.

The Reeves and Deputy-Reeves of 1858 is given by Townships:—

Adelaide...	Thomas Cuddy, Jas. Keefer,	Caradoc.....	Arch. Campbell, I. B. Burwell
Delaware'..	Jacob Weylor..	Dorchester..	R. M. Varnum, B.V.Demaray
Ekfrid.....	John McIntyre.	Lobo.....	Robt. Adamson, John Edwards
London....	W. Shoebottom, R.H. O'Neil.	Metcalfe....	Thomas Moyle..
Mosa.....	Charles Rolls... T. Robinson.	Nissouri.....	W. R. Vining..
Westm'str..	Benj. Cook.... John Nixon.	Williams....	John Topping.. A. Elliot.....

The municipal election for 1859 returned to the Council R. P. Tooth, Reeve, and William Thorpe, Deputy, from Adelaide; John McDougal *vice* Edwards, of Lobo; John Marshall *vice* Varnum, of Dorchester; Thomas Hughes *vice* Moyle, of Metcalfe; R. H. O'Neil and C. Coombs, of London; Charles Scott, Deputy, of Nissouri; Malcolm Campbell *vice* McIntyre, of Ekfrid; Alex. Levie, of Williams, *vice* Topping; Neil Munro, of Mosa, *vice* Rolls, with Charles Armstrong *vice* Robinson. In the other cases, the old members were re-elected.

The members of the Council of 1860 were M. S. Ayers, Alex. Levie, John H. Munroe, W. R. Vining, Robert Dreaney, John Irvine, R. H. O'Neil, Thomas Hughes, J. Weylor, M. Campbell, Wm. Wells, of Williams E., Arch. Campbell, R. P. Tooth with James Keefer, Reeve of Strathroy, Reeves, and Alex. Kerr, James Gardiner, Charles Scott, John McArthur, W. R. Thorpe, Wm. McPee, Arthur Seabrook and C. Coombs, Deputy-Reeves. Archibald Campbell was elected Warden and re-elected in 1861 and also in 1862.

On Jan. 26, 1861, a letter from the Clerk of Biddulph, relating to running trains on the Sabbath, was read, and immediately Councillors D. Waters and J. Levie moved and seconded a resolution that the Council petition the Dominion Parliament to amend Chapter 104 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, so as to prevent the running of trains on Sunday.

The Council of 1861 comprised Neil Munro, Reeve, and John H. Munroe, Deputy, of Mosa; A. Campbell and I. B. Burwell, of Caradoc; Wm. Rapley, of Strathroy; Alexander Levie, of Williams W.; William Wells, of Williams E.; Thomas Hughes, of Metcalfe; Robert Dreaney and James Craig, of Dorchester; Thomas Curdy, of Adelaide; M. S. Ayers and A. Kerr, of Westminster; M. Campbell, of Ekfrid; W. R. Vining and Charles Scott, of North Nissouri; John McDougal and L. E. Shipley, of Lobo.

The Council of 1862 was made up as follows:—Adelaide, Wm. Murdock; Caradoc, A. Campbell and John Thompson; Delaware, Thomas Beveridge; Dorchester, Wm. McKee and R. Dreaney; Ekfrid,

Malcolm Campbell; Lobo, John McArthur and R. Adamson; London, Hamilton Dunlap and C. C. Coombs; Metcalfe, Thomas Hughes; Mosa, J. H. Munroe and Nathaniel Currie; Nissouri, James Evans and Moses Wilson; Williams W., Alex. Levie; Williams E., A. C. Stewart; Westminster, Merrill S. Ayers and John Nixon, and Strathroy, Wm. Rapley.

In 1863 the members of the Council were Messrs. Ayers, Bateman, Dreaney, Dunlap, Hughes, Levie, Moore, N. Munro, McIntyre, McArthur, O'Neil, Rapley, Smith, Stewart and Weylor, Reeves; with James Banning, Coombs, Dobie, Evans, Faulds, Hodgins, McDougal, McKee, Nixon and Robinson, Deputies. C. C. Coombs was elected Warden. At this session Biddulph and McGillivray were represented, the first by Smith and Robinson, the second by O'Neil and Hodgins.

The act relating to the admission of the Townships of Biddulph and McGillivray contains the following paragraph:—"Neither of the said townships shall be liable for any debt contracted by the County of Middlesex for the constructing or gravelling of roads outside of the said townships, or which may at any time within the next twenty-one years be constructed by such county for the purpose aforesaid."

The Council of 1864 comprised the following members:—

Adelaide....	T. Cuddy ...		Metcalfe ...	T. Moyle ...	
Biddulph ...	R. H. O'Neil.	Tim. Toohey.	Mosa	J. H. Munroe	A. Armstrong
Caradoc	T. Northcott	J. Thompson	McGillivray.	not recorded.	
Delaware....	J. Weylor...		Nissouri....	J. Evans....	M. Wilson...
Dorchester..	R. Dreaney..	W. Thompson	Strathroy ..	W. Rapley..	
Ekfrid.....	J. McIntyre..	J. D. Corneil	Westminster	M. S. Ayers..	Abel Cooper..
Lobo.....	J. McArthur.	L. Shipley...	Williams E..	not recorded.	
London.....	H. Dunlap..	T. Routledge.	Williams W.	R. McIntyre.	

The Council of 1865 comprised the following members:—Wm. Miller, Reeve, and John Iver, Deputy, of Adelaide; R. H. O'Neil and John McFalls, of Biddulph; John Bateman and Alex. Campbell, of Caradoc; Colin Campbell, of Delaware; Robert Dreaney and Wm. Thompson, of Dorchester; John McIntyre and D. Taylor, of Ekfrid; John McArthur and John Scott, of Lobo; Thomas Routledge and W. H. Ryan, of London; Thomas Moyle, of Metcalfe; John H. Munroe and Nathaniel Currie, of Mosa; James S. Smith and Andrew Robinson, of McGillivray; James Evans and Moses Wilson, of Nissouri; Wm. Rapley, of Strathroy; M. S. Ayers and John Nixon, of Westminster; John Levie and Alex. Stewart, of Williams E., and E. R. Dobie, of Williams W. John H. Munroe was elected Warden.

The report of the Finance Committee made in December, 1865, points out an item of $2,970.10 paid during the year, for building and furnishing the County Clerk's and other offices, and the Council Chamber.

Townships.	Reeves—1866.	Deputies—1866.	Reeves—1867.	Deputies—1867
Adelaide.....	W. Murdock ..	Wm. Miller.....	John Iver.....	L. Cleverdon.
Biddulph.....	R. H. O'Neil..	Chas. Gowan....	R. H. O'Neil..	Thos. Hodgins.
Caradoc.....	John Bateman.	J. Thompson.....	J. Thompson..	J. B. Burwell.

Townships.	Reeves—1866.	Deputies—1866.	Reeves—1867.	Deputies—1867.
Delaware....	Colin Campbell		H. Johnson...	none.
Dorchester N.	R. Dreaney. ..	R. Tooley.....	R. Dreaney....	R. Tooley.
Ekfrid.....	M. Campbell...	D. Dobie.....	M. Campbell..	A. Campbell.
Lobo.....	L. E. Shipley..	M. McArthur....	D. McArthur..	M. McArthur.
London.....	T. Routledge..	James Bell.....	T. Routledge..	James Bell. W. Shoebottom. E. Robinson. T. Langford.
Metcalfe.....	Thos. Moyle ..		Thos. Moyle. .	none.
Mosa.....	N. Currie.....	A. Armstrong...	N. Currie.....	M. G. Munroe.
McGillivray ..	J. S. Smith....	Robert Fisher....	John Corbett..	A. Robinson.
Nissouri W..	J. Henderson..	W. Bell	Jas. Evans ...	A. W. Browne.
Strathroy....	Alex. Robbs .		R. Nicholson .	none.
Williams E...	John Topping..	John Levie.....	John Levie....	Alex. C. Stewart.
Williams W..	S. McLeod....	David Brock....	S. McLeod....	Richard Peck.
Westminster..	M. S. Ayers...	John Nixon.....	John Nixon....	D. B. Burch. H. Anderson.

The county officials in 1866 were J. E. Small, Judge; Wm. Glass, Sheriff; John McBeth, Clerk of County Court; James Ferguson, Registrar; M. S. Ayers, Warden; Adam Murray, Treasurer; C. W. Connor, Engineer; James Keefer, Clerk, and Sam. Stansfield, Janitor.

In June, 1867, the Council was asked to petition the Government for a prohibitory duty on hops imported from the United States; but the committee reported in favor of deferring such petition. Subsequently a motion to forward such petition was lost.

In December, 1867, the Council petitioned the Legislature to empower a tax of six cents per acre on all unoccupied wild lands, for the special purpose of being applied on the improvement of roads and bridges in the vicinity of such lands.

In 1868, Roger Hedley was Reeve of Lobo; Thomas Northcott, Deputy of Caradoc. Geo. Robson and John Kearns replaced Bell and Shoebottom, of London. John Waterworth, Reeve of Mosa, with D. McIntyre, Deputy; Wm. Wright, Deputy Reeve of McGillivray; W. R. Vining, Reeve of Nissouri, with A. W. Browne, Deputy; James D. Dewan was Reeve of Strathroy; John Waters, of Williams E., with John Levie, Deputy; while William Neal was Reeve of the new Town of Wardsville.

The Treasurer's office was robbed on the night of Feb. 8, 1868. On March 31 the Council exonerated Treasurer Murray, as the loss, $1,203.75, had been trebly saved to the county previously by his excellent silver deal.

The Council of 1869 was made up as follows—the Reeve and Deputy Reeve being named in the above order of townships:—Lawrence Cleverdon and John Wyley; R. H. O'Neil and John Hodgins; Thomas Northcott and Thomas Faulds; Henry Johnson, no deputy; Richard Tooley and James B. Lane; Hector McFarlane and George E. Elliott; Malcolm McArthur and Alex McKellar; Thomas Routledge with Deputy Reeves Thomas Langford, Edward Robinson, John Kearns and William H. Ryan: Robert Brown and George Lamon; John Watterworth and Alex. Armstrong; John Corbett and

William Wright; Alex. W. Browne and R. W. Giffin; James D. Dewan and John Frank; John Waters and John Levie; Simon McLeod and John Dawson; John Nixon with William McKerlie and Henry Anderson, Deputies of Westminster, and William Veal, of Wardsville.

The Council of 1870 comprised 17 Reeves and 19 Deputy-Reeves. The roll in the order of townships is as follows:—William Murdock and John Wyley; R. H. O'Neil and John Hodgins; Thomas Northcott and Godfrey McGugan; Thomas H. Brettle, no deputy; Richard Tooley and James B. Lane; H. McFarlane and G. J. Coulthard; A. McKellar and Alex. Gray; W. H. Ryan with Deputies James Bell, John Kearns, John Jackson and F. Lewis; Robert Brown, of Metcalfe, and Arch. Munroe; John Watterworth and David Gibb; William Wright and John Rosser; A. W. Browne and R. W. Giffin; James D. Dewan and J. Wilson; John Waters and John Levie; Simon McLeod and John Dawson; John Nixon with John S. Little and Eli S. Jarvis; Henry Henderson, of Wardsville.

The changes in the County Council of 1871 were as follows:—Arthur Seabrook, qualified as Reeve of Delaware; Robert Dreaney, of Dorchester N.; A. McIntyre, as Deputy of Ekfrid, *vice* Coulthard; L. E. Shipley, *vice* Gray, of Lobo; Wm. Kernohan and Wm. Shoebottom, Deputies of London, *vice* Jackson and Lewis; A. Armstrong, *vice* D. Gibb; John Corbett and Andrew Erskine, of McGillivray; A. W. Browne and Wm. Moore; Joseph Wilson and C. G. Scott, representing Strathroy; Thomas Elliott, *vice* John Dawson, Deputy of Williams West, and Malcolm G. Munroe, Reeve of Wardsville. The other townships holding their representatives of 1870.

The changes in the Council of 1871 for 1872 show John Hodgins, Reeve, and John Dagg, Deputy of Biddulph; W. H. Niles, Deputy of Dorchester; C. J. Campbell, of Ekfrid; Wm. Shoebottom, Reeve, with S. T. Shoebottom, jr., Wm. Patrick, Wm. Kernohan and Thomas Greene, Deputies of London; R H. O'Neil, Reeve of Lucan; R. Brown, Reeve, and R. Moyle, Deputy of Metcalfe; J. S. Walker and James Banning, of Mosa; J. B. Fram, Deputy of Nissouri W.; Alex. Robb, Reeve of Strathroy; Thomas Elliott, Reeve, and D. Brock, Deputy of West Williams; James Armstrong, Reeve of Westminster, and S. McLeod, of Parkhill. Messrs. Murdock, Northcott, Seabrooke, Dreaney, McFarlane, McKellar, Corbett, Brown, Waters and Munroe, Reeves, with Wyley, McGugan, Shipley, Erskine, Scott, Levie, Little and Jarvis, Deputies, holding over.

The County Council of 1873 and 1874 comprised the following representatives:—

Township.	Reeves.	Deputies.
Adelaide	John Morgan	John Wyley.
Biddulph	John Hodgins	John Dagg.
Caradoc	G. McGugan	Andrew McEvoy.
Delaware	T. C. Rodgers	

Townships.	Reeves.	Deputies.
Dorchester, N	Robert Dreaney	Richard Venning.
Ekfrid	Hector McFarlane	C. J. Campbell.
London	W. Shoebottom, sr	W. Shoebottom, jr., T. Greene, J. M. O'Neil, W. Kernohan.
Lucan	R. H. O'Neil	
McGillivray	Andrew Erskine	J. Marr, J. Robinson.
Metcalfe	Same as 1872	
Mosa	B. Watterworth	A. Armstrong.
Nissouri, W	A. W. Browne	James McLeod.
Newbury	Thomas Robinson	
Parkhill	Wm. Shoults	
Strathroy	Alex. Robb	Thomas Fawcett.
Williams, E	John Waters	D. C. McIntyre.
Williams, W	Andrew Elliott	David Brock.
Wardsville	M. G. Munroe	
Westminster	James Armstrong	E. S. Jarvis, J. McGregor.

Township.	Reeves—1874.	Deputies—1874.
Adelaide	John Morgan	John Wyley.
Biddulph	John Hodgins	John Dagg.
Caradoc	Andrew McEvoy	Eli Griffith.
Delaware	F. C. Rogers	
Dorchester, N	James B. Lane	W. H. Niles.
Ekfrid	Geo. J. Coulthard	J. W. Campbell.
London	Thomas Routledge	Wm. Kernohan, J. O'Neil, J. Peters, C. W. Sifton.
Lucan	Thomas Dight	
Lobo	Alex. McKellar	L. E. Shipley.
Metcalfe	Robert Brown	Thomas Lightfoot.
Mosa	Ben. Watterworth	Alex. Armstrong.
McGillivray	Andrew Erskine	James Marr, J. Robinson.
Nissouri, W	A. W. Browne	James McLeod.
Newbury	Wm. Clements	
Parkhill	Simon McLeod	
Strathroy	Charles Murray	Alex. Robb.
Williams, E	John Waters	John Levie.
Williams, W	Andrew Elliott	
Wardsville	W. D. Hammond	
Westminster	James Armstrong	E. S. Jarvis, J. McGregor.

Lionel E. Shipley was elected Warden, succeeded in 1875 by John Waters.

In 1875 Gilbert Harris was elected Reeve of Delaware; Geo. C. Elliot, of Ekfrid; John M. O'Neil, of London; John Corbett, of McGillivray; William Rapley, of Strathroy; E. R. Dobie, of Williams W., Thomas English, of Wardsville; John W. Campbell, of the new town of Glencoe; A. M. Ross, of the new town of London East; J. D. Saunby, of the new town of Petersville, and Skackelton Hay, of the new town of Ailsa Craig.

The Deputies were James Gilmour, of Dorchester; H. Stevenson, Ekfrid; A. D. Osborne, C. Guest, C. W. Sifton and John Peters, London; J. W. Rosser and Wm. Dixon, of McGillivray; G. W. Keast, of Nissouri; Chester G. Scott, of Strathroy; J. Mathers, with McGregor, of Westminster, and Peter Allister, of London East. In the other townships the Reeves and Deputies of 1874 were returned.

The Reeves of the Council of 1876 were:—John Morgan, John Hodgins, A. M. McEvoy, Andrew Sharpe, J. B. Lane, Geo. C. Elliott, J. M. O'Neil, A. McKellar, R Brown, B. Watterworth, John Corbett, J. B. Fram, of Westminster; John Levie, East Williams; Thomas Elliott, West Williams; Wm. Ripley, Strathroy; Thomas English, Wardsville; Thomas Robinson, Newbury; Thomas Dight, Lucan; W. Shoults, Parkhill; J. W. Campbell, Glencoe; Murray Anderson, London East; J. D. Saunby, Petersville, and J. H. Priestly, Ailsa Craig. The Deputy of Strathroy was:—F. J. Craig, and of London East, Thomas Muir. Wm. Brock, John Dagg and Eli Griffith, were Deputies of Adelaide, Biddulph, and Caradoc, respectively; James Gilmour, of Dorchester; A. Stevens, of Ekfrid, A. D. Osborne, C. W. Sifton, C. Guest, and W. Elliott, of London; while C. M. Simmons, T. Lightfoot, A. Armstrong, J. W. Rosser, Wm. Dixon, John H. Haynes, James Mathers, John Nixon, George Routledge, and Peter Gordon, representing the other townships as Deputy-Reeves. James Armstrong was elected Warden.

The changes in the Board of 1876 were:—Wm. Murdock *vice* Morgan; W. H. Ryan *vice* John Hodgins, with W. S. Stanley *vice* Deputy Dagg; T. Northcott *vice* A. M. McEvoy, with James Gamble and Thomas Nagle, Deputies; C. J. Campbell *vice* Elliott, of Ekfrid, with James Pole, Deputy; A. D. Osborne, of London, with J. M. O'Neil, Charles Guest, R. Geary, and D. McMillan, Deputies; Michael Beckett *vice* Deputy Lightfoot, of Metcalfe; J. Robinson *vice* John Corbett, with James Marr, Deputy of McGillivray. James Armstrong was still Reeve of London, with J. Nixon, John McGregor, and G. Routledge, Deputies. Trafford Campbell replaced Peter Gordon as Deputy of Williams East; W. H. Hutchins represented Parkhill; Nathaniel Currie, Glencoe; T. G. S. Nevilles, Ailsa Craig, and Isaac Waterman, of London East, with William Stanfield, Deputy. The other townships and villages were represented as in 1876.

Township.	Reeves—1878.	Deputies—1878.
Adelaide	John Wyley	James Thompson.
Biddulph	W. H. Ryan	W. D. Stanley.
Caradoc	Eli Griffith.	D. Leitch and M. McGugan.
Delaware	Bruin Cornell	
Dorchester North	J. B. Lane	James Gilmour.
Ekfrid	C. J. Campbell.	Daniel McDougal.
Lobo	Alex. McKellar.	C. M. Simmons.
London	A. D. Osbourne.	J. M. O'Neil, C. Guest, R. Geary, D. McMillan.
Metcalfe	Thomas Hughes	Michael Beckett.
Mosa	B. Watterworth	Alex. Armstrong.
McGillivray	John Robinson.	J. Marr, W. H. Taylor.
Nissouri West	J. B. Fram.	J. H. Haynes.
Westminster	James Armstrong.	J. Nixon, J. McGregor, G. Routledge.
East Williams	John Levie	Trafford Campbell.
West Williams	Thomas Elliott.	John Barrett.
Strathroy	Wm. Rapley.	D. M. Cameron.

Villages.	Reeves—1878.	Deputies—1878.
London East	Isaac Waterman	T. W. Bartlett.
Petersville	A. J. B. Macdonald	
Wardsville	Thomas English	
Newbury	Alex. Graham	
Glencoe	N. Currie	
Parkhill	W. Shoults	
Ailsa Craig	T. G. S. Nevilles	
Lucan	W. H. Hutchins	

The Reeves of the Council of 1879 were, in the alphabetical order of townships:—John Morgan, W. H. Ryan, Malcolm McGugan, Andrew Sharpe, James Gilmour, Allen Stevenson, L. E. Shipley, Donald McMillan, succeeded by Thomas Routledge, B. Watterworth, Mosa; Thomas Hughes, Metcalfe; John Robinson, McGillivray; J. B. Fram, Nissouri; James Armstrong, Thomas Shipley and Peter Stewart. The village Reeves were F. J. Craig, Strathroy; I. Waterman, London E.; Thomas English, Wardsville, succeeded by William Shepherd, N. Currie, Glencoe; Wm. Shoults, Parkhill; W. K. Atkinson, Ailsa Craig; W. S. Hutchinson, Lucan, succeeded by W. Stanley, A. J. B. McDonald, Petersville, and Thomas Robinson, Newbury. The Deputy-Reeves, in alphabetical order of townships, were T. O. Curry, Wm. D. Stanley, Dugald Leitch, Henry Sutherland, not represented, John Durand, John A. Dobie, Robert Boston, of Lobo; Edward Robinson, Thomas Langford, R. W. Jackson and Joseph Marshall, of London; H. Gough, Metcalfe; A. Armstrong, Mosa; James Marr and W. H. Taylor, McGillivray; Charles Fitzgerald, Nissouri; Geo. Routledge, John Nixon and John McGregor, Westminster; Arch. Campbell, Williams E., and John Barrett, Williams W. D. M. Cameron was Deputy from Strathroy; J. W. Bartlett and J. Wright from London East. The latter was succeeded by S. A. Adams. James Gilmour was elected Warden.

The Council of 1880 was made up as follows:—

Township.	Reeve.	Deputy.	Village.	Reeve.
Adelaide	J. Morgan	T. O. Curry.	Strathroy	F. J. Craig.
Biddulph	W. H. Ryan	W. D. Stanley.	"	D. M. Cameron, dep.
Caradoc	M. McGugan	D. Leitch. R. Cade.	London E.	Isaac Waterman.
			"	Chas. Lilley, dep.
Delaware	A. Sharpe		"	Wm. Belton, dep.
Dorchester	J. Durand	R. Venning.	Wardsville	W. Shepherd.
Ekfrid	James Pole	J. A. Dobie.	Newbury	Dr. Graham.
Lobo	C. M. Simmons	Robert Boston.	Glencoe	Nathaniel Currie.
London	T. Routledge	E. Robinson. T. Langford. R. W. Jackson. J. Marshall.	Parkhill	W. Shoults.
			Ailsa Craig	J. Rosser.
			Lucan	W. Stanley.
			Petersville	W. H. Bartram.
Mosa	B. Watterworth	G. McIntyre.		
Metcalfe	Robert Brown	Henry Gough.		
McGillivray	J. Robinson	J. Marr. W. H. Taylor.		
Nissouri	J. B. Fram	G. W. Keast.		

Township.	Reeve.	Deputy.
Westminster	J. Armstrong ..	J. Nixon. G. Routledge. J. McGregor. J. Mills.
Williams E..	T. G. Shipley ..	A. Campbell.
Williams W.	Peter Stewart..	John Barrett.

John Morgan was elected Warden, his vote being 25, against 19 for Watterworth and 5 for Craig.

The changes in the Council for 1881 are thus given:—Wm. D. Stanley, Reeve, with Samuel R. Hodgins, Deputy, of Biddulph; Malcolm McGregor, Henry Sutherland and Thomas Nagle, of Caradoc; James H. Rouse, Deputy of Dorchester; John McIntyre, Deputy of Ekfrid; Alex. McKeller, Reeve of Lobo; Duncan Campbell, Deputy of Mosa; James Bennett, Deputy of Metcalfe; Andrew Robinson, Deputy of W. McGillivray; A. W. Browne, Reeve, and Alex. McMartin, Deputy of Nissouri; John McEwen, Deputy of Williams E.; John Barrett, Reeve, and Angus McLachlin, Deputy of Williams W.; D. M. Cameron, Reeve, and James H. English, Deputy of Strathroy; Charles Lilley and Peter Toll, of London East; Henry Henderson, of Wardsville; John B. Anderson, of Newbury; Isaac Rathburn, of Glencoe; and Deputy John Platt, of Petersville. With the above exceptions, the municipalities were represented as in 1880. James Armstrong was elected Warden by a vote of 27, to 23 for Routledge. In September, Daniel Black was elected Deputy of London, *vice* Belton, deceased, and Kenneth Goodman, Reeve of Parkhill, *vice* Shoults, resigned.

The Council of 1882 was composed of the following-named Reeves and Deputy-Reeves:—

Township.	Reeve.	Deputy.	Village.	Reeve.
Adelaide....	T. O. Curry....	Henry Dale.	Strathroy.....	D. M. Cameron.
Biddulph....	W. D. Stanley.	S. R. Hodgins.	"	J. H. English, dep.
Caradoc.....	M. McGugan..	D. Leitch. T. Nagle.	"	W. Rapley, dep.
Delaware....	A. Sharpe		London E.	J. W. Bartlett
Dorchester..	John Durand..	J. H. Rouse W. Watcher.	"	Daniel Black, dep.
Ekfrid.....	James Pole ...	J. A. Dobie.	"	James Legg, dep.
Lobo.....	A. McKellar ...	R. Boston.	London W....	John Platt.
London.....	Jos. Marshall...	Peter Elson. E. Robinson. T. A. Langford. R W. Jackson.	" ...	W. Spencer, dep.
Mosa	B. Watterworth	D. Campbell.	Wardsville..	Thomas English.
Metcalfe....	Robert Brown..	James Bennett.	Newbury.....	J. B. Anderson.
McGillivray	W. H. Taylor..	H. Darling. A. Robinson.	Glencoe.....	Nathaniel Currie.
Nissouri....	E. Fitzgerald...	A. McMartin.	Parkhill.....	Kenneth Goodman.
Westminster	J. Armstrong ..	J. McGregor. J. Nixon. G. Routledge. J. Mills.	Ailsa Craig....	Joseph Rosser.
Williams E.	T. G. Shipley...	J. S. McEwen.	Lucan.....	Wm. Stanley.
Williams W.	Peter Stewart ..	A. McLachlin.		

The Council of 1883 presents 26 new names and 24 names of the Councillors of 1882. The new Reeves are named as follows :—James Gilmour, Dorchester ; Robert Boston, Lobo ; Richard Moyle, Metcalfe ; Duncan Campbell, Mosa ; James Marr, McGillivray ; John T. Coughlin, Westminster ; John S. McEwen, Williams E. ; Simon McLeod, Williams W. ; W. H. Bartram, London West ; J. H. McRoberts, Lucan ; and Isaac Rathburn, Glencoe. The new Deputy Reeves were William Turner, of Biddulph ; Dugald Campbell, of Caradoc, *vice* T. Nagle ; Wm. Turnbull, of Dorchester ; Zachariah McCallum, of Ekfrid ; B. B. Harris, of Lobo ; Edward K. Sale, Robert Dreaney and Thomas Robson, of London, Peter Elson being re elected ; Singleton Gibb, of Mosa ; John Patching, of McGillivray, *vice* Darling ; Robert Summers and Wm. H. Odell, of Westminster, *vice* McGregor and Routledge ; D. A. Gillies, of Williams E. ; N. D. Wyley, of Williams W. D. M. Cameron was elected Warden by a vote of 25, against 23 recorded for Stanley.

The roll of the Council of 1884 by townships and villages, presents the following names :—

Township.	Reeves.	Deputies.
Adelaide	Duncan A. Campbell	Patrick Murray.
Biddulph	W. D. Stanley	Thomas E. Hodgins.
Caradoc	Malcolm McGugan	Dugald Leitch. S. McCracken.
Delaware	Andrew Sharpe.	
Dorchester	James Gilmour	John McFarlane
Ekfrid	John McIntyre	J. A. Dobie.
Lobo	Robert Boston	B. B. Harris.
London	Peter Elson	R. Dreaney, T. Robson, R. E. Powell, J. Bell.
Mosa	Duncan Campbell	Singleton Gibb.
Metcalfe	James Bennett	T. F. Hawken.
McGillivray	James Marr	A. Robinson, J. Patchen.
Nissouri	J. B. Fram	Thomas Chalmers.
Westminster	John T. Coughlin	J. Nixon, J. Mills, W. H. Odell, B. Skuse.
Williams East	D. A. Gillies	J. McArthur.
Williams West	Simon McLeod	Angus McLeish.

Village.	Reeves.	Deputies.
Strathroy	Lawrence Cleverdon	D. W. Vary, R. P. Smith.
London East	J. W. Bartlett	D. Black, D. R. Winnett.
London West	John Platt	H. Johnstone.
Parkhill	R. Shoults.	
Ailsa Craig	D. F. Stewart	
Lucan	Wm. Elwood	
Glencoe	I. Rathburn	
Newbury	J. B. Anderson	
Wardsville	E. Lilley	

In the Council of 1885 were fourteen Reeves and sixteen Deputy-Reeves who served the previous year. The Reeves elected in 1885 were James Pole, of Ekfrid ; B. Watterworth, of Mosa ; Henry Gough, of Metcalfe ; Andrew Robinson, of McGillivray ; W. H. Odell, of Westminster ; Dr. J. H. Gardiner, of London E. ; W. W. Fitzgerald,

of London W.; Joseph Rosser, of Ailsa Craig; Nathaniel Currie, of Glencoe, and William Shephard, of Wardsville. Of the new Deputy-Reeves, C. C. Hodgins represented Biddulph; T. B. Warren, Metcalfe; John Bradley, *vice* A. Robinson, McGillivray; James Henderson, Nissouri; Francis Elliott, *vice* Odell, Westminster; D. McKenzie, Williams E.; Wm. Rapley and James Bowley, Strathroy; Peter Toll and Geo. Heaman, London E., and Wm. Spence, London West.

The Council of 1886 comprised Duncan A. Campbell, Wm. D. Stanley, Malcolm McGugan, Andrew Sharpe, James Gilmour, James Pole, Robert Boston, Peter Elson, Benjamin Watterworth, Henry Gough, Wm. H. Taylor, J. B. Fram, Wm. H. Odell, Trafford Campbell, Simon McLeod, L. Cleverdon, W. W. Fitzgerald, Richard Shoults, Joseph Rosser, Wm. Elwood, Nathaniel Currie, Dr. Graham, John Heath, Reeves; and Patrick Murray, C. C. Hodgins, Dugald Leitch, Samuel McCracken, Duncan McLaughlin, Bray Willey, Charles Simmons, Robert Dreaney, Thomas E. Robson, Richard A. Powell, James Bell, William Webster, William S. Calvert, John Patchen, John Bradley, James Henderson, John Nixon, James Mills, Francis Elliott, Barnabas Skuse, David McKenzie, John G. James, Wm. Rapley, James Bowley, R. F. Lacey, Deputy-Reeves.

The Council of 1887 comprised Duncan A. Campbell, C. C. Hodgins, Samuel McCracken, John Johnston, James Gilmour, John A. Dobie, Peter Elson, Robert Boston, Henry Gough, Benjamin Watterworth, Wm. H. Taylor, Edward Fitzgerald, John T. Coughlin, Trafford Campbell, Simon McLeod, Lawrence Cleverdon, James Campbell, Robert White, Nathaniel Currie, Joseph Rosser, Alex. Graham, M D., Wm. Elwood, John Heath, Reeves; with Duncan Robertson, P. J. Dewan, James Gamble, Henry Hardy, James H. Rouse, Bray Willey, Robert Dreaney, Thomas E. Robson, Richard A. Powell, Richard Ardiel, C. M. Simmons, Wm. S. Calvert, Singleton Gibb, John Patchen, John Bradley, Thomas Duffin, John Nixon, John Mills, Francis Elliott, Wm. Gerry, Daniel A. Gillies, A. W. Augustine, Hector Urquhart, F. L. Harrison, Thomas McGoey, Deputy-Reeves.

The members of the Council of 1888 are named in the sketches of the several municipalities.

In January, 1887, B. Watterworth, seconded by D. A. Campbell, moved that the Petitioning Committee draft a petition to the Legislature praying them to so amend the act relating to the franchise and representation of the people, namely, chapter 2 of 48 Victoria, section 7, so as to extend the privilege to wage earners of voting at municipal elections as well as parliamentary.

On June 9, 1887, R. Boston, seconded by C. M. Simmons, moved that the following members of this Council be a committee to draft an address to Mr. Murray on his retirement from the Treasurership of this County, and to report to this Council the best means of showing our good will to Mr. Murray in some tangible form for his long and faithful services, viz.:—Messrs. S. McLeod, James Gilmour, B. Watter-

worth, John T. Coughlin, Peter Elson, Trafford Campbell and the mover.

On the same date the following applications for the situation of County Treasurer were read:—James Grant, Lionel E. Shipley, Wm. H. Odell, Alex. McKellar, Wm. D. Stanley, A. M. McEvoy, D. L. Leitch, Francis Parker, and W. King Dixon

A special meeting was held September 8, 1887, in answer to a notice sent to each member by the Clerk, informing them that the vacancy in the Municipal Council of Strathroy, by the continued absence of Mr. Cleverdon, had been filled by the election of D. W. Vary as Reeve, which caused a vacancy in the Wardenship of the County, necessitating a meeting of the Council to elect a Warden. D. A. Campbell, seconded by John Nixon, proposed that Simon McLeod, Reeve of the Township of West Williams, be Warden of the County for the remainder of the year in the room and stead of L. Cleverdon, whose seat has been declared vacant by the Council of the local municipality of Strathroy. In 1888 Warden McLeod was re-elected.

The salaries of the county officials, appointed by Council, as fixed in 1887, are as follows:—Warden, $300; Jail Physician, $250; Manager House of Refuge, $350; Matron, $150; Engineer, $400; Janitor Court House and County Buildings, $450; County Treasurer, $1,600; County Clerk, $700; Inspector House of Refuge, $200; Physician House of Refuge, $200. The County Commissioner, for actual service, $3.50 per day, and members of Council and auditors of criminal justice accounts, $2 per day and mileage.

Early Items.—In 1842, John Wilson, Q. C, was elected first Warden. John S. Buchanan succeeded him in 1845, and he was succeeded by Wm. Niles, who held the position from 1847 until 1853, when John Scatcherd was chosen. Halcroft Church was Warden in 1855; Thos. Moyle, in 1856; Robert Craik, 1857; Benj. Cook, 1858–9; Arch. Campbell, 1860–2; Christopher Coombs, 1863; M. S. Ayers, 1864; John H. Munro, 1865. M. S. Ayers was elected Warden in January, 1866; R. Dreaney, in 1867; Thomas Moyle, 1868; Thos. Routledge, 1869; Richard Tooley, 1870; John Watterworth, 1871; Malcolm G. Munroe, 1872 (re-elected in 1873); Lionel E. Shipley, 1874; John Waters, 1875; James Armstrong, 1876; John Levie, 1877; James Gilmour, 1879; John Morgan, 1880; Jas. Armstrong, 1881; Joseph Marshall, 1882; D. M. Cameron, 1883; W. D. Stanley, 1884; Malcolm McGugan, 1885, B. Watterworth, 1886; Lawrence Cleverdon, 1887. In September, 1887, Simon McLeod was elected, *vice* Cleverdon.

County Buildings.—On October 15, 1792, an act for building a jail and court-house in every district of Upper Canada, and for altering the name of such districts was passed. Later, when the District of London was organized, a building was erected in Charlettetown, and in October, 1816, Thomas Talbot, Robert Nichol, and John Backhouse, were authorized to enclose and paint this building, known as the

"Jail and Court-house," and to procure funds to pay for same. On March 19, 1823, the magistrates of the district were authorized to raise £1,000 to aid in finishing this jail and court-house, which was used until partially destroyed by fire. Contemporary with the District Court-house, there were several Magistrates' Courts scattered throughout the district, and among the number was the Westminster Court-house—a log building at Springbank, where Squires Springer and Ingersoll dispensed justice in 1825.

Under a special act of January 30, 1826, a town was ordered to be surveyed at the forks of the Thames, of which four acres were to be reserved for a jail and court-house. Thomas Talbot, Mahlon Burwell, James Hamilton, Charles Ingersoll, and John Matthews, of Lobo, were appointed Commissioners to erect a jail and court house; to raise funds by taxation, and to borrow £4,000. The Commissioners were ordered to meet at St. Thomas and organize in March, 1826. St. Thomas was then a pretentious settlement, and made a determined effort to secure the seat of justice; but O'Brien's settlement won, and the work of building commenced in 1826–7. The first court-house stood upon the same square whereon the present one stands, but was located closer to the street; and after the construction of the new building the old one was moved to the bank of the hill by the contractor. It was a two-story frame building, and in one end were placed two cells, these being rendered more secure by placing logs around the cells, from which the building acquired the distinctive title of the "Old Log Court-house."

On January 14, 1830, bills aggregating £1,114 15s. 0d, were approved for work done on the court-house at London. An order was issued to the Treasurer to insure both jail and court-house for £4,000. John Evart agreed to complete furnishing the court-house.

In January, 1830, the magistrates issued the following order to the Jailor:—"That the Jailor do furnish to the prisoners confined in the London District Jail the following quantity and quality of provisions, namely, of meat one pound each person per day, of bread one and a-half pounds to each, with potatoes and other vegetables in season, and in such quantities as may be judged wholesome by the Jailor of said District."

In April, 1830, the Court ordered "that the jail limits do extend to Dundas street, and include the lots on each side of said street from Lots 16 to 24 inclusive, the whole of the public square, the street between the public square and McGregor's westward to the end of the square, Ridout street from Dundas to southern boundary of McGregor's lot, and the lots on each side of Ridout street as far as McGregor's lot extends—containing 16 acres."

John Harris, Treasurer of the District, was granted £50 for his services in procuring moneys for building jail and court-house, and purchasing books for accounts against the lands of absentees.

In this month also a painter, named Craig, was allowed £11 15s. 0d. for painting the coat-of-arms for the court room. In July, a short time before the opening of the assizes, two pine tables, three octagon tables and thirty common chairs were ordered for the the court-room. James Hamilton, one of the Commissioners to York in 1830 to negotiate a loan, asked remuneration, but the magistrates denied the request. In April, 1831, John Ewart was allowed £237 for re-building the house hitherto erected as the temporary jail on the town plot of London.

In 1835, it was ordered that the two rooms in the basement story of the Court-house be cleaned, one to be occupied by the Sheriff, and that the Sheriff's room adjoining the Clerk's office, formerly occupied by the Treasurer, be set off as the office of the District Court Clerk. On July 13, 1838, a survey of the site for the proposed new jail on the John Kent grounds was ordered. In April, 1839, the Government was petitioned to grant a site. In April, 1839, a Committee of the Court reported in favor of locating the new jail on lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the north side of East North street, and on lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the south side of Duke street, comprising the elevated grounds south of the artillery barracks. The acquisition of this property was ordered by purchase or otherwise, but never carried out.

On November, 1843, the Jail Committee reported £2,024 7s. 0d. paid out on account of the new jail, leaving £1,009 2s. 7d. due on estimates. In February, 1844, Chairman Lawrason presented a report from his Committee, showing that the total expenditure was £5,504-11s. 4d. for giving to the District an odd feudal structure resembling the Castle of Malahide, near Dublin. The idea was to please Col. Talbot, and it had plenty of followers, for notwithstanding the lessons of the Rebellion, class idolatry still existed. In November, 1847, Dr. McKenzie was appointed Surgeon of the jail, *vice* Dr. Lee, deceased. Dr. Phillips, his opponent, received twelve of the thirty votes cast. From 1861 to 1867 the Government paid into the Treasury of Middlesex $3,663.53 for court-house and jail purposes, out of the Building Fund. In June, 1868, a petition from the City of London asking permission to ornament the court-house grounds was granted, and the fence and other incumbrances ordered to be removed before November 1, that year. To this date the people look back for the limited, but neat grounds, which lay before the court-house. From January 1, to November 25, 1868, there were 372 city prisoners, and 154 county prisoners. The various improvements made in the County buildings, such as that made under the Broadbent and Overell contract, of January 25, 1878, are noted in the history of London,

The House of Refuge.—In the earlier years of this District public charity existed in a very rude form. Even poor widows were publicly sold to the highest bidder, the proceeds of the sale entering the District Treasury, while the unfortunate white slaves had to work for their white masters without hope of pay. The imbecile or others unable to



ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

support themselves were placed in charge of some person who would be willing to give them food and clothes for a nominal sum; but as civilization advanced a methodical system of relief was provided; and later still a better system was instituted. On Oct. 5, 1847, a committee, of which John Burwell was Chairman, reported in favor of building a House of Industry under the power by Statute of Seventh William IV., Chap. 24. Many looked upon this proposition favorably; but remembering the old immigrant hospitals on the Hamilton Road and at Wardsville, the majority voted contra.

On Jan. 25, 1867, another report on the expediency of erecting a House of Refuge was presented; but treated with a coldness that destroyed the hopes of its supporters. In 1875 the cost of maintaining the indigent was $1,177.52; in 1876, $1,127.75, and in 1877-8, when there were 110 resident indigents and a number of stragglers, $5,249.22. In June, 1878, a committee of the Council was appointed to examine the question of supporting the poor, and this one, like its predecessors, reported in favor of building and maintaining a Poor House. The Council ultimately decided on building, with the result of giving to the county the excellent institution just west of Strathroy. The expenditures, too, have grown, for in 1886 there were 128 inmates, including the keeper, matron and family, who cost the county $31,775; and in 1887, 133 inmates, costing $32,104. The house may be said to be governed by a board of visitors, one of whom, County Clerk McKenzie, gives the Institution much time and attention.

In December, 1871, the question of establishing a hospital in connection with the House of Refuge, according to the will of the deceased William Lambert, was before the Council.

In June, 1880, the new building at Strathroy, known as the House of Refuge, was reported almost complete, according to the plans made by T. H. Tracy. The committee recommended that Arch. Ballantyne and his wife Agnes be appointed keeper and matron respectively, the former at $200 and the latter at $100 per annum; that Dr. Robert A. Stevenson, of Strathroy, be physician, at a salary of $110, and Dr. D. G. McKenzie inspector, at $100. J. Baskerville was appointed engineer. The cost of the 46½ acres purchased from James Holden was $3,300; to W. J. Fawcett, for main building, $17,562; to L. G. Joliffe, for steam heating, $3,300, and to Isaiah Ellis, C. J. Frank, John Newton, James D. Bowlby, for sundry work, $1,041; or a total, exclusive of furniture, amounting to $25,203.

In December, 1880, John Morgan, Warden, and D. G. McKenzie, County Clerk, signed By-law No. 341, for governing the House.

The construction and operating expenses up to November 18, 1881, amounted to $34,413.96. There were 108 admissions, including 13 from Lambton County. The value of farm products was $1,007.65, of which $18.38 worth was sold.

During the year 1882 there were 94 inmates in the House of Refuge from this county, and 20 from Lambton County, of whom 15

died, 19 absconded, 15 were discharged and 65 remained. The maintenance account was $7,529.74, of which, products of farm yielded $1,627.49.

Asylum for the Insane.—This institution was taken possession of and occupied on the 18th November, 1870. The transfer of the patients from the Orillia Asylum, comprising 46 men and 73 women, was safely accomplished on that day by steamer to Belle Ewart, Northern Railway to Toronto, and Grand Trunk Railway to London. On the 23rd November, the Malden patients, consisting of 120 men and 123 women, arrived per steam transport to Windsor, and thence by Great Western Railway to London. The total number of patients transferred from Malden and Orillia to the London Asylum was therefore 363, viz.:—166 men and 197 women. The officers in charge were Dr. Henry Landor, Superintendent; Dr. Stephen Lett, Assistant, and Miss Warren, Matron. At this time, J. W. Langmuir was Government Inspector. In 1871 the refuge for adult idiots was established, the Government appropriating $10,000 for buildings. The original house was begun in June, 1869. The location is admirable in every respect. A little over two miles distant from the city post office, with a street railroad reaching within easy walking distance, it is convenient. The site is 117 feet above the river, sloping to the east and to the west. Toward both points the rainwater flows, and toward both, portions of the sewage are directed. The southern slope is, at the Lodge 1,200 feet distant, seven feet lower than at the building; sewage, however, cannot be applied by gravitation to the land, as the inclination of the land is not sufficient for that purpose. There are no nuisances of any description near the site, nor is it offensively overlooked by roads or footpaths, so that the privacy essential to the comfort of the insane can be maintained.

Dr. Landor, who for three years had charge of the Asylum at Malden and for nine years of that at London, died in 1877, when Dr. Lett was appointed temporary Superintendent. Dr. R. M. Bucke was installed in that position Feb. 15, that year, and for over a decade has managed the institution with rare ability. When he took charge there were 598 patients actually in the house. W. G. Metcalfe was Assistant Superintendent; T. J. W. Burgess, Assistant Physician; R. Mathison, Bursar; R. Hardy, Steward, and Mrs. Pope, Matron In 1878, Dr. N. H. Beemer was appointed second Physician, and T. Short, Bursar. In 1879, Dr. Burgess was Assistant Superintendent, with Dr. Beemer first and Dr. T. Millman second Physician. The important changes in the staff since that date include the appointment of Dr. Sippi, Bursar; Dr. Robinson, first, Dr. Beemer, second, and Dr. Foster, third Assistant; Mr. Wanless, Storekeeper, Dr. O'Rielly being Inspector of Asylums.

The total admissions to Provincial Asylums, since the institution of the first one in 1841, including the admissions of 1885, numbered

12,055. Of this total, the following table gives the social state, nationality, and of religious profession:—

	Of total admissions, including transfers.
SOCIAL STATE.	
Married	5,998
Unmarried	6,057
	12,055
NATIONALITIES.	
Canadian	5,062
English	1,694
Irish	2,986
Scotch	1,280
United States	386
Other countries and unknown	647
	12,055
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	
Church of England	2,997
Roman Catholic	2,669
Presbyterian	2,506
Methodist	2,223
Other denominations or unknown	1,660
	12,055

The total number of inmates at London, in this year, was 1,031, although the statistics for September give 907. This last number may be considered the average annual insane population of the London District, down to the close of 1888.

The present system, which generally ignores the use of mechanical restraints and banishes alcohol, was introduced by Dr. Bucke, eight years ago. Its results are shown by figures. During the five years succeeding the establishment of the asylum here, only 37 per cent. of the patients were discharged as cured; the following five years the percentage reached 41, and under the salutary system of the present superintendency, the percentage is 45. For the same periods, the death rate was 5.50 per cent., 4.50 per cent., and 4.35 per cent. respectively. A portion of the asylum buildings was destroyed by fire, December 2, 1887, entailing a loss of about $60,000. In 1888, the work of re-building was carried out, and the erection of the Bursar's residence completed.

Scott Act.—The petition that the Scott Act be submitted to the voters of Middlesex was signed by 5,671 persons, and presented to Sheriff Glass by D. H. Williams and Rev. G. H. Henderson, November 5, 1884. The Council lost little time in granting this petition, and in appointing James Grant Returning Officer for the election, which was ordered to be held in June, 1885. This election was held. A summarized table of the voting in the county is subjoined, giving the number of votes polled for and against, and the number of votes rejected:—

	For	Against.	Rejected.
Adelaide	238	62	0
Biddulph	171	206	1
Caradoc	327	145	5
North Dorchester	324	168	3
Delaware	153	98	1
Ekfrid	239	86	1
Lobo	350	74	4
London	718	353	16
Mosa	205	29	2
Metcalfe	167	71	0
McGillivray	393	136	2
West Nissouri	348	101	3
Westminster	736	234	8
East Williams	204	21	0
West Williams	150	29	0
Strathroy Town	232	109	2
London East	264	175	0
London West	124	73	4
Ailsa Craig	84	24	1
Parkhill	117	56	4
Wardsville	42	16	0
Newbury	43	8	0
Glencoe	64	45	0
Lucan	52	51	0
Total	5,755	2,370	57

RECAPITULATION.

	For.
West Middlesex	1,041
North Middlesex	922
East Middlesex	1,388
Total majority	3,351

London city had nothing whatever to do in this transaction, and it is remarkable that a greater number of staggering libels on humanity may be seen in any of the incorporated towns of the county where the act is in force, than in the city where the old law is well observed.

Under the former Tavern and Shop License Act, the amount received for licenses, transfers, removals and fines in the City of London from May 1st to December 31st, 1881, was $8,541.68; London Township, $1,500; North Dorchester, $420; London West, $540; Westminster, $1,320; London East, $1,375; West Nissouri, $300; East Williams, $180; McGillivray, $105.81; Adelaide, $180; Biddulph, $300; Ailsa Craig, $423.75; Lobo, $240; Parkhill, $780; Lucan, $480; West Williams, $120; Ekfrid, $240; Strathroy, $1,400; Wardsville, $225; Metcalfe, $240; Delaware, $180; Caradoc, $300; Glencoe, $360; Mosa, $60; Newbury, $255.

Of these amounts the following sums were paid to municipalities: London city, $5,266.68; London Township, $817.21; North Dorchester, $225.19; London West, $403.43; Westminster, $719.14; London East, $1,019.93; West Nissouri, $163.43; East Williams, $86.16; McGillivray, $88.55; Adelaide, $86.16; Biddulph; $143.60; Ailsa Craig, $259.53; Lobo, $114.88; Parkhill, $558.44; Lucan, $292.32; West Williams, $57.44; Ekfrid, $118.40; Strathroy, $954.13; Wards-

ville, $133.80; Metcalfe, $118.40; Delaware, $88.80; Caradoc, $148; Glencoe, $238.40; Mosa, $29.60; Newbury, $163.80.

The fines collected for breaches of the law for 1880–81 were:—London city, $1,010, against $538.25 in 1879–80; East Middlesex, $520, against $340 in 1879–80; North Middlesex, $60 against $220 in 1879–80; West Middlesex, $140, against $20 in 1879–80.

The number of persons committed to the county jail for drunkenness were:—In 1876, 155; 1877, 106; 1878, 211; 1879, 193; 1880, 335; 1881, 210.

For the year 1880–81, the London Inspector received $800 salary. The amounts paid in respect of Commissioner's expenses and salaries of Inspectors in the three license districts of the county were:—East Middlesex, $734.49; North Middlesex, $520.68; West Middlesex, $577.44.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICS FROM 1788 TO 1888.

On July 24, 1788, Upper Canada was set off into four Districts, by order of Lord Dorchester, issued at St. Louis Castle, Quebec:—Lunenburg, the first, extended from the Ottawa to the Gananoque, later known as the Thames; Mecklinburg comprised the territory between the Gananoque and the Trent rivers; Nassau embraced the country between the Trent and Long Point, on Lake Erie, while Hesse was the name extended over the remainder of Western Canada, and the country around Detroit. Richard Duncan was Judge of the first; Richard Cartwright, *vice* Stewart, of the second; Robert Hamilton of the third, and, it is alleged, William Robertson, of Detroit, was commissioned Judge of Hesse. In naming these Districts, it was Dorchester's intention to place the Palatines (who were refugees in Limerick County, Ireland,) in all judicial and executive offices; but wiser counsel prevailed, and the men named were given the positions of District Judges.

Governor John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, was installed July 8, 1792, at Kingston, when James Baby, William Osgood, William Robertson, Alex. Grant and Peter Russell were named as the first Executive Council. On July 17, that year, Robert Hamilton and Richard Cartwright, jr., one of them a former District Judge, with Richard Duncan, also a Judge, John Munroe and Thomas Fraser, were summoned, in addition to the Executive Council, to form the Legislative Council. About this time Duncan was guilty of some fraudulent transaction, and fleeing to Schenectady, N. Y., never returned to share legislative honors. About this time, also, Robertson moved out of Detroit, and started his store at Sandwich; and the honor of making money at that point he esteemed higher than any legislative favor. Four days after the opening of the Council the first Governor set out toward Niagara; but prior to leaving Kingston, in fact, before he convened the Legislative Council, he divided the new Province into counties, for legislative purposes or representation. At Newark, the new capital at the mouth of the Niagara, he presided over the Executive Council, September 29, 1792. At this time Major Littlehales was his Military Secretary; Lieut. Thomas Talbot, Provincial Aide-de-Camp; Gray, Solicitor-General; Small, Clerk of the Executive Council; Wm. Jarvil, Civil Secretary; Peter Russell, Receiver-General; D. W. Smith, Surveyor-General, with Thomas Ridout and Wm. Chewitt, Assistant Surveyors.

The Legislative Council was convened Oct. 9, 1792, and continued the meeting until the 15th in the building used at periods by Catholics and Protestants as a place of worship, with Peter Clark,

Secretary; John G. Law, Usher of the Black Rod; Col. John Butler, of the Rangers, Superintendent of the Indian Department; and John White, Attorney-General. This Parliament was a strange mixture of pure, unadulturated democracy and aristocracy. The people, at the August elections, refused to select half-pay officers, choosing men instead who dined at the same table with their employés. The names of the first elected members of this Niagara Parliament are as follows:—John McDonnell, of Glengary, Speaker; James Baby, Joshua Booth, Alexander Campbell, Jerry French, Ephraim Jones, Hugh McDonnell, Wm. Macomb, Ben. Pawling, Nathaniel Pettit, David William Smith, Hazleton Spencer, John Young, Isaac Swazy, John White and Philip Dorland. The last named being a Quaker, refused to take the oath. His seat was declared vacant, when Peter Van Alstine was elected. Angus McDonnell was Clerk and Rev. Robert Addison, Chaplain.

The members above named represented the following nineteen counties established by Governor Simcoe's proclamation of July 16, 1792:—Glengary, Stormont, Dundas, Greenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario, Addington, Lenox, Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent. Glengary was entitled to two members; Kent, which comprised all the country to the Hudson Bay, two members; Suffolk and Essex one member, and so on, all claiming sixteen members, only a few of whom attended.

This democratic assembly made short work of Dorchester's Dutch nomenclature. The last of the eight acts passed and approved provided for building a jail in each of the four Districts, and for changing the names of such Districts—Lunenburg to be known as the Eastern District, Mecklenburg as the Midland, Nassau as the Home, and Hesse as the Western. The five sessions of this Parliament were held at Newark, or Niagara.

The second Parliament opened at York (Toronto), May 16th, 1797, with Peter Russell presiding. During the second session, opened in July, 1798, the re-districting of the Province was effected. Eight Districts of 23 counties and 158 townships were set off. The Districts were named Eastern, Johnson, Midland, Newcastle, Home, Niagara, London, and Western.

In the days of Pitt and Castlereagh the home Government looked westward across the Atlantic and formed up in imagination a Canada with hereditary dukes, marquises, lords, earls, knights, merchants, traders, peasants and paupers. Dorchester had tried a German nomenclature in Upper Canada before this, with the object of giving a ducal house to each of the four Districts. Simcoe anglicized the plan so as to enlarge the number of ducal houses and create a number of counts, or baronial lords, but each disappeared. Rochefaucault, the French economist, visited Niagara during the days of Simcoe's legislature, and, while amused at many things, could not fail to express his approval of the Governor's ideas of government. He says:—"The

maxims of government professed by General Simcoe are very liberal and fair; he detests all arbitrary and military government without the walls of the fort, and desires liberty in its utmost latitude, so far as is consistent with the constitution and law of the land. He is, therefore, by no means ambitious of investing all power and authority in his own hands, but consents to the Lieutenants, whom he nominates for each county the right of appointing the justices of the peace and officers of the militia."

The Lieutenant Governors, Presidents or Administrators of Upper Canada, from its establishment as a Province in 1792 to the Union with Lower Canada in 1841, are named as follows:—Lord John Graves Simcoe, 1792; Lieutenant Governor Peter Russell, President of Council, 1796; Gen. Peter Hunter, L. G., 1799; Alexander Grant, P. C., 1805; Lord Francis Gore, L. G, 1806; Sir Isaac Brock, P. C., 1811; Sir R. Halesheaf, P. C., 1812; Baron de Rottenburg, P. C., 1813; Sir G. Drummond, L. G. 1813; Sir George Murray, L G., 1815; Sir F. P. Robinson, L. G, 1815; Lord Gore, L G., 1815; Samuel Smith, Administrator, 1817; Sir Peregrine Maitland. L. G., 1818; Samuel Smith, Administrator, 1820; Sir Peregrine Maitland, L. G., 1820; Sir John Colborne, L. G., 1828; Sir F. B. Head, L. G., 1836; Sir John Colborne, Administrator, 1838; Sir George Arthur, L. G., 1838; and Baron Sydenham and Toronto, Oct. 1839. The latter was appointed Governor of the United Provinces, Feb. 10, 1841.

During all the years from 1792 to 1841, the political history of Canada does not show one act of the governing classes which resulted in public good, if such special legislation as that of 1831 be excepted. Many of the men sent here to govern came to gratify a craving for travel, or to serve some private end. Simcoe appears to be enthusiastic and earnest in his intentions, until he learned how impracticable they were. The others were baby statesmen, having but one idea, that of sustaining the few in luxury at the expense of the many in want. The act abolishing slavery in 1793-4 was a sentimental one, as there were not fifty slaves in Upper Canada to be set free, and they had to remain with their masters under specified conditions. The land grants were gigantic swindles, from which the country took many years to recover. In military affairs the capture of Detroit and other posts, referred to in the military chapter, brought glory to the British Governor; but this glory disappeared in smoke in 1813, near Moravian Town, on the Thames.

Concessions or Land Grants—The term concession dates back to 1665, when the 2,200 French residents along the St. Lawrence were supplemented by 800 troops or De Carignan's famous infantry. After the defeat of the Iroquois was accomplished by this commander, permits were issued to them to retire from service, on condition that they would settle in New France, and to both men and officers lands were granted, and sums of money bestowed to assist in clearing and cultivating their grants. In addition to this paternal act of the French

King, a number of intelligent girls, with some of their male relatives, were induced to visit Canada with the object of marriage and housekeeping. From the original population of 2,200 or 2,500, the military, and the immigrants, the great race known to-day as French Canadians sprung, and from the grants of 1667–9, the title "concession" came into general use.

The first grant of land in Upper Canada was granted on petition to Robert Chevalier de La Salle, in 1674. The grant included all the country round Fort Frontenac, of Kingston or Cataraqui; one of the conditions being that he should build a church at any time the population will reach 100 persons, and then entertain one or two Recollet priests to perform Divine service and administer the sacraments. This condition was suggested by La Salle himself and carried out religiously, even before he built Fort Niagara. This grant was four leagues square, and included the islands along its whole front. The last concession or seigniory in Quebec was made to Chevalier de Longeuil, at New Longeuil, near the western boundary of that province in April, 1734.

In 1817 the legislative body of Upper Canada entered on an investigation of the relation of Crown and clergy reserves to the welfare of the Province; but, at the moment when this investigation had reached the point of usefulness, the Governor's order proroguing Parliament took effect. There were several land deals too patent, however, to be hidden from the people, and the question whether the authorities intended to benefit the people or a few favorites held possession of the public mind until most of the unjust discriminations against the great majority of inhabitants in land matters were removed.

In 1791 Sir William Pulleney purchased 1,500,000 acres at one shilling, or about 25 cents per acre, the cash payment being nominal. Before Governor Simcoe's administration ended he sold about one-half of this immense estate at eight shillings, or $2, per acre, but the grant was not made during Simcoe's time. At this time the surveyed lands of Upper Canada approximated 17,000,000 acres, and of this great area there were scarcely 1,600,000 acres open to actual settlers and for roads. Of this small remainder 1,150,000 for 450,000 acres were for roads. Acting Surveyor-General Radenhurst solemnly declared that 650,000 acres were inferior in quality of soil or in situation, and that other Government grants would swallow up the remaining half million of acres.

How were the 17,000,000 of acres disposed of? In 1791 the Constitutional Act created the "Clergy Reserves." This granted to the Established Church over 3,000,000 acres of selected land in 200-acre tracts, or about one-seventh of all Crown grants, or, to make it clearer, one-eighth of every township. This act in practice gave one-sixth of all the lands to the clergy, or 300,000 acres more than the legal quantity, which yielded £317,000 sterling, or £45,000 over the value of the legal allotment. All this was done under the rules of the Land Office Department, dated February 17, 1789.

To discharged soldiers and sailors 450,000 acres were granted; to militia, 730,000 acres; to magistrates and barristers, 225,000 acres; to executive councillors, their wives and children, 136,000 acres; to five legislative councillors, their wives and children, 50,000 acres; to clergymen, 36,900 acres for private use; to survey contractors, 264,000 acres; to army and navy officers, 92,526 acres; to Col. Talbot, 48,520 acres (ultimately swelled to 700,000 acres): to the heirs of General Brock (who fell at Queenstown Heights, Oct. 12, 1812), 12 acres;* to Dr. Mountain, late English Church Bishop at Quebec, 12,000 acres. The Canada Company, owners of a large area in Middlesex in 1831, comprised Charles Bosanquet, Governor; Edward Ellice, M. P., Deputy-Governor; Robert Biddulph, Robert Downie, M.P., John Easthope, M.P., John Fullerton, Wm. T. Hibbert, John Hullett, Hart Logan, James McKillop, M.P., Martin T. Smith, M.P., Henry Usborne and Charles Franks. Their agent at Aldborough was T. G. Bethune. In this manner the grants were made, the greater part falling into the hands of speculators by transfer of certificate, or held by men who would neither cultivate nor sell. Indeed, it was one of Pitt's wild schemes to establish a nobility and landed aristocracy in a land destined for a pure democracy.

To the United Empire Loyalists, who made their homes in Ontario prior to 1787, and to their children, 3,200,000 acres were granted. This was done under the resolution of 1783. These forests were surveyed, but the lots were not numbered, and in the summer and fall of 1784 the whole lake front was alive with refugees and others, each waiting to fill his location ticket or tickets.

Even Arnold, known as "The Traitor," received a grant of 18,000 acres and £10,000, and in 1804 the whole Township of Tyendinaga was purchased from the Mississaugas, and in 1804 deeded to John Deserontyon, Chief, for the use of the Mohawks, or Six Nations.

The first surveys in Upper Canada were begun by Deputy Surveyor John Collins in 1783 along the St. Lawrence, in the Cataraqui neighborhood. The lots in general were twenty chains in width, but a few were only 19, so that some lots had to be given a greater depth, thus necessitating a greater width for concessions. At that time, Samuel Holland was Surveyor-General. Collins and others held responsible positions, while under the deputies were other deputies, who would survey a township with as little physical or mental labor as it was possible for him to expend without the risk of losing his position.

In 1793, large grants were made to Squire Ingersoll in Oxford, to Wm. Reynolds in Dorchester, and to Ebenezer Allen in Delaware, references to which are made in the chapter on pioneers and in the sketches of Dorchester and Delaware.

Rebellion 1837-8.—Of the men who first came here in adventurous youth, but few remain to tell the tales of living in a cabin or lying

*This is no doubt a mistake, but the number of acres granted to Gen. Brock's heirs is not known to the writer.

down to sleep with Heaven's canopy for a covering, and the howls of wolves for a lullaby. All the past seems but a phantom of the mind —a creation of some idle moment—when compared with the realities of to-day; yet such is the history of this progress, and of this civilization. The scenes of the past eight decades are but a repetition in the main, of the vast work of development that has been going on for hundreds of years, and which, during the last century turned its course toward the mighty West. The French, of course, led civilization's warfare; then came the United Empire Loyalists—a branch of the Yankee people—who are forever fond of change and new scenes, and for whom a pioneer life was replete in a certain wild enjoyment; next came the Irish and Scotch Celts, followed by the Norman and Anglo-Saxon. The Celts were driven hither by the legalized restraints and incumbrances which obstructed progress at home, and came with the object of perpetuating the Celtic idea of liberty, as their friends did in the old Dominion; but they were followed by the Teutons, who were not slow to establish the Teutonic method of Government. Soon the French and Yankee elements of this part of Canada were merged into the Celtic, and with that element fought Liberty's battle up to 1838, when it was forced to succumb in the field to the superior organization and power of the Teuton; only to succeed a few years later by the power of moral force, and win for Canada the laws in which Canadians take such pride.

In the fall of 1837 a political meeting was held across the river, at Nathan Griffith's, in Westminster, to protest against the action of the Tories and Orangemen in breaking up the Reform meeting at Bayham, on September 28th, that year. The Radicals came prepared to resist any such procedure, for, when the Orange legions, led by John Jennings, swept down toward the head meeting, about seventy of this crowd held a meeting first; but as the Reformers appeared the Tories fled, and the Liberals claimed that the day brought victory to them. The enemy dispersed; the meeting discussed not one, but two attacks upon public freedom. A few days later a petition was presented to Sheriff Hamilton by Doyle McKenny and others, asking that officer to take such steps as may be considered necessary to stop all future public (Reform) meetings. The old *Liberal*, then published at St. Thomas, by John Talbot, in an editorial speaks of this petition as follows:—"While the Tories could keep down the Reformers with their war clubs, all was well, no Sheriff was called upon to protect the Radicals; but when the brave men of Middlesex determined upon defending themselves, then the Tory cry was raised 'The constitution is in danger.'" A facetious description of the Westminster meeting follows, wherein it is stated that Mahlon of the Basket, and Larry, of of the Tribe of Lawrence, fought and ran away.

Many such meetings were held throughout Canada; but, as a rule, the forces of the dominant party caused disturbance enough to break up the meeting, and, when safe, deliberately scattered the people with batons or arms.

During the winter of 1837–8 the political disability under which the people of Canada labored urged a few nobler than the rest to rush to arms and abolish the wrong. The leader of the men of Upper Canada was William Lyon Mackenzie, and of Lower Canada M. Papineau. They were undeniably honest, and each had worked himself into a just rage over the evils which surrounded the people and the state of serfdom to which the secret society known as "The Family Compact" had subjected them.

A mile below Prescott is an old windmill, a round stone tower, with loopholes in the walls, which is now used as a lighthouse. Fifty-one years ago, in November, it was occupied by a party of Patriots. Under the leadership of Von Schultz, a Polish soldier, the Patriots held the mill for several days against the British force, commanded by Colonel Dundas. During the assault the opposite shore was lined with sympathizing spectators, who cheered when the military were repulsed. But the windmill was captured, and ten of the hundred and ten prisoners taken were court-martialled and hanged; among them was their leader, Von Schultz. He was given a sham trial, during which the present Premier of the Dominion (1888) defended the leader.

On December 4, 1837, the Patriots descended on Toronto, but they were defeated on the 7th at Montgomery's tavern. This house is said to have been burned by his nephew, Alfred, who afterwards kept tavern at Delaware. The American tug Caroline was destroyed by a Canadian force under Commodore Drew, December 29th, and in this capture Captain McCormick, a commuted pensioner of Adelaide, had his arm cut by a sabre. On January 10, 1838, the Patriots abandoned Navy Island, two days after the capture of Theller and Dodge. In June the Americans destroyed the British steamer Sir Robert Peel, and the "affair of the Short Hills," Niagara, took place that month.

Dr. Charles Duncombe commanded the Patriots of Oxford, Norfolk and Middlesex. In November, 1837, a number of Radicals assembled at Oakland Village, and under Joshua G. Doan, Robert Anderson and Henry Fisher, the Yarmouth and Bayham men marched to join him. The London, Woodstock and Simcoe militia and all the militia of the Province were sent forward against them, so that at Scotland Village Duncombe disbanded, and each member of his force fled to the United States or returned home. The men who returned to their homes were arrested and lodged in jail at London, Simcoe or Hamilton, to await trial. It is related by Robert Summers that, in a fight in London Township, east of the Proof Line, a family of Sanborns attacked a Waterloo soldier named William Tweedy, and in the scuffle one of the Sanborns bit off the whole of his under lip. He wrapped the piece in paper and went to Dr. Duncombe, who was then staying with his brother-in-law, Henry Schenick. The Doctor caught a rooster, cut out of its breast a piece to correspond with that taken out of Tweedy's lip, and stitched it in, and with the exception of no beard growing there and a little stiffness and swelling, it appeared as

good as the original lip; but did not prove so useful, as Tweedy never afterwards could play the fife.

When the false reports of Mackenzie's success drew forth to arms the Reformers of the London District, Duncombe summoned the volunteers to meet him at Scotland village, and two days later, when he learned of Mackenzie's defeat, asked them to disband and disperse. Sackrider, a veteran of 1812, opposed this proposition, and suggested that the men of Middlesex, Oxford, Brant, and adjoining counties, should withdraw to the pine forests of Dorchester and Burford, and there make a stand against Col. MacNab's militia. This proposition was also voted down and the last hope of the Patriots disappeared; for was Sackrider's advice taken the splendid yeomanry of all the country would flock to Liberty's standard and win against all odds. In the dispersion that followed, Duncombe was not the least to suffer. For a month he was concealed in Mrs. Schenick's house, near London. She was his sister, and made every effort to secure his safety from the political bloodhounds who were seeking for him. His final escape was due to Charles Tilden, then residing near Amherstburg. He went to see his friend in the winter of 1838, and found him hid in a hay-loft; a suggestion to escape was received coldly, but on Tilden pointing out the Doctor's round face and showing how easily he could escape in woman's costume; he accepted the plan. All the forces of the Tory party, aided by the Grand River Indians, were hunting for him, and reward offered for his head, so that great care had to be exercised. Duncombe dressed himself in his sister's clothes and sitting beside her in Tilden's wagon, was driven by the owner into Michigan, where he stood a freeman on a free soil. At Marine City the people soon learned that another refugee was among them, and with all the good intentions of the Americans, they urged him to address the crowd before taking off his female apparel. This he acceded to, and thereafter became a favorite physician wherever he located in the States.

Col. L. A. Norton, speaking of the affairs of 1837–8, and of the times in which he and other Westminster men were captured by the English party, says:—"I learned that Col. Maitland, of the 32nd Infantry, then guarding London, was to march down to Delaware, while another command, with military stores, was to reach London next morning. He learned, that after Col. Maitland would leave, only thirty raw recruits would hold the village, and devised the plan of having his uncle David assemble the Scotch on Westminster street, make a night attack, and release the prisoners and capture London. At this time his uncles were at the head of four hundred Patriots, but they could not do anything toward carrying out the plans. The village was in a fever. Scouts were sent out, but were afraid to go out of sight of the settlement. They would retire to some secluded place, and ride their horses until they would get them in a perfect foam; then come rushing in and report the rebels surrounding all sides of the Union. Another would come in and report them nearer.

At last they got them within three miles of the town, when Hughey (or Howey), the Turnkey, came into the room where the prisoners were, saying, 'I would give $100 for an axe to cut down the bridge.' The rebels had taken or hidden all the axes. People were hastily packing up and leaving. The Tory magistrates had left, and it was reported that should the prisoners be blown up, as the magistrates had ordered them to be, not a man, woman or child in London would be left alive by the Patriots. Citizens were appointed to call on the English officer commanding to revoke the blowing-up order, and he acquiesced in their prayer. During the excitement, Mrs. O'Brien rushed in, saying 'They are coming! They are coming! and they dare not blow you up. I heard them say so.' The whole fact was, that a number of Indians advanced from Malden, and exaggeration converted them into a large rebel army. Mrs Anna Burch was the great rebel spy, and their doctress." Col. Norton was taken down with fever while in prison, and sent to the hospital, where Dr. Thomas Moore, the tall Irishman, attended him, and saved him. James Watson died. The jail then was in a fearful condition, but the excitement which seized on magistrates, officials and soldiery, added to the threats of blowing up the jail and prisoners, withdrew much attention from the state of the rooms, and kept men in health, who, without this excitement, would die there. On Nov. 12, 1837, L. A. Norton joined Joshua Doane's Spartan Rangers, at Sparta, in Yarmouth. A little skirmish ensued, in which Norton was wounded, and next morning he found that his friends had disappeared, except Benj. T. Smith. Near Durham Forge, both were arrested and brought to Simcoe jail, where Harrington and Sturge were imprisoned by John Burwell, whose escape he aided in. On being re-arrested, he was imprisoned at London, where Mrs. Parks, the jailor's wife, Mrs. Dennis O'Brien and Mrs. Alvero Ladd, sisters, were friends to him, Ladd being then in prison.

Trial and Execution of Patriots.—On January 9, 1838, the Grand Jury of the District was discharged owing to the progress of the rebellion. On April 10, 1838, the Quarter Sessions Court was held in the school house, owing to the fact that the trial of persons charged with high treason was being carried on. This school-house now stands in the Court House Square, just west of the Registry Office.

Dr. E. A. Theller, commander of the Patriot schooner Anne, was taken prisoner, tried, sentenced to transportation for life, but escaping, returned to serve the cause in which he first embarked. On his second capture he was carried to London, Canada, where he was hanged in 1838, with Henry Anderson, who claimed to be an American. While W. W. Dodge, a third of Theller's party, is said to have been hanged subsequently in 1838, but there is no record to point out such execution.

In September, 1838, Samuel H. Parke took from the jail, of which he then had charge, Cornelius Cunningham, Joshua Gillean Doane, Amos Pearley and Albert Clark, and placed them in the dock

for trial on the charge of high treason. John Wilson, subsequently Judge, was appointed to defend them, a task very obnoxious to him, as he wanted all rebels hanged. He defended them in a very formal manner; had not one word to say in extenuation of the charge against them. They were sentenced to be hanged, and on January 14, 1839, this sentence was carried out, the scaffold being the same as the one from which Jones was hanged in 1868. At the Fall Assizes of 1838, Job and Enos Scott were also sentenced to be hanged on October 27th, but there is no account of this sentence being carried into effect. Prior to that time a detachment of the London militia, of which Dr. Salter was a member, took a number of prisoners before the Governor and executive officers. Among the men in jail was Wm. Hale, who built the court-house. He relates that the military guard occupied the room below where some of the prisoners were confined, and would amuse themselves by firing bullets up through the floor. Another prisoner was John Grieve. Among the Government scouts were Crazy Cy, Philo Bennett, a retired Methodist preacher, and Cyrus Curtiss, who, while ransacking the county for rebels, did some acts not entirely of a legal character.

Dr. Rolph, Dr. Duncombe and David Gibson were expelled from the House for the part they had taken in the troubles of 1837-8, while Elias Moore, a Quaker member from Middlesex, Robert Alway, from Oxford, and Dr. Morrison were put in prison.

Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews were tried at Toronto, March 26, 1838, before Justice Robinson, and were sentenced to be hanged April 12, 1838, which sentence was carried out. John Montgomery was also sentenced to death, but escaped. Dr. Morrison was found not guilty. Elias Moore and Robert Alway were released under bonds.

The trouble of 1837 ended with the execution of many noble-minded men, the banishment of others to Bermuda and the exile of a greater number to the United States, but in 1849 amnesty was offered by Lord Durham and several returned; Durham making the statement that the people called rebels were the most loyal in Canada, and that were he here he would be a rebel.

Contemporary Memoranda.—On July 11, 12 and 14, 1838, £16-2s. 6d. are charged for bringing up prisoners for trial and sentence, for five days' attendance on Court, summoning jury, advertising Court and drawing calendar. The names of the defendants as given are:—McNutty, Phipps, Wright, Donnelly, and others.

In September, 1838, the Clerk's expenses incurred in the trial of P. McManus, not guilty; P. Acres, not guilty; D. S. Cummings, not guilty; amounted to £3 2s. 6d. His expenses on the trial of Jacob Schemagin, Peter Mishler, Hamilton, Job and Enos Scott, David King, a colored boy, amounted to £4 10s. 0d. Job and Enos Scott were sentenced to be executed October 27, 1838; but they were not hanged. David King to three months in jail; Jacob Schemagin, Allen Hamilton and Peter Mishler to one year in Penitentiary. Ben.

West and Wm. Gibson were discharged, and James Woods allowed out on bail. Many of the men named were held for the political crime of the period—seeking responsible government.

Leading Men in the Drama of 1837.—John Rolph, born in England in 1793, came to Canada with his father, Dr. Thomas Rolph, about 1811, and served against the Americans during the war of 1812 until taken prisoner to Batavia, N.Y. On his release, he returned to England and studied law and medicine. Rejoining his parents in Canada, he soon settled in Charlotteville Township, near Vittoria, and in 1821 was admitted to the Primitive Law Circle of the Province; became Col. Talbot's lawyer, and later the founder of the Talbot Anniversary of Settlement, the first reunion being held in 1817. Notwithstanding his English sympathies, common justice urged him to cast off Talbot's patronage and turn toward the cause of the people. In 1824 he and Captain John Matthews were returned to Parliament on the Reform ticket. The latter was a retired artillery officer of twenty-seven years standing, who had also been a convert to Reform. In 1836 Rolph delivered his celebrated speech against the English Church reserves; but when the hour came when men should face the cannon for justice' sake, Mr. Rolph appears to have deserted the physical force men and allied himself to the moral force army and held aloof from the meeting of Oct. 10, 1837, as held seven miles out on Yonge street.

Allan MacNab (baronet), born at Niagara in 1798, where his father was attached to Simcoe's staff, began the study of law in 1817 and admitted to the Bar in 1825. He was appointed the first Queen's Counsel in Upper Canada shortly after, and in 1829 he and John Wilson were elected members for Wentworth, MacNab holding the position for three parliaments. He was a harsh opponent of the Patriots in 1837-8; was Speaker in the first Parliament after the Union, and Premier from 1854 to 1856. In October, 1857, he retired, having been dropped by the astute John A. Macdonald.

William Lyon Mackenzie, born in Scotland in 1795, came to Canada in 1820. On May 19, 1824, appeared the *Colonial Advocate*, at Niagara. This took the bull by the horns and swung him around so unmercifully that the compact men destroyed the office in 1826 at Toronto, to which place the office was removed. This act won new supporters, and the *Advocate* continued until 1853, when the new press and type were sold to Dr. O'Grady. In 1828 Mackenzie was elected by York to the Canadian Parliament. He was expelled, but elected and re-elected, until his power gave him a place. When the rebellion of 1837–8 did not succeed, he fled from his enemies, who were hungry for his blood. On his return he was coldly received. In 1851 he defeated Geo. Brown, who ran on what was termed the Protestant ticket, in Haldimand, held this seat until 1858, and died in comparatively wretched circumstances at Toronto in August, 1861.

George Brown entered Parliament for Haldimand County in 1852,

defeating Wm. Lyon Mackenzie. In the days of the *Double Shuffle* he and Dorion formed a Ministry which had a four-days' life, when the Conservatives returned to power. He entered the Coalition Government, made up for the purposes of Confederation, but later resigned. In 1873 he was called to the Senate, in which he served until shot by Bennett in March, 1880. He was a powerful figure in local politics, politically broad, and, as his star was ambition, he was equally narrow in other affairs. Many of the privileges which 1837–8 did not scare away he had removed.

Robert Baldwin, son of Dr. W. W. Baldwin, of Cork Co., Ireland (who came to Canada and studied law, and who died in 1844), began the study of law at Toronto. In 1829 he was elected Liberal member of the Upper Canada House, he being supported by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie. His voice was always heard against the Compact and the system of government. In 1836 he became an Executive Councillor; in 1840, Solicitor-General in Draper's Government, and in 1842, leader of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government, but in 1843 retired, owing to the rupture with Lord Metcalfe. He resumed office in 1848; saw the Compact partially broken before his retirement in 1851, and died in 1858.

Francis Hincks, a native of Cork, Ireland, who settled in Canada in 1832, established the *Examiner* at Toronto, and in 1841 was elected to the first Parliament from Oxford County after the union of the Upper and Lower Provinces. In 1844, when Metcalfe dissolved the Canadian Parliament, Hincks was defeated by Robert Riddle, but was returned in 1848. Through a technicality, Mr. Carroll was given the seat; but Hincks was subsequently elected, and, on the retirement of Baldwin, served as Prime Minister until 1854. He visited Ireland; was appointed Governor of Barbadoes; later of British Guiana, and in 1869 became Finance Minister, *vice* John Rose, resigned, by John A. Macdonald. He resigned in 1873, and died in 1885.

Malcolm Cameron, the son of a hospital sergeant of a Highland regiment, who came to Canada in 1806, was born at Three Rivers in 1808. His father's regiment was disbanded in 1816, and removing to Perth, the old sergeant opened a tavern there. Later we find the son at Montreal; next he is opposing Sir Francis Bond Head's strut through Upper Canada; in 1836 he is member from Lanark, in the Upper Canada Assembly; in 1851 he is the President of the Council; in 1850, member from Lambton; in 1874, from South Ontario, which seat he held until his death in 1876.

John Sandfield Macdonald, son of Alexander, was born at St. Raphael, in 1812, studied law in McLean's office at Cornwall, and in Draper's office. In March, 1841, after the union, he was elected. He opposed Family-Compact toryism. In 1848 to 1852 and 1854 he was elected without opposition by Glengary. In 1849 he was Solicitor-General in the Lafontaine-Baldwin Government; speaker at Quebec in

1852–4; Solicitor in the Dorion-Brown Government in 1858; member for Cornwall in 1857, his brother D. A., succeeding him as member for Glengary. Later he opposed Separate Schools, although a Catholic, but still was elected by that great Scotch Catholic constituency, and in 1862 was called at head of the new administration on the defeat of the Cartier-Macdonald Government. He opposed Confederation, and in 1864 resigned, but was called upon to organize the Government of Ontario. In 1871 he retired from politics, and died in 1872.

John Alexander Macdonald, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815, was brought to Canada by his parents in 1820. Before 1837 he was a lawyer, and appointed to defend Shoultz, the Pole, who led the Hunters from the American side to take Prescott, where he was captured. In 1844 he was elected member for Kingston. Prior to 1849 he held the offices of Receiver-General. During Lafontaine-Baldwin regimé, in 1849, he was in opposition, on the fall of the Hincks-Morin Cabinet, he became Attorney-General under Allan McNab's regimé; again out, he returned as leader, but not until the Brown-Mowat-McDougall coalition did he assume great importance. In 1873 the Parliament held him guilty of collusion with (Sir) Hugh Allan. In 1878 he recovered from this attack, and returned to office as leader of the Conservative party in Canada.

Edmund Walker Head (Baronet), born in England in 1805, succeeded Lord Elgin in 1854, as Governor-General. At this time the Liberal party under the lead of Brown, was opposed by the Conservatives under John A. Macdonald and George E. Cartier. The Tories were beaten in the strife, but Head would not dissolve Parliament, so that the measures taken to defeat the Liberals were named *The Double Shuffle;* it being alleged that a Tory judge espoused the wrong-doing. However, Brown was called upon to form a government, and the Dorion-Brown administration resulted. Mr. Langevin and John B. Robinson moved and seconded the *Double Shuffle* resolution, which ended Brown's Parliament.

George E. Cartier, a descendant of the discoverer of Canada, was born in 1814. In 1835 he commenced law practice, and up to 1837 was an adherent of M. Papineau, but refused to support his rebellion. From 1848 to 1861 he represented Vercheres County, meantime holding many ministerial positions. In 1858 he became the head of the Cartier-Macdonald ministry, and was instrumental in effecting the confederation of the provinces.

Oliver Mowat, son of a soldier in the British army, was born at Kingston in 1820; served with the Compact forces in 1837–8; was admitted to the bar in 1841; was elected to the House of Assembly in 1857. In the Four Days' Administration of 1858 he was Secretary. In 1861 he was elected by South Ontario, but did not succeed in defeating John A. Macdonald in Kingston. In 1863 he became Postmaster-General under Sandfield Macdonald and Dorion's administration. In 1872 he succeeded Blake and Mackenzie as Liberal leader for Ontario, a position he still holds.

Edward Blake, son of William Hume Blake, was born in the Bear Creek settlement (now known as Katesville, Cairngorm and Mt. Hope), October 13, 1833. Within a few months his father moved away, so as to escape the privations of the backwoods, and, casting his fortunes at Toronto, had his son educated there. In 1856 Edward was admitted to the bar. Two years later he married Margaret, daughter of Bishop Cronyn, of London. In 1867 he entered the political field, was elected member for West Durham (the same which he represented in 1886), while South Bruce sent him to the Local Parliament, where, in 1869, he succeeded Archibald McKellar as leader of the Provincial Opposition. In 1871, when Sandfield Macdonald's Coalition Government was overthrown on Mackenzie and Blake's resolution of want of confidence, Mr. Blake was appointed President of the Reform Council. When dual representation was abolished he held his seat in the Canadian House and aided in the downfall of Sir John Macdonald's Ministry, being rewarded by a membership in Mackenzie's Cabinet. From 1875 to 1877 he was Minister of Justice, and in the latter year became President of the Council. After Mackenzie's defeat he was leader of the Opposition. In 1878 he was defeated in South Bruce, but in 1879 elected by West Durham.

Alexander Mackenzie, born in Scotland in 1822, came to Canada in 1842, when, for some years, he worked at his trade of stone-mason, and established the *Lambton Shield* in 1852, which he conducted for two years. In 1861 he was elected by Lambton County; and, from the Union of 1867 until 1873, he was the leader of the Reform party in the House of Commons. In 1873 he was called by Lord Dufferin to form a Government. From December, 1871, to October, 1872, he was Treasurer in Blake's Ontario Ministry, meanwhile taking a full part in military and business affairs.

The constitution of the Legislative Council of Canada, prior to the approval of the 19 and 20 Vict., Cap. 140, comprising Crown-nominated members solely, was changed by that act, so that the Council would consist of the existing Councillors, who would be life members, and forty-eight elective members, the term for each being eight years, candidates being British subjects of the age of thirty years or more, residents of Canada, and possessors of £2,000 worth of real property. Of the forty-eight Council Districts, twenty-four were apportioned to Upper Canada. Lambton County and the West Riding of Middlesex formed the St. Clair Electoral Division or Council District, and the East and West Ridings of Elgin, the City of London and the East Riding of Middlesex, the Malahide District. The plan of election of Councillors by Districts was a peculiar one. A drawing of places by lot was arranged, and on July 15, 1856, this drawing placed St. Clair Electoral Division in the third group, and Malahide in the fourth group—the former electing in 1860, and the latter 1862, under the act as proclaimed July 16, 1856.

Geo. T. Goodhue was not a candidate for Parliament; but, in 1846,

was appointed by the Government at Kingston to a seat in the Legislative Council. In politics he was a follower of Baldwin and Lafontaine, and in those days called a Reformer. His appointment was due as much to his prominence as an old resident and a man of means as to any previous connection with political affairs; for in such matters he had never shown any especial interest, or taken any active part. One anecdote of his appointment is worth relating. It is a little incident which transpired at a missionary meeting, and which brought him in very much favor with the Wesleyan Methodists, a body in strong numbers at London at the time. The occasion was an extraordinary one in the church, and distinguished speakers from Toronto and other parts were present, among them Rev. Wm. Ryerson and Peter Jones, the Indian missionary of the Mohawks. Mr. Goodhue consented to preside over the meeting, and during an appeal made by Peter Jones, who was eloquent and witty, he emptied the contents of a well-lined purse upon the table. This act of generosity was so much appreciated by the people assembled, and the heads of the meeting, that the next morning they drew up a formal petition to the Government, asking for Mr. Goodhue's appointment to the office of Councillor, and his nomination was confirmed over Messrs. Keefer, of Niagara, and Simeon Washburne, of Hallowell, whose names were also brought forward. Mr. Goodhue retained his seat in the Legislative Council until the passage of the Act of Confederation, at which time, and for four years previously, his growing infirmities prevented his attendance at the House. During his parliamentary career he was never distinguished as a speaker, yet his counsel was always sought and valued, as being that of a man of sound judgment and consistent views.

Elijah Leonard, a native of New York State, and one of the most useful residents of Canada, established a foundry at St. Thomas in 1834, and one at London in 1838. He represented the Malahide division in the Legislative Council from 1862 to 1867, defeating H. C. R. Becher. In the latter year he was commissioned a Dominion Senator, under the B. N. A. Act.

In March, 1874, Nathaniel Currie introduced a bill into the Legislature which provided for female suffrage and the representation of property according to its value. The main clauses were :—1st. That in municipal elections and votes on by-laws creating debts real property shall be the basis of the franchise, and parties shall have dual or plural votes according to the value of their property. 2nd. Women of full age, subjects of Her Majesty, with the proper property qualification, shall have a right to vote at such elections The Farmers' Sons Franchise Act was passed by the Ontario Assembly in 1877. In May, 1885, the question of giving the Indians of Upper and Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces the right of voting was endorsed by Dr. Oronhyatekha, of London, himself an Indian. Each of these important questions were discussed both in and out of Parliament, and

with the original bills subjected to some material amendments, were placed on the statute books of the Dominion.

The Redistribution Bill of 1882 provided that the County of Middlesex be divided into four Ridings, each of which to return a member to the House of Commons; that the South Riding of the County of Middlesex shall consist of the townships of Westminster, Caradoc and Lobo; that the East Riding of the County of Middlesex shall consist of the townships of London, West Nissouri, North Dorchester, South Dorchester, and the town of London East and the villages of London West and Springfield; that the West Riding of the County of Middlesex shall consist of the townships of Adelaide, Metcalfe, Mosa, Euphemia and Ekfrid, and the villages of Glencoe, Newbury and Wardsville, and the town of Strathroy; that the North Riding of the County of Middlesex shall consist of the townships of East Williams, West Williams, McGillivray, Biddulph and Stephen, and the villages of Ailsa Craig, Lucan and Parkhill.

Taking the general election of September 17, 1878, as a basis, the political status of the new Electoral Divisions would be as follows. The figures denote the respective majorities in each precinct:—

WEST MIDDLESEX.

	Conservative.	Reform.
Euphemia	30	..
Adelaide	..	95
Mosa	..	18
Ekfrid	..	53
Metcalfe	63	..
Strathroy	..	51
Glencoe	54	..
Wardsville	14	..
Newbury	16	..
	177	217

NORTH MIDDLESEX.

	Conservative.	Reform.
Stephen	..	73
McGillivray	128	..
Biddulph	211	..
West Williams	4	..
East Williams	..	77
Parkhill	34	..
Ailsa Craig	..	8
Lucan	102	..
	479	158

SOUTH MIDDLESEX.

	Reform.
Westminster	238
Lobo	251
Delaware	12
Caradoc	61
Reform majority	562

EAST MIDDLESEX.

	Conservative.	Reform.
London Township	268	..
West Nissouri	61	..
North Dorchester	33	..
South Dorchester	..	6
London East	..	7
London West	..	11
	362	24

The bill provided for the establishment of the South Riding, but did not deal with London City.

The first representatives, of what now constitutes Middlesex District, in the old Parliament of 1816, were Messrs. Wilcox and Beagley. Col. Mahlon Burwell and John Bostwick served in two Parliaments, 1820 to 1824, and in 1825–6 the London District was represented. Dr. John Rolph, Capt. John Matthews, Francis L. Walsh, Duncan McColl, Thomas Horner and Charles Ingersoll, the two

first named representing Middlesex. In 1828 Rolph and Matthews were re-elected. Mahlon Burwell opposing, his platform being to remove the court-house to St. Thomas. Capt. Matthews, who in 1830, went to England to lay the state of the country before Parliament, asserted that no one who did not endure it could understand the rascality of the Government. Prior to 1830, Capt. Matthews visited Toronto. He found a band there who could neither play God Save the King nor Rule Britannia, but could play Yankee Doodle. On striking this air one man called for hats off, but Van Conant would not respond, Matthews advanced and knocked the hat across the room. He was tried for treason, but let off.

The members of the House of Assembly from Middlesex and adjoining counties in 1831, were Mahlon Burwell and Roswell Mount, Middlesex; Wm. Berczy, Kent County; Wm. Elliott and Jean B. Macon, Essex County; Charles Ingersoll and Charles Duncombe, Oxford; D. McColl and Wm. Wilson, Norfolk. In 1832 Elias Moore and Thomas Parke were chosen to represent Middlesex, and re-elected in 1836. At this time a party fight took place at London, Levi Merrick, a reformer, flying from the Orangemen headed by Matt. Coughlin and John O'Neil. Michael Shoff, Robert Summers, jr., and other reformers carried their points. The members of the House of Assembly from Middlesex in 1839 were Thomas Parke and Elias Moore; from London, Mahlon Burwell; from Kent, Wm. McCrae and N. Cornwall; from Essex, John Prince and Francis Caldwell. Thomas Parke, of Wicklow County, Ireland, who settled at Toronto in 1820, and represented Middlesex in the last two Parliaments of Upper Canada, in 1834, and on the first Parliament of the Province of Canada, in 1841, was the father of E. Jones Parke, of London. He died at St. Catharines in 1864.

The election of 1841 was warmly contested, and party feeling ran so high, that on January 23 a violent attack on the houses of Col. Witherell, of the Royal Fusiliers, and John Givens, a lawyer, was made—rocks and bricks being freely used. In February the Magistrates offered £40 for information which would lead to the conviction of the guilty parties In 1842, Ermatinger, of St. Thomas, was selected, but his opponent, Wm Notman* petitioned against his methods, unseated him, and was himself elected. He was re-elected

*The Convention of Oct. 2, 1851, was organized with Adamson, of Lobo, presiding, and Holcroft Clench, Secretary. The delegates present were :—Township of London—Wm. Hale, James Ferguson and Nathan Jacobs. Dunwich—Moses Willey. Southwold—Robert Thomson and Colin Munro. Bayham—John Elliott, John Skinner and Wm. Hatch. Yarmouth—Hugh Douglas, Lindley Moore and M. T. Moore. Malahide—W. Campbell, Dr. Ogden and J. W. Beemer. S. and N. Dorchester—W. H. Niles and Wellington Crouse. Caradoc—Holcroft Clench and Hugh Anderson. Delaware—Henry Rawlings. Metcalfe—Thomas Gately. Adelaide—Patrick Mee. Lobo—R. Adamson and John Edwards. Westminster—Thomas Baty, Joseph L. Odell and D. M. Rymall. There were no delegates present from the townships of Aldborough, Ekfrid, Mosa and Williams. It was moved by J. Elliott, and seconded by Patrick Mee, that Wm. Notman be the Reform candidate to represent this County at the next general election. In amendment it was moved that Dr. John Rolph be the candidate. The vote was then taken; ten voting for the amendment, and sixteen for the original motion. The formal meeting to call the Convention was held at the Junction in September, 1851.

in 1847; but in 1851 was defeated by Crowell Wilson, who represented the united Counties of Elgin and Middlesex until 1854.

In 1853 Middlesex proper was divided into two representative districts, and in the elections of 1854 William Niles was elected for the East Riding over his opponent, Wm. Horton, while John Scatcherd was chosen for the West Riding over James Ferguson. In 1857 Scatcherd was re-elected, but Marcus Talbot took Niles' place. It appears that shortly after the election of Marcus Talbot, in 1857, he visited Ireland and there was married. In returning, he was drowned on the ship Hungarian; so that an election to fill the vacancy thus created in the East Riding was held, which resulted in sending Robert Craik to Parliament. M. B. Portman followed Craik, a Reformer, and served until 1862-3, when Crowell Wilson was selected to represent the division—being elected and re-elected until 1872. In 1872, on the retirement of Crowell Wilson, David Glass, C., and James Evans, R., contested the East Riding, when the former was elected. In November, 1873, Mr. Glass opposed the leader of his party, and went before his constituency as an adherent of the Mackenzie-Scott or Reform party. He was defeated by Crowell Wilson in 1874. On his seat being declared vacant, owing to the questionable methods used to secure his election, Duncan Macmillan, C., was chosen, he being opposed by the Reformer James Armstrong.

On the death of John Scatcherd, A. P. Macdonald was chosen and he represented the Western Riding in the two Parliaments, when in 1861 his successor, Thomas Scatcherd, took his seat and served until Confederation. On the re-subdivision of the county for electoral purposes under the Act of Confederation into three divisions, he was elected to represent North Middlesex, and this position he held until his death, April 15, 1876, when his brother, R. C. Scatcherd, succeeded him, defeating John Levie at the polls. In 1867 the Western Division was carried by A. P. Macdonald over Dr. Billington—Alfred Montgomery's tavern and another one being open free to all comers. In 1872 Geo. W. Ross defeated Macdonald, and in 1874 also carried this district by acclamation; again in 1878 and 1882. In 1883 his seat was declared vacant by reason of bribery by agents. In November, 1883, he was appointed Minister of Education, and in December, 1883, elected to the Legislative Assembly for West Middlesex.

James Evans represented the East Riding in the Ontario House from 1867 to 1871, when Richard Tooley was elected, defeating the Reform candidate, James Evans.

J. S. Smith, Liberal, was elected member of the Ontario House from the North Riding in 1867, which he represented until 1875, when J. McDougall was chosen representative.

Nicholas Currie was elected to represent the West Riding in the Ontario Assembly in 1867, but gave way to Alexander Mackenzie, the Premier, in 1871. In 1872 J. Watterworth was elected, defeating Dewan by 98 votes.

The elections of March, 1871 resulted in the choice of John Carling, Conservative, for London; Richard Tooley, Conservative, for East Middlesex; J. S. Smith, Liberal, for North Middlesex: Alex. Mackenzie, Liberal, for West Middlesex.

The returns of the West Middlesex election of August, 1872, show: 1,322 votes for G. W. Ross, Liberal, and 1,266 for A. P. Macdonald, Conservative. In the North Riding, Scatcherd, Liberal, and in the East Riding, D. Glass, Conservative, were elected. John Carling, Conservative, was elected for London. In September, West Middlesex gave J. Watterworth, Liberal, 1,311, and J. Dewan, Conservative, 1,213 votes.

In 1874, Major Walker was elected to represent London, receiving 1,270 votes, while John Carling received 1,208, but was unseated by petition. Messrs. Scatcherd, Ross, and Wilson, were elected for North, West, and East Middlesex respectively.

The election of 1875 resulted in the return of W. R. Meredith for London; Richard Tooley, J. McDougall and J. Watterworth for East, North and West Middlesex respectively.

The elections for the Ontario House, held in June, 1879, resulted as follows:—West Middlesex—Richardson (Conservative), 1,524; Watterworth, 1,575. North Middlesex—McDougall, 1,685; Waters; 1,917. East Middlesex—R. Tooley, 526; Daniel Mackenzie, 340. London—W. R. Meredith (Conservative), was elected, the city being contested by Magee. W. R. Meredith was chosen Conservative leader in the Ontario Parliament January 9, 1879.

The elections of February, 1883, resulted in the choice of W. R. Meredith, Conservative, for London; A. Johnston, Conservative, for West Middlesex; John Waters, Liberal, for North, and Dan. Mackenzie, Liberal, for East Middlesex, defeating Thomas Routledge, West Middlesex being won from the Liberals. The trial of the election case, E. Scatcherd representing the cause of Watterworth *vs.* Alex. Johnston, M. P. P., was heard November 9, 1883, before Justice Cameron. James Bethune, Wm. Johnston and John Cameron represented the petitioner; Dalton McCarthy, W. P. R. Street and E. R. Cameron the respondent. Johnston was declared unseated. In August, 1884, the trial of the petition against the return of Geo. W. Ross, as member for West Middlesex, was opened at Strathroy. Justices Galt and Ferguson presided. Dr. McMichael and H. Becher represented the petitioners, while B. B. Osler, W. Johnston, Peterson and Cameron represented Mr. Ross. The petition contained 125 charges, not one of which was sustained.

In December, 1886, Geo. W. Ross was elected for West, John Waters for North, and R. Tooley for East Middlesex; while W. R. Meredith was chosen to represent London, his majority being 213. In 1879 he was elected by a majority of 447, and in 1883 without opposition.

Justice Falconbridge unseated Dr. Roome, elected member for

West Middlesex, in February, 1888. No charge existed against the doctor, but the fact of George Wilkins volunteering transportation was sufficient to invalidate the election.

The North Middlesex election of June, 1876, resulted in 1,380 votes for John Levie and 1,576 for R. C. Scatcherd.

The elections of September, 1878, resulted in the return of John Carling for London, Timothy Coughlin for North, Macmillan for East, and Geo. W. Ross for West Middlesex.

The elections of June, 1882, resulted as follows:—Member for London—John Carling, C., 1,485; John Campbell, L., 1,238; majority, 247. Member for East Middlesex—E. Macmillan, C., 1,998; I. Langford, L., 1,431. Member for North Middlesex—Timothy Coughlin, 1,741; L. E. Shipley, 1,632. Member for West Middlesex—G. W. Ross, 1,651; N. Currie, 1,597. Member for South Middlesex—J. Armstrong, L., 1,678; J. Rayner, C., 812.

London was established a separate representative district in 1835, when Col. Mahlon Burwell was elected its first member of Parliament. Hamilton H. Killally was next accorded the honor; then Lawrence Lawrason, in 1844, followed by William H. Draper, who resigned to accept a Judgeship; John Wilson, who was subsequently appointed Judge; Thomas C. Dickson, who was defeated at the next election by John Wilson, and in 1857 by John Carling, who represented the city until 1874, when John Walker, now Registrar, was elected. Col. Walker was unseated on a petition, and James H. Fraser was chosen to represent London. John Carling was elected member of Parliament for London City in 1857, and continued representative until 1874, when he was defeated by Col., then Major Walker, who was, however, unseated. In 1862 he was Receiver-General, but owing to the defeat of his party in Parliament in 1874 that position was transferred to a Liberal within a few months. In 1867 he represented the city in the Ontario Parliament; was Commissioner of Public Works, Agriculture and Immigration until 1871, when the Macdonald party was defeated. During his term the Insane Asylums at London and Belleville, and the Asylum for the Blind at Brantford, were established. In 1872 he resigned his seat in the Assembly, having accomplished or aided in accomplishing almost everything his constituents called for, meanwhile being a member of the Dominion House.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

From the earliest period in the history of the world, the advocate has existed and made his presence known where men of other trades or professions were silent or unfelt. Milton, in the days when religious revolution reduced the human mind to a state of skepticism and left the public conscience uncontrolled, declared that "most men are allured to the trade of law, grounding their purposes not on the prudent and heavenly contemplation of justice and equity, which was never taught them, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions and flowing fees." Later the advocate assumed the form of a student, and with this form grew up a thousand ambitions, and with the ambitions came the original trades' union, which prompted the old bar to circumscribe its circle and surround itself with certain ceremonies and insignia. Law became a great study, and thus in Johnson's time the bar embraced

> "Men of that large profession, who can speak
> To every cause, and things indeed contraries,
> Till they are hoarse again, yet all be law:
> That with most quick agility can turn,
> And return, make knots and undo them,
> Give forked counsel, take provoking gold
> From either side and put it up."

One of the first criminal cases tried in London may be taken as evidence that the lawyer of Johnson's time had not passed away in 1832; for here we find the pioneer advocate, Michael Tenbroeck, defending Sovereen with an earnestness worthy of a good cause; and later, when his wretched client is on the scaffold, the same Michael Tenbroeck cries out to the criminal to confess his crime as he confessed it to him. Justice was easily dispensed. There was no law and very little trouble. Squire Matthews remembers Tenbroeck, the London lawyer, because he was the first he had ever seen and "was a square kind of man." "If there were any bit of a quarrel," says the Squire, "or injury or trespass inflicted, the one on the other, the plaintiff got one man and the defendant another, and if they couldn't settle it all up, as they generally did, why, they called on a third man, and the whole business was done in a jiffy without pen or ink, Testament, paper, costs or anything else. Maybe the court would be held on a log or across a stump. The first magistrate I remember was Squire Mackenzie; but we never troubled him." In 1827 all this, or much of this happy state of affairs, was changed, and the Quarter Sessions Court had for some years afterwards extensive dealings in settling up old feuds. Indeed, prior to 1827 the old method of friendly

arbitration began to wane; for in 1825 a log court-house or town meeting-house was erected at Springbank, and in it Squires Springer and Ingersoll, and sometimes Col. Talbot and Capt. Matthews, held regular court.

In the transactions of the Quarter Sessions Court of London District, a close summary of its proceedings from 1813 to 1842 is given. In fact, all the petty trials from 1813 to 1827, when the court was removed from Long Point or Vittoria to London, are given. The early records of the Assize Court are very irregular, and with few exceptions are of little use for historical purposes, up to the period when Col. Macbeth took possession of the Crown office here. It is a fact that of all the documents, which must have existed in 1838–9 relating to the trial of the Patriots, very few are to be found to-day. It might not be an exaggeration to assert that such records were intentionally destroyed or carelessly given away.

The oldest record of the London District Court deals with the case of Alex. Ross *vs.* Robert Hindman, in which a *capias ad respondendum* was issued, Feb. 3, 1823, for £13 currency. On March 24 the process was returned, when bail was entered. On March 27 an affidavit was filed, and motion and order withdrawn; on the 29th, a declaration was filed, and a motion for the discharge of the defendant, on filing a common appeal and the bail bond to be delivered up, was granted. On March 31, a demurrer and notice of set-off was filed by J. Tenbroeck, plaintiff's attorney. The case of Richard L. Corkcroft *vs.* James Bell was presented by Attorney John Rolph, who found that the parties had settled the claim for £3. The claim of Frederick Smith *v.* Samuel Mowrey was presented by Attorney Tenbroeck, but the only result shown is the payment of two shillings and sixpence to Judge Mitchell. Luke Teeple, by his attorney, John Rolph, prosecuted Peter Massap, as bondsman. The case of John Earle *v.* James Cowan was presented by Rolph; also that of Geo. C. Salmon *v.* Richard Massap; also of Milton Gregory *v.* Chandler C. Haskill; John J. Harris *v.* Gatien Lizer; Smith and Williams *v.* James Nevilles; Jacob Patrick *v.* Cowan & Walker; Alanson Allen *v.* Silas Harris; George Boyington *v.* George Coughall; James Bell *v.* Jeremiah Moor; Josiah C. Goodhue *v.* George Teeple; Joseph Defulds *v.* James Hayes; Reuben Morrison *v.* Horatio Nelson Franklin; John Islik *v.* Thomas Finch; J. C. Goodhue *v.* David Graham; same *v.* Isaac Ostrander; same *v.* John Elwood; same *v.* Philip Beringer; same *v.* W. H. Lee; same *v.* Daniel Springer; same *v.* Winslow Thayer, and sixteen other cases. Rolph may be said to have been attorney for plaintiff in all the above cases, Tenbroeck being driven to defend. In a few cases juries were sworn to aid the District Judge, James Mitchell.

The June session of 1823 opened with Tenbroeck leading. Of the 39 cases brought before the District Court, Attorney Rolph represented the plaintiff in 37. In September and December, 1823, Tenbroeck again leads the Court with two cases, Rolph representing the

plaintiff in all the others, except the 48th and 49th, when Tenbroeck presented plaintiffs' claims. A musty pasteboard-bound book in Col. John Macbeth's office, bearing the simple legend "1823" on the back, tells hundreds of painful stories concerning the old debtors' prison. One example will suffice. In October, 1822, Richard W. Drake threw John Anderson into jail for a debt of £6 5s., bail being refused. In March, 1823, he was tried, and the following jury returned a verdict for plaintiff:—Wm. Havens, Wm. Potts, Wm. White, Nathaniel White, Richard Marr, Cortlands Olds, Benjamin Bawn, Asa Stevens, Levi Douglass, John B. Wheeler, Peter Wyckoff and Charles Gustin. On the 6th day of March, 1825, he was released, after a new trial, before another jury of "twelve good men and true." To those who can recollect the old vermin-haunted log jail nothing need be said of what the unfortunate Anderson must have suffered for this simple debt. The old jailor, long since gone to his eternal rest, saw many a wife shed tears at the cell door of an unhappy husband as he kissed the child he could not support, and would gladly have set him free, but the stern law forbade.

Among the important cases brought before the first Assize Court at London, was the charge of horse stealing against Sovereign or Sovereen, in 1827 or 1828. Judge Macaulay sentenced him to death; but the old law which would give the insulter of women only a few days or a few months in the common jail, while sentencing the horse thief to death, was falling gradually into disrepute, and so executive clemency was extended to this terribly vicious pioneer.

The first murder case before the Quarter Sessions here was on April 14, 1831, when a bench warrant was issued to the High Constable for the arrest of Jared Sealey for murder. John Phelan, of Oxford East, blacksmith; Joshua H. Corbin, of Norwich, and Wm. Haskel, of London, were witnesses. The man murdered was Jonathan Kipp. Owing to the fact that Sealey had friends on the bench, the prosecution of the charges was carried on without spirit, and there is no record whatever to show that the case was ever presented to the Judge of Assize.

In April, 1831, £100 were paid Geo. Henry, Leslie Pearce and Henry Fox, for arresting C. A. Burleigh for the murder of T. C. Pomeroy.

Execution of Burleigh.—The first execution at London was that of Cornelius A. Burley or Burleigh, of Long Point. In 1830, as related in another chapter, he was charged with larceny. The warrant for his arrest was placed in Constable T. C. Pomeroy's hands. The constable moved down on the home of Burleigh in Bayham, and with rough words and rougher gestures sought to scare Burleigh into instant surrender. Burleigh's guilt was questionable, and this feeling with the irritation which an ignorant officer can sometimes cause, led to the act which culminated in Pomeroy's death. Burleigh shot and killed him. At that time men did not wait to consider what provoca-

tion meant, but rushed forward blindly to arrest the murderer. With him they took two men and lodged all in the old jail for a year. In the meantime, all the prisoners (eight in number) escaped, except Burleigh, as the unfortunate man did not hold himself guilty of larceny or murder, and so hoped for a reprieve. Again, he knew that the prisoners would be tracked through the snow, and recaptured, as they were. In 1831 executive clemency failed to save this man from popular vengeance. The gallows was erected in the court-house yard, almost all the people within twenty-five miles of London came to see the drama, and their depraved tastes were satisfied; for when Burleigh was swinging off, the rope broke, and the half-strangled man walked round before the people with part of the rope dangling after him. Recaptured he was re-led up to the scaffold, and this time flung into eternity. Rev. Mr. Mackintosh, of the English Church, at Kettle Creek, attended to his spiritual wants.

Execution of Sovereen.—Jonathan Sovereen, one of a large tribe who lived near Applegarth's Flats in the early days of the township, moved to a point near Burford in the twenties. This migration took place after his first conviction for cattle stealing, for which he was sentenced to be hanged, but through influence was reprieved. Before and after his escape he was engaged in dark deeds, so dreadful that his two eldest children left home to work for neighbors. On the day before the dreadful crime was enacted for which he was hanged, he asked those children to return, but they did not, and thus escaped the slaughter, which brought death to their mother and seven (sisters and brothers) children. Sovereen had planned the extinction of his family, lest by any chance one of them would give information regarding his evil acts. On the day before the murder, he left home in a manner which would be generally known, but returned during the night and carried out his dreadful designs, killing his wife and six children outright, and injuring a little girl of five summers so that she died soon after, leaving a child of three years and the two elder children, who were away, survivors of the family. On the following morning Sovereen himself gave the alarm that Indians had visited his home and murdered his wife and children. The neighbors flocked thither, and found the wife between the cabin and barn with an old shoe knife buried to the hilt in her left side, and over her body several wounds. In her hand was a bunch of gray hair, which she plucked from the murderer in her death struggle: within the house were the bodies of the murdered children. There was the stool with which he knocked their brains out, and there the axe clotted with blood and brains and hair. It was no Indian's work. Sovereen's own hair was the simplest tell-tale, and at the Spring Assizes of 1832 he was found guilty, notwithstanding Michael Tenbroeck's able defence. On June 5, 1832, Lawrason and Goodhue's store at the northwest corner of Dundas and Ridout street was filled with people, windows, doors and roof. There was the gallows, from which Burleigh was twice flung in 1831, and all

around a sea of faces, for the people within a circle of 150 miles came to see the wretch die. There was Elder James Jackson of the Methodist Church attending, and his old time member still defiant and denying. Mr. Tenbroeck cried out to him: "For God's sake, Sovereen, confess; don't die with a lie in your mouth." But the prayer was of no use. Sovereen was launched into eternity. The present Rev. Dr. Webster, of Newbury, was in attendance, but not called upon. This fiend was over sixty years of age at the time of this murder. One of the points in evidence against him was a suit of blood-stained clothes discovered in the bed-tick, which were proven to have been worn by him the day before the murder. The clothes, with the hair wrenched from his head in the struggle with the dying wife, completed the chain of evidence.

Execution of Jones.—Thomas Jones, of Delaware Township, was hanged in 1868 for the murder of his brother's daughter, Mary Jones. His two sons were the principal witnesses against him, while his daughter, Elizabeth, defended him to the last. The sons pointed out that he wished them to murder their cousin Mary and their uncle, Henry Jones. He was convicted of robbery on the evidence of this Mary once, and entertained toward her a hatred which led to her murder. His daughter Elizabeth, to save her terrible father, assumed all the blame, and passed ten years in the penitentiary for her services in his cause, but could not save her father, who was swung into eternity in the presence of 8,000 people, being the last public execution in this district. Justice Adam Wilson presided at the trial in October. During the American war of 1861–5, Thomas Jones was a professional bounty jumper. He even took over a number of Oneida Indians and had them enlisted at Detroit under false statements, and he was not free from accusation on some grave charges and suspicion of being concerned in the disappearance of horses and cattle. His execution for the murder of his neice, Mary Jones, took place December 29, 1868, and Delaware gave a sigh of relief.

Execution of Pickard.—Angus Pickard, the murderer of Duncan McVannell, a farmer of East Nissouri, was hanged December 28, 1871. It appears that Pickard fell violently in love with a girl in the neighborhood. Her father asked McVannell the character of his proposed son-in-law, and received anything but a favorable answer; so that, notwithstanding the existence of an engagement, ring and wedding outfit, negotiations were broken off. Pickard left McVannell's employ, and asked the farmer to pay him $25 then due, as he was about to visit his brother in Michigan. He asked the farmer two or three times for his pay, but each time met with a gruff refusal and some ugly denunciation. Pickard, driven to desperation, shot and killed his man. On his own confession, he was found guilty and sentenced to death. His execution was private, not more than thirty persons being present in the yard, but a large crowd gathered in the rear. His taking-off was a bungling affair. The knot was poorly

arranged and slipped around under the jaw, thus ending in a ten-minutes' terrible death struggle, as the neck was not broken, and strangulation ensued.

The Assizes of March, 1872, was presided over by Justice Galt when the charge against Phœbe Campbell for the murder of her husband, George Campbell, of Nissouri, was presented. Kenneth McKenzie, Q.C., prosecuted, with W. R. Meredith and F. E. Cornish defending. The jury comprised John Robson and Henry Percival, London; John Lumley, East Williams; John McCollum, McGillivray; George Routledge, Wm. Martin, Westminster; Phillip Rosser, Lobo; J. Newbeggin, Mosa; J. C. Ross, West Williams; Alex. McIntyre, Wardsville; John Minhinnick, city, and John Cary, of Biddulph. In Mrs. Campbell's statement she accused Thomas Coyle of the murder, but ultimately declared her cousin, John McWain, the culprit. There were several witnesses examined, and on April 6 the jury returned a verdict of guilty. She was sentenced to be hanged on June 20, and on that day the execution took place, the victim being attended by Reverends Canon Innes, George Richardson, Dr. Cooper, Miss Mercer, Mrs. Osborne and the Jail Matron.

Execution of Simmons.—The trial of Ben. Simmons for the murder of Mary Anne Stokes, his paramour, was opened before Justice Armour, at London, September 15, 1885. The criminal was defended by John Taylor. The evidence was conclusive, and a verdict of guilty returned. Simmons was sentenced to be hanged November 27, 1885, and was hanged on that date. He was born at Kilworth 37 years prior to his execution, but when three years of age moved with his father to London. Here the old gentleman conducted a grocery store, and later kept a hotel on Queen's avenue, where now is the Club House. The murderer served against the invaders of 1866 in the Harrietsville Company. His spiritual attendants were Bishop Baldwin, Revs. J. B. Richardson, Hicks and McGillivray. During the execution the janitor of the court-house was compelled to toll the bell by the Sheriff, although it was not his duty. This task was a painful one for him, as he had known Simmons for years, in the first place, and, in the other, any connection with such a thing so degrading as an execution was distasteful to him in the extreme.

The trial and execution of Mahon for his part in the McGillivray tragedy took place at Goderich, thus saving Middlesex the expense and scandal of another hanging.

The affairs of 1837–8 are entirely of a political nature. The dealings of the courts and bar with the political prisoners of 1838 were too pronounced to be associated with a court of justice, and for this reason the history of the execution of the Patriots is transferred to the political chapter, where the context may show some cause for the action of the ruling party of that day.

The nine-tails were well calculated to expel and eradicate brutality and meanness, and make London of the thirties a most unwholesome

place for the lewd and dishonest. The operation of the "cat" near Ridout street was a general attraction; hundreds gathered to see punishment inflicted on the criminal, while adjacent windows were filled with spectators. The performance meant business, and there was no boy's play about it. One thing is to be regretted, however, and that is that the magistrates selected for this punishment some stranger, who was charged with stealing a pair of shoes, or some other trivial piece of property, while the heavy resident criminals, convicted of some hideous crimes, were only mulcted in a small fine or short term in the District jail.

In January, 1819, David Miller and John Emmins were convicted of larceny and sentenced to receive 39 lashes on their naked backs, at the hour of 11 o'clock, on January 15th. Thomas Fitzgerald and Jonathan Vandeuzen were found guilty of larceny. The former was to receive 39 lashes and three months' imprisonment, and the latter 30 lashes. John Purcell received a like sentence in October, 1819.

In January, 1830, Peter Thomas Surplus was found guilty of larceny, "stealing a pair of shoes," and sentenced on the 15th "to stand in the pillory for one hour to-morrow, 12 o'clock, in the public square." James Aldridge was also sentenced "to stand in the stocks for two hours, and pay £2 1s. 5d.," for trespass and assault.

A mildewed, moth-eaten scrap of paper shows, in faded handwriting, that on the 21st of July, 1830, Jeremiah Thomas was convicted of petty larceny, and sentenced as follows:—"To be put in the stocks for one hour this day, and one hour next Wednesday, and to remain in the prison for the term of ten days."

John Radford, found guilty of indecent assault, was sentenced by Judge Elliot to five months' imprisonment, and to receive twenty lashes of the cat-o'-nine tails, May 6, 1870. The crime was committed in London township. The whipping took place on May 20th, the executioner, wearing the same mask which the negro who hanged Thomas Jones wore, bound Radford to the whipping post and applied the lash.

George Baker was publicly whipped in the jail-yard for his assault on Mrs. Penny, April 8, 1878. His second twenty lashes were applied later, and after two months' imprisonment in the jail he was sent to the Central Prison for twenty two months, in accordance with the sentence of Justice Wilson.

In September, 1879, an Indian, Josiah Doxtater, received twenty-five lashes from James Fee, of the 53rd Infantry, the same who whipped Baker. The sentence was imposed by Judge Elliot.

The Spring Assizes of 1851 closed in February. The convictions and sentences are listed as follows:—James S. Mason, murder, to be executed on the 5th of November. Patrick Malone, larceny, three months' hard labor. Henry Waters, misdemeanor, six weeks hard larbor. John Hill, larceny, two months hard labor. Talbot Chief, an Indian, misdemeanor, two months. Susannah Jacques, larceny, six



VIEW OF RICHMOND STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.

months' hard labor. Charlotte Beehagg, nuisance, three months' hard labor. John Fowler, larceny, one week's hard labor. John Fowler, second indictment, three years in Provincial Penitentiary. Talbot Chief, second indictment, two months. James McMahon, larceny, four months.

Robert Soper was convicted of coining money, in Nov. 1858; Esau Reid of horse stealing, and Samuel Douglass of robbery; Donald McKay, Esther Richmond and Robert Murray of larceny.

The stocks, which stood in front of the court-house, became very unpopular about 1832, and Henry Groves, then High Constable, took the frames down to the river and pitched them in. On one occasion there were two men in the stocks for stealing turkeys, and the curious people when gathered there or in passing the culprits, themselves made a noise such as a hen turkey calling her brood around would make.

John McLoughlin, the wrecker, a powerful Irishman, who was an early shoemaker here, came down to the stocks one day. Seeing the turkey stealers in the ugly frames, he asked Peter Schram: "Arrah, Peach, what are you doin' with these poor devils here." Schram responded, telling the cause, but McLoughlin kicked out the wedges, determined to set the prisoners free. Schram cautioned him saying: "If you do not behave yourself, John, you'll get there yourself," while Sheriff Rapelje, who was near, approved Constable Schram's warning. McLoughlin saw the point and walking away said, "Sheriff, punish the men decently, but don't make a show for the whole town."

Other Trials.—On November 9, 1858, Catharine Graham was brought to trial on the charge of murder. Among the witnesses were Dr. Henry Hanson, Dr. Moore, Margaret McClennan, Alex. Graham, Walter Sparkman, Isabella Huel, Jane McKellar, Chester Graham and Margaret Fyfe. The jury returned a verdict, "guilty of concealing child's birth," recommended her "to the mercy of the Court," and she was sentenced to one month's confinement in jail.

The trial of John Harding for murder was heard Nov. 11, 1858. The jury comprised Henry Fitzsimons, Charles Armstrong, John B. Elson, John Weir, Wm. Neal, Angus Grant, Wm. Lee, Richard Haskin, David Baskerville, John Burgess, John H. Burgess and Robert Fox. The witnesses called were Samuel Pope, Ellen Glass, Ann McGuire, Robert Kennedy, John Wilson, Dr. Alex. Anderson, Wm. Coote, Dr. Charles G. Moore, T. Van Vaulkinburgh and Emma Storey. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The verdict in the poisoning case, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Atkinson, was that on the night of Dec. 31, 1858, the old lady's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sophia Margaret Atkinson, administered the poison.

Long, who brutally murdered his wife in 1859, for which he was sentenced to death, had the punishment changed to imprisonment for

life in May that year. Mr. Norris, who suggested the petition for clemency, resided at London. The sentence of death against convict McDiarmid was also removed. Rev. A. Christopherson, to whom the culprit confessed his crime, made a strong effort for reprieve. In December a boy named John Cain, of Biddulph, killed William Cahalan, of the 11th concession.

On June 19, 1860, William Vallier shot Mrs. Kirslake at his home on Governor's Road. In the formal trial, H. C. R. Becher defended.

A negro named Mason choked his wife to death at their home on Clarence street, near Simcoe street, Sept. 19, 1867.

The Francis tragedy, at the Ivy Green Tavern, near Westminster bridge, was enacted Sept. 24. In June $100 were offered by the city for the apprehension of the notorious burglar known as "Slippery Jack."

In March, 1869, Justice Wilson presided over the Assize Court. At this time the Emma Snowdon murder case was presented. Owing to the illness of the Judge, court adjourned. Judge Hughes, of St. Thomas, presided over the Assizes by special commission. At this time the charge against William and Thomas Jones for complicity in the murder of Mary Jones was dismissed. Emma Snowdon, charged with the murder of her four-year-old son in December, 1868, at her home in McGillivray, was declared insane by Dr. Hobbs, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, although Mrs. Smith testified beyond doubt to having seen the deed committed. Dr. W. D. Potts, well-known in London in 1866, was indicted before a Wisconsin jury on the charge of murdering his wife in June, 1869.

In May, 1870, a coroner's jury found Mary Springstead guilty of murdering her infant. The girl settled at London in 1863.

The Fall Assizes of 1872 were presided over by Justice Haggarty. Thomas Boyle was indicted for the murder of Campbell. David Glass defended and won for his client a verdict of "not guilty."

R. S. Finlay was murdered in Sombra in May, 1874, as it was alleged, by his wife, Anne, and her paramour, William Henry Smith, a former resident of London, who previously was tried for the murder of old pensioner Dunn, at Clark's Bridge.

In November, 1874, after the hearing of the case Beltz *v.* Molsons Bank, the Judge of Assize, under a law then new, presented three questions to the jury on which they were to bring in a verdict. Beltz was represented by Mr. Rock, and the Bank by Queen's Counsel Harrison. The jury answered the first question negatively, and the other three questions affirmatively, when the Judge declared the verdict in favor of the Bank. Several jurymen at once cried out that their views were in favor of the plaintiff, and that in answering the questions they intended to give a verdict for the plaintiff; but the Judge was inexorable, notwithstanding Mr. Rock's objections.

The murder of Patrick Monaghan, of Warwick, who settled there

in 1841, was perpetrated March 30, 1876. In April, Robert Murray and Patrick Macfie were arrested.

On March 2, 1876, two boys, Elmor Bartram and Walter Guerney, entered the blacksmith shop at Keyser's Corners to wait for a ride home. John Graham Smith, an apprentice, told the boys to get out, or he would be after them, when young Bartram said, "Come along; I'm not afraid." Smith, taking a sharp-pointed iron from the fire, carried out his promise, and stabbed Bartram. The youth lingered until the 7th, when he died. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against young Smith. On March 22 he was tried before Justice Morrison and a jury, and declared not guilty.

The Fall Assizes of 1877 were presided over by Justice Harrison. The charge of murder against Mary Regan and James Hogan was one of the few heavy cases on the docket.

On March 15, 1878, J. H. Hargreaves was charged with abusing one of his hair-factory girls, and on the 27th sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. At this time Munn was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for ten years. Geo. Baker was flogged for indecent assault April 8, 1878, and received a second flogging May 1. Zeller, the Tiffin, (O.,) bank cashier, was arrested at London, May 12, 1878.

In April, 1880, Justice Wilson presided over the Assize Court. The question of change of venue *in re* the persons charged with the Lucan murders was presented by Mr. Irving, and opposed by Messrs. Macmahon and Meredith. In October, 1880, the jury disagreed. On Jan. 26, 1881, the Biddulph murder cases were brought before Justices Cameron and Osler. The Crown was represented by Æ. Irving, Q. C., and James Magee; while Hugh Macmahon, W. R. Meredith and J. J. Blake appeared for the prisoners. The Grand Jury comprised W. D. Cooper, Westminster; Wm. G. Carry, Adelaide; Robt. Cowie, East Williams; Michael Crunnican, Lucan; John Elliott, West Williams; Thos. Elliott, Parkhill; A. Finnemore, Westminster; G. M. Gunn, Westminster; G. J. Hutton, Caradoc; J. J. Jelly, Dorchester; Alexander Johnstone, Strathroy; John Jarmyn, Biddulph; John Legg, West Nissouri; Henry Lockwood, Caradoc; James Moran, city; John Mossop, Dorchester; John C. Merritt, city; Edwin M. Moore, city; R. S. Munson, Ekfrid; Archibald McPherson, city; Hugh McLaren, city; Duncan McLean, Lobo; Wm. Patrick, London; John Thompson, Ailsa Craig. This case was ultimately decided in favor of the defendants. The special commission in the case, sitting for nine days at London, cost directly $3,355.96, exclusive of Judges' salaries, counsel fees and cost of witnesses for the defense. The counsel for the defense were untiring in their efforts to save their clients, and when it is considered that Bill Donnelly, acknowledged to be one of the most naturally astute men of the county, aided the prosecution in the effort to punish the murderers of his relatives, the victory of the defense is more surprising.

In June, 1880, the celebrated case, Ven. Archdeacon J. W. Marsh *v.* the Council of Huron College, was heard before Justice Sprague at Toronto. Messrs. Bethune, Dalton McCarthy and Biggar, represented the plaintiff, and E. Blake and Adam Crooks the college. The case grew out of a reception to Bishop Cronyn on his return from England in 1878–9, and the Archdeacon's expulsion from the Council in April, 1879.

The April Assizes of 1881 were presided over by Justice Patterson. Æ. Irving, Q. C., was Crown prosecutor. A case growing out of the trial of Kent, for the murder of Howie, May 24, 1876, was before the Court, the complainant seeking damages from Kent. Barrister Macmahon appeared for the Howies, and W. R. Meredith for Kent. The jury awarded $1,500 damages.

The trial of William and Robert Donnelly for attempt to burn Dight & Co's mills at Stanley, took place in November, 1881, before Judge Elliot. Counsellors H. Becher and John C. Idington prosecuted; A. J. B. Macdonald and E. Meredith represented the defendants. Informer West's evidence was ignored, and the two men were acquitted.

The murder of John McKinnon, at the Rob Roy Tavern, near Parkhill, was perpetrated in November, 1881. Neil McLellan and John McKillop were named in the verdict by Coroner's jury, and arrested. In March, 1882, they were tried on the charge of manslaughter, and acquitted.

The murder of Patrick Delargy by the drunken broom-maker, George Wesley Code, was perpetrated near Blackfriars' Bridge, April 15, 1882. Delargy was a teamster, who, in a friendly way, took the drunken fellow to his room, and was shot and killed for his pains. Code fled, but was soon captured, tried and acquitted.

In June, 1882, Dr. Rufus Bratton, *alias* Simpson, a South Carolinian, was captured at London by members of the United States Secret Service Corps, and taken forcibly to Detroit. He was, it is alleged, chief of a Ku-Klux band. When arrested he was given chloroform and carried to Detroit. The authorities of London were indignant. Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Cornwall, was arrested for assisting the American detectives, and dismissed by Mr. Hutchinson, while others urged that the case be brought before the British Parliament. Bratton was returned to London by the Government of the United States.

The alleged murder of Ann Bastard, an insane woman of Carlisle, in East Williams, was recorded December 8, 1882, and her husband, Wm. Bastard, arrested. The Coroner's Jury found that the murder was perpetrated by the prisoner, strangulation being the means adopted.

In May, 1884, A. E. Wrightman and James Graham were arraigned for the murder of Silcox, of Ekfrid, in December, 1883. Edmund Meredith represented Wrightman; W. R. Meredith, Graham,

and T. W. Carrothers, both prisoners. Colin McDougall and J. B. McKillop prosecuted. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," giving the prisoners the benefit of doubts.

Rufus Eldridge, a farmer of Westminster, was stabbed and killed in September, 1884. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Harry Lansett, and made Edward Nolty accessory before the fact. Lansett was tried in November. He was defended by A. J. B. Macdonald and John Taylor, while W. R. Meredith conducted the case for Nolty. The jury found the prisoner guilty of assault. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

On June 24, 1884, George Hall was charged with causing the death of Charles Breden's child, through gross ignorance in treating it. His trial took place in November. He was defended by W. R. and E. Meredith, and acquitted—his friends in the court-room cheering until Judge Wilson checked them.

In November, 1884, George McCabe was tried for poisoning Ann McCabe, his wife, on April 26, in Westminster Township. Colin McDougall prosecuted for the Crown. W. R and E. Meredith defended the prisoner. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

In June, 1884, Albert E. Wrightman was found guilty of robbing James Campbell's store at Iona, and was sentenced to eight years in the Kingston Penitentiary. T. W. Carrothers defended him.

In May, 1885, the celebrated case of Charles Hutchinson, Clerk of the Peace, vs. Josiah Blackburn, of the *Free Press*, was presented by Colin McDougall, of St. Thomas. Messrs. Osler and Bayly represented Blackburn. The libel complained of was the editorial in the *Free Press* of Dec. 15, 1884, headed "Blind-folded Justice." The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Winter Assizes of 1885–6 were presided over by Justice O'Connor. In the O'Connell cases vs. Bishop Baldwin and others, W. Nesbitt represented the plaintiff, and W. R. Meredith the defendants. The cases were settled on the plaintiff withdrawing all claims to the assistant-pastorate of the Chapter House. It appears Mr. O'Connell was arrested at the instance of the Wardens, when about to enter his pulpit, and placed in jail. He in turn proceeded against the authorities, when all charges against his character were withdrawn, and his salary paid.

The trial of George Dingman for manslaughter was heard before Justice Wilson in November, 1884. He was charged with causing the death of Clarissa Baxter, August 22, 1883, by selling to her father *strychnine* instead of the *santonine*, or worm medicine, which the father called for at the drug store where Dingman was employed, at Mt. Brydges. The evidence was so clear that the jury declared the prisoner guilty. He also was charged with causing the death of the second child, Rebecca A. Baxter, but acquitted. His sentence on the first charge was only six months in jail, but later he was discharged.

In December, 1885, William Cooper, formerly of London, shot and

killed his second wife, Dinah Knight, and then killed himself at McGregor, Man., some time before he separated from his first wife. When the neighbors came, the blood of husband and wife was frozen, and in it the bodies were imbedded until chopped out.

The March Assizes of 1886 were presided over by Justice Rose. The only important trial was that of William Moncks for killing William Shrimpton, on the Hamilton road, February 24, 1886. It appears the latter was driving by Moncks' house, and, in the delirium of drink, kicked in a part of Moncks' door. The jury, of course, acquitted the prisoner.

Wm. C. Stinson, of London West, was arrested for the murder of his wife, April 21, 1887, but the charge was without foundation.

On June 27, 1887, Coroner Smith and a jury closed the enquiry into the death of Ralph Shaw, and held Walter Stevenson on a charge of wilful murder, June 18, 1887. Stevenson was defended by Edmund Meredith, Q. C., and acquitted.

Charles and John Carroll, residing near Strathroy, in Caradoc, were arrested on the charge of hanging Mrs. Jane Carroll, Oct. 1, 1887. On Dec. 21 John Carroll was held for trial, and Charles discharged.

A most revolting murder was brought to light Sept. 23, 1888, in Adelaide township. The victim was Jonathan Robinson, an old and inoffensive resident of the township, who lived by himself in a small frame house on the farm of Harris, second concession south, about four miles from Strathroy. He was an Englishman, a bachelor, and 73 years old. The circumstances surrounding the murder are shrouded in mystery, as it was generally supposed that Robinson was visiting in Michigan, he having informed several of his neighbors that he contemplated such a trip, and was last seen alive on Sept. 13.

Judges and Counsel.—On September 3, 1821, W. Drummond Powell, C. J., signed the Clerk's certificate, and in 1827 Judge Sherwood, who came here that year. The first acknowledgment by John B. Askin of receipts from fines made at London, was that of August 9, 1827, before Judge J. B. Macauley, of the Assize Court.

James Macauley, son of Dr. James Macauley, of the 33rd Infantry, was born at Niagara in 1793. In 1812 he joined the Glengary Fencibles; in 1822 was admitted to the bar, and in 1829 was appointed Judge of Queen's Bench. In 1847 he was Chief Justice of Common Pleas, which office he held until his retirement in 1856. He died in 1859.

Miles O'Rielly, so well known in the early days of London, was born at Niagara Falls in 1806, and admitted to the bar in 1830. In 1837–8 he was one of Allan MacNab's "men of gore," who opposed the Patriots at Montgomery's tavern. At the trial of the 106 prisoners, he volunteered to defend the whole lot unaided, while the late Chief Justice Allan MacNab prosecuted, Justice Macaulay presiding.

Adam Wilson, born in Scotland in 1814; came to Canada in 1830; studied law under R. B. Sullivan, and was admitted to the bar in 1839.

In 1863 he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Queen's Bench, and the same year Judge of Common Pleas. In 1868 he was reappointed Judge of Queen's Bench, *vice* Judge Haggarty, promoted, and in 1878 Chief Justice of Common Pleas. Judge Wilson presided here over the Spring Assizes in 1873.

John Hawkins Haggarty, born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1816, studied at Trinity College, came to Toronto in 1834, and, studying under Geo. Duggan, was admitted to the bar in 1840. The Baldwin administration created him Q. C., and in 1856 he was appointed Judge. In 1868 he was appointed Chief Justice of Common Pleas.

John Wilson who died June 3, 1869, was born near Paisley, Scotland, in 1809, and came out to this country when quite a lad with his father and other members of the family. His father was a Scottish yeoman, who went to Halifax with what was at that time called a venture of goods. Owing to the wreck of the vessel in which his venture was, he lost all, and sometime after settled as a farmer in the County of Lanark, near Perth. The son, John Wilson, passed his early days upon the farm, and endured a full share of those hardships, which the early emigrants to Canada were obliged to face, and which they gallantly overcame. It was here that he formed those tastes which never left him, and acquired the knowledge of farm life, that sympathy which a farmer's lot and trials, which came so admirably to his aid in after days. Having contracted a disease of the chest, he was advised to leave the labor of the farm, and thus it was that he became a school teacher at Perth. He continued in this occupation for about three years, but, being of an ambitious temperament, and feeling, possibly, that he could turn his attention to other pursuits more profitable to himself, he determined to study for the legal profession, and entered as a student in the office of James Boulton, now of Toronto, but who was then practising at Perth. In those days Mr. Wilson was not blessed with any superfluity of means, and he had a hard struggle to eke out a sufficiency by which to support himself, and pay the fees incident to his profession. Among other expedients, he employed himself in keeping the books of a merchant, and when too poor to buy a candle, would lie down before the fire and pen the entries in his firm, bold hand by the light of the blazing logs. He worked hard and studied hard, and at least was able to find himself, in spite of many difficulties and hardships, the member of a profession of which he became a leading ornament, succeeding in due time in obtaining one of those prizes, a judgeship, to which all young lawyers look as one of the objects to be kept in view, and, if possible, attained. Before he left Perth, however, to enter upon a career in the west, a misfortune overtook him which caused him a life-long regret, and directed towards him at the time not a little attention and sympathy. This was his duel with Robert Lyon, a gentleman who had been a friend of his own, and a member of the same profession. This took place in the early part of 1833. At that day duels were of frequent

occurrence, a mode of avenging wounded honor, which, if now gone somewhat out of date, was then recognised as a necessary usage of society among gentlemen. It is needless to dwell at length upon the cause of the quarrel, but the spirit in which Mr. Wilson entered upon it may be understood when we say that it was in order to justify a lady of whom Mr. Lyon had spoken impertinently that led to the encounter. Mr. Wilson was the challenger, Simon Robinson acting as his second; H. Lelievre, a brother-in-law of the late Judge Small, performing similar duties for Mr. Lyon. They met at the appointed time, just outside of the district of Bathurst, about three-quarters of a mile from Perth. Shots were exchanged without effect, and so unused was either of them to pistol practice, and flint locks did duty in those days, that the seconds were under the impression that they might fire for some time before even a wound would be inflicted. It would have been well if the result had been as anticipated. After the first shot Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wilson's second, advanced and presented a paper to H. Lelievre. Upon unfolding and reading it, it proved to be a written apology and retraction of offensive words, which it was demanded that Mr. Lyon should sign. Mr. Lelievre said that he could not consent to Mr. Lyon signing any such paper, but that he should read it for himself. The document was then handed to Mr. Lyon, who, when it had been read, threw it from him, saying that he would never sign it, and would "have another shot first." Positions were then retaken, and on this occasion the bullet from Mr. Wilson's pistol entered Mr. Lyon's side just under the uplifted arm, and pierced his lungs. To the consternation of all, Mr. Lyon fell on his face, dead. Thereupon Mr. Wilson and his second returned to Perth, and gave themselves up to the authorities. They were detained in jail about six weeks, when the Brockville Assizes came on, and they were tried before Chief Justice Robinson. Mr. Wilson defended himself, and laying all the facts before the jury was unanimously acquitted, as was his second. Much enthusiasm was shown on his behalf, not only on account of the matter that led to the duel, but the manner in which he comported himself throughout; and words of encouragement and offers of assistance came upon him from all sides.

In the autumn of the following year, 1834, he came to London, settled here, and commenced practice. At that time there were but two other members of the profession here, and he soon drew around him many friends. In the summer of the following year, 1835, he married Miss Hughes, a sister of Judge Hughes, of St. Thomas. From this time his rise was rapid. The people found in him a man prompt in business, energetic in every cause he undertook, and most powerful before a jury. His eloquence was of the kind that has been called "unadorned," but it bristled with common sense, and was strong in those great Saxon words which express so much, and are comprehended so fully by those with whom he had to do. He had no equal before a jury at the bar. He was thus widely

sought after, and to secure his services in a doubtful case was as much as to say that the cause was won already. His method before a jury was to simplify a case, bring it within their comprehension; seize hold of the strong points and press them home. With the subtleties of law he did not care to trouble them, but when a nice point came up for argument with the Court, he was found to be acute and well-informed. In his ordinary business he was the client's friend. He discouraged litigation and promoted amicable settlement, and many a poor man has had to thank him for timely advice and caution, saving him from ruin. For himself, he acquired a competency, and then a fortune; though it became somewhat impaired in the doubtful times, in consequence of the generous use he made of his name in assisting others. Nor was his generosity confined to such acts. He visited poor people; got them gifts of clothes; assisted them in various ways, and would be a ready champion of their cause if he found them to be deserving. The mode of conducting his business, his high honor, buoyant candor, and readiness to serve others, won for him the title of "Honest John Wilson," and he was by far the most popular man of his time that the West has seen. His popularity was extraordinary, and can scarcely be estimated in these days, when circumstances and people have so greatly changed. Much of his leisure was devoted to education. He promoted schools, gave lectures to young men, and, when Morrill's Tannery was in full operation, would go down there and instruct fifty or more of the young lads in arithmetic, history, and the rudiments of learning. In 1839, after the Rebellion, he was appointed by the Crown to defend some of the rebels who were tried in London. He did not much like the task, but said he would see that they had justice, and they had, for seven of them were hanged.

In 1842 he was appointed Warden of this District, and was succeeded by J. Buchanan, now of Chicago. In 1843 he acted as School Superintendent, and was succeeded by Wm. Elliot. It was not till 1847 that he came forward as a candidate for a seat in Parliament. In that year, Mr. Draper, who then represented London, was raised to the Bench, and Mr. Wilson was elected in his stead as a Liberal-Conservative. He was a very different sort of man from the Tories of those days—a class of individuals scarcely to be found in existence now. In 1849 he was found supporting the conciliatory policy of Lord Elgin in the celebrated Rebellion Losses Bill; a measure which created intense excitement throughout the country, and led to the verge of a counter rebellion. Some of the London Tories having expressed dissatisfaction at Mr. Wilson's course, he determined to test the question, and resigning voluntarily was re-elected without any serious opposition. He continued in Parliament, representing London, until 1851, when he was defeated by T. C. Dixon, a hatter of this place, and a Tory. This was owing, in a great measure, to some indiscretion of speech attributed to Mr. Wilson in Parliament, reflecting on the Irish population. The defeat, by a very small majority,

about twelve votes, caused some temporary annoyance, and it is said even that he shed tears at the hustings when the fact that the election was lost reached him. Feeling ran very high, and some threats of violence being made against him, he left the scene in the carriage of Adam Hope. In 1854 another election took place. These were the days of Hincks, Dr. Rolph, Malcolm Cameron, and Robert Baldwin—names rarely heard now in connection with politics, but which had rare significance then. Mr. Wilson was now thoroughly with the Reform party. He was for reciprocity; no separate schools; economy, and adopted the Reform platform generally. His opponent was T. C. Dixon again, who declared that the Treaty of Reciprocity would be a "cut-throat measure." But Mr. Wilson proved too much for his antagonist, and was elected by nearly seventy votes. At that time the Reformers swept this Western country—Oxford, Middlesex (east and west), London, Elgin, Kent, were all in favor of what was then known as "Reform," under the leadership of the man whose name we have mentioned. The coalition of Mr. George Brown and some of his friends with Mr. J. A. Macdonald, defeated Mr. Hincks, and a "crisis" came on. Mr. Hincks wished to see Mr Wilson form a Government, but Mr. Brown objecting, he compromised matters with Mr. J. A. Macdonald, and the coalition of 1854, under Sir Allan McNab, was the result. Mr. Wilson served in Parliament, acting with the Opposition until the dissolution of the House in 1857, when, despite the entreaties of his friends, he would not again contest the city, and its present member, Mr. John Carling, took his place. He remained a stranger to public life until 1863, when he was elected to represent the St. Clair Division in the Senate. He never took his seat, however, in that capacity, for the Government of Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald being in office, and a vacancy in the Bench occurring, Mr. Wilson was created a Judge, and served until his death, June 3, 1869, when Mr. Justice Galt was appointed.

James Edward Small was County Judge for a number of years prior to 1869.

William Elliot, born in England in 1817, came with his parents to the United States in 1836, and moved with them to a point on the Thames, two miles from London, Ont., in 1837. His father died there about 1838, leaving the present Judge to look after the farm. In 1847 he began the study of law, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar. In 1869 he succeeded Judge Small as Judge of Middlesex, a position which he still holds. In 1848 he married a daughter of Dr. Robinson, of Dublin, Ireland. Their son, S. Connor Elliot, was killed at Duck Lake, Manitoba, in the skirmish with Canadian Indians, March 26, 1885. Young Elliot studied law in Fraser & Fraser's office, and practised.

Judge Davis has, for some years, been connected with the Bench as Junior Judge.

William Henry Draper was born in 1801, near London, England,

where his father was an English Church minister. He came to Canada in 1820, was elected to the Legislative Council in 1837, Solicitor-General of Upper Canada in 1838, subsequently Attorney-General, appointed Puisne Judge by Lord Elgin; and in 1856 was appointed Chief Justice, *vice* (Sir) James Macauley. In 1863 he was appointed Chief Justice of Upper Canada, *vice* Judge Arch. McLean. In 1869 he was commissioned President of the Court of Error and Appeal, which he held up to his death in 1877. He was known as "Sweet William," and while not considered a member of the Compact-Family, his ultra-toryism connected him with that tribe. In April, 1867, he was Judge of the Assize Court here.

Thomas Moss, born at Cobourg in 1836, was a son of the brewer, of Cobourg. In 1854 he entered Toronto University, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and in 1872 created Q. C. by the Premier. In 1873–4 he was elected for West Toronto to the Dominion Parliament; soon after was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeal; became President of the Court on Judge Draper's death, and Chief Justice of Ontario on Judge Harrison's death. His own death took place on January 4, 1881.

On Nov. 5, 1875, Justice Moss opened the Assizes. He was appointed, *vice* Justice Strong, elevated to the newly organized Supreme Court. William Horton, then senior barrister of London, presented the address, which was signed by the following named members of the Law Circle of London:—W. Horton, J. Shanly, E. J. Parke, T. Scatcherd, C. Hutchinson, E. W. Harris, J. H. Flock, R. Bayly, C. D. Holmes, V. Cronyn, C. F. Goodhue, D. McMillan, W. R. Meredith, Warren Rock, E. B. Reed, Hugh Macmahon, W. P. R. Street, D. Glass, C. S. Corrigan, J. H. Fraser, B. Cronyn, Jas. Magee, Henry Becher, W. W. Fitzgerald, George Gibbons, J. Taylor, W. H. Bartram, I. Martin, A. Greenlees, George McNab and M. D. Fraser.

Chief Justice Harrison, who died in November, 1878, was called to the Bar in 1855, created Q. C. in 1867, and elevated to the Bench in 1875.

The Spring Assizes of 1870 was presided over by Justice Morrison. In October, 1876, Justice Burton presided over the Assizes. In his charge to the Grand Jury, he reverted to his first visit to London years before, when Judge Macaulay presided over the annual Assize Court; compared the past with the present, and seemed well pleased with the progress of the county in all things, except the county buildings. The court-house he called a pest-house, and attributed to it the death of Justice Wilson. The Fall Assizes of 1881 was presided over by Justice Burton. In April, 1885, Chief Justice M. C. Cameron presided at the Assizes. The celebrated case of Julia E. Harris *vs.* Waterloo Mutual Insurance Co. was heard at this time. W. R. and E. Meredith represented the plaintiff, and B. B. Osler and Bowlby the defendant. The jury awarded her $547 and costs. Justice Falconbridge opened the Fall Assizes of 1888, Sept. 10, this being his first official visit to London.

Hugh Macmahon, Q. C., born in Guelph, Ont., in 1836, descended from an ancient Irish family, was admitted to the bar in 1864, and in 1869 settled at London. In 1876 he was created Queen's Counsel, and the following year was leading counsel before the arbitrators in the case of the Ontario boundary, and in 1884 before the Privy Council of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1880, and all through the trial of the Biddulph cases, he, assisted by W. R. Meredith, Q. C., defended his clients with extraordinary energy and success. He, with Col. Shanly, were the main promoters of the Irish Benevolent Society of London. At the close of 1883 he removed to Toronto. On May 7, 1888, we find him presiding as Judge of the Assize Court at London. The Middlesex Law Association was represented by the following:—W. R. Meredith, Q. C.; E. Meredith, Q. C.; M. D. Fraser, Charles Hutchinson, J. B. McKillop, Frank Love, W. H. Bartram, Ed. Flock, H. B. Elliot, W. J. Marsh, N. P. Graydon, R. M. Meredith, Talbot Macbeth, Colin McDougall, C. G. Jarvis, Lieut.-Colonel Macbeth, J. H. Flock, Lieut.-Colonel Shanly, R. M. Toothe, George Moorehead, James Magee, W. W. Fitzgerald, Thomas Meredith, R. Bayly, Q. C.; H. Becher, Q. C.; Folinsbee, Coyne, Nellis, J. C. Judd, Edmund Weld, Tennant, A. O. Jeffery, E. T. Essery, B. C. McCann, and others.

W. R. Meredith read the following address:—

To the Honorable Hugh Macmahon, one of her Majesty's Justices of the High Court for Ontario:—

YOUR LORDSHIP,—The members of the legal profession of the City of London and County of Middlesex beg leave, at this the earliest opportunity afforded them, to offer to you their hearty congratulations upon your attaining that highest of honors and responsibilities in the profession—a Judgeship. Whilst the profession in other cities and counties have had the gratification of earlier offering to you their congratulations, we feel that we have an especial right and privilege to do so, remembering for how long you were among us, and that the majority of us have had the pleasure of practising in the same profession with you in this city for many years, so that, although we cannot claim you as of one of us, yet it is one of more than ordinary gratification to us, and we feel affords us the better right to congratulate you, and at the same time to be the better able to congratulate the profession in general, and the country at large, in obtaining a Judge so well calculated to maintain the high standard of the bench, past and present, of this Province. Permit us to express the hope that a long and eminent career is before you, and to assure you of the more than ordinary pleasure it is to welcome you to the City of London upon your first visit in your high official capacity.

W. R. MEREDITH,
President of the Middlesex Law Association.
GEO. MOOREHEAD,
Secretary of the Middlesex Law Association.

Among the attorneys named in the records of 1838 are:—James Givens, afterwards Judge of the County Court; W. K. Cornish, who lost his gown owing to a practical joke; J. G. Ackland, R. Henry, jr. (or Hervay), Geo. Duggan, jr., John Stuart, John Wilson, R. E. Burns, H. Sherwood, George Sherwood, A. N. McNab, W. H. Draper, C. Gamble, Givens & Warren, Wm Salmon, E. Burton, J. G. Sprague, J. Cameron, C. L. Hall, H. R. O'Rielly, C. A. Hagaman, R. Dickson, Gideon S. Tiffany, Miles O'Rielly, J. H. Price, A. Bethune, John Bell, J. O'Hatt, R. G. Beasley, E. C. Campbell, F. T. Wicks, Michael Mc-

Namara, G. Ridout, James Boulton, John S. Smith, Wm. Miller, J. Bell, Wm. Hume Blake, A. S. Milne, R. Macdonald, C. K. Cornish, R. O. Duggan, J. H. Price, A. Grant, R. Baldwin, F. G. Stanton.

In 1839 the name of W. Lapenstiere appears in the case of Charlotte Armstrong *v.* Wm. Leighton and John Hobson. In April, 1840, Frederick Cleverly appears before the Court, representing J. H. Joyce and Edward Matthews *v.* Henry L. Thompson. In 1841 the name of Henry C. R. Becher appears, differing from that of Henry C. R. Becher, already given. John H. L. Askin represented Joe Suter *et al v.* Thomas Dangerfield, in 1841. At this time the name of J. Strachan is recorded; in 1842 Thomas Keir, A. D. McLean; in 1844 John Crawford, John Wilson and Thomas Warren; in 1845 James Shanly; in 1846 E. Jones Parke; in 1847 S. F. Robertson, Geo. Brooke, D. M. Thompson; in 1848 Thomas Scatcherd, W. H. Weller, Geo. W. Burton, James Santon; in 1849 W. Richardson, James Shanly, jr., Warren & Hamilton. In 1850 the names of James Stanton and D. W. Stanton, Wm. Horton, Arch. Gilkinson, appear on the records of the County Court of Middlesex and Elgin. In 1852 the names of Cameron & Rutledge, G. W. Barton, Henry Hamilton, Thomas Scatcherd, Robert Nichol, Wm. Proudfoot, E. Horton, F. Davis and William Elliot appear; in 1851 Robert E. Burns, Wm. Proudfoot, Edward Blevins, Robt. Nicholl and Wm. Elliot are recorded. From September, 1844, to April, 1852, there were 1,395 suits disposed of in the London District Court.

From 1835 to 1839 there were 765 judgments rendered. From December, 1839, to September, 1844, there were 1,103 judgments rendered. There were 156 cases entered for trial at the March term of 1847 before Judge James Givens. Of this number, John Wilson entered 28; Wm. Horton, 21; James Daniell and John Duggan, 29; Thomas D. Warren, 20; E. Jones Parke, 17; James Givens and James Shanly, 19; H. C. R. Becher, 14; John Crawford, 1; William Notman, 2; D. J. Hughes, William K. Cornish, Simon F. Robertson, A. D. McLean and George Brook, one each.

John F. J. Harris, F. Evans Cornish, C. L. Hutchinson, 1852; Geo. Baxter, 1853; P. G. Norris, 1855, also Robert Cooper, afterwards Judge of Goderich, of Elliot & Cooper; Thomas Partridge, James McFadden, Burton Bennett, of Vienna, and Robert C. Stoneman, of Strathroy, Duggan & Flock, 1856; J. H. Flock, Walter McCrae, B. Schram, T. W. Lawford, P. T. Worthington, W. L. Lawrason, J. D. Warren, Richard Bayly, Edward W. Harris, George Harris, J. Partridge, 1856-7. From 1852 to the close of 1857 there are 1,657 judgments recorded in the judgment book of the united counties of Middlesex and Elgin. In 1858 the name of J. Worthington appears, also S. H. Graydon. There were 1,355 judgments given between August, 1857, and October, 1858. In 1864 the name of R. E. Jackson appears, also John Geary and C. C. Abbott. In February, 1859, the law firm of Burton Bennett and Thomas Clarke appears on

the County Court records; R. Ollard, Duggan & Bain, J. McCaughey H. Massingbrod, E. S. Collett and A. McDougall appears in 1860; W. C. L. Gill, N. Nonsarrett, Cayley, Cameron & McMichael, of Toronto; C. A. Harth, H. Kirkpatrick, C. D. Holmes, D. C. McDonald, Charles F. Goodhue, Thomas Carre, W. R. Meredith and C. A. Hart, 1861; John Geary, jr., and Robert E. Jackson, 1862. In 1863, C. P. Higgins, Samuel Barker, D. Macmillan, Alex. Mackenzie, Geo. Green, Samuel Barker, Philip Mackenzie, Verschoyle Cronyn, Geo. E. Moore and Warren Rock. In 1864, David Glass, Samuel Barker, Leon M. Clench, J. A. Carroll, David Wilson and Charles S. Jones, of St. Marys. In 1865, the record bears the names of E. Stonehouse, W. P. R. Street, just appointed Justice of Supreme Court, Patrick Darby, W. O. Meade King, C. S. Corrigan, A. J. B. Macdonald and W. P. Laird. In 1866, Geo. Moncrief, now representing East Lambton in Parliament, J. A. Miller, John J. Brown, Thomas Clegg, C. McDonald, H. H. Coyne, George Railton, Drummond, T. A. Mills, Cutten and E. M. Scane. In 1867, R. C. Scatcherd. In 1868, Mackenzie, J. H. Fraser, Thomas T. Irvine, James Magee, Mr. Livingstone, Edmund Meredith, H. Whateley and Henry Ellis. In 1869, Hugh Macmahon, J. E. Harding and J. O. Ouilette. In 1870, Henry E. Nelles, E. B. Reed, A. Bell, J. R. Dixon. In 1871, Thomas J. Wilson, W. W. Fitzgerald, T. O'Brien, G. C. Gibbons. In 1872, John Taylor, E. H. Duggan, A. E. Irving and John Cameron. In 1873, J. Woods, W. H. Bartram, Andrew Greenlees. In 1874, T. J. Wilson, John Bell, Kenneth Goodman. In 1874, J. Martin, H. T. W. Ellis and A. F. Campbell. In 1875, E. T. Essery, M. D. Fraser. In 1876, W. Norris, Benj. Cronyn. In 1877, J. Gowans and Francis Love. In 1878, Malcomson, Watson and W. T. Lawson. In 1879, T. E. Lawson, A. Keefer, H. Vivian, Thomas A. Keefer, J. J. Blake, George McNab, A. O. Jeffery. In 1880, Wm. McDiarmid, T. T. Macbeth. In 1882, H. W. Hall, and in 1883, B. C. McCann, were admitted to the Law Circle.

Among the old members of the Bar, whose reminiscences may not be given in the pages devoted to biography, were Stephen Hacket Graydon, born at Birr, Ireland, in 1819; settled on a farm near London in 1846. In 1847 he returned to Ireland and was married there. In 1848, with his friends, Wescott and Birrell, he visited Australia; returned in 1851, and studied law with Parke & Parke. In 1869, he was Mayor, *vice* Christie, resigned, and was elected Mayor in 1870. He was a very able solicitor. In 1884 his son, A. E. H. Graydon, died in Texas.

The present Bar of Middlesex comprises :—W. H. Bartram, W. W. Fitzgerald, Richard Bayly, Q. C., R. Bayly, jr., J. H. A. Beattie, Henry Becher, Q. C., F. Betts, H. S. Blackburn, Thomas Bowman, A. G. Chisholm, W. J. Clark, John Cameron, R. K. Cowan, A. B. Cox, V. Cronyn, Chris. Corrigan, R. H. Dignam, H. B. Elliot, E. T. Essery, F. C. Cryer, J. H. Flock, E. W. M. Flock, Follinsbee, J. H. Fraser, Q.C.,

M. D. Fraser, R. G. Fisher, Geo. C. Gibbons, Wm. Glass, N. P. Graydon, Kenneth Goodman, A. Greenlees, A. D. Hardy, F. F. Harper, I. F. Hellmuth, C. H. Ivey, Charles Hutchinson (Clerk of the Peace), Chauncey Jarvis, A. O. Jeffery, E. H. Johnson, J. C. Judd, C. A, Kingston, W. P. Laird, Francis Love, T. H. Luscombe, Talbot Macbeth, B. C. McCann, John Macbeth, D. Macmillan, James Magee, G. W. Marsh, Herbert Macbeth, A. J. B. Macdonald, Geo. McNab, James B. McKillop, Wm. McDiarmid (Lucan), E. Meredith, Q. C., R. M. Meredith, W. R. Meredith, Q. C., T. G. Meredith, A. A. Mactavish, J. J. Macpherson, G Moorehead, Patrick Mulkern, David Mills, H. E. Nelles, E. W. Owens, Thomas O'Brien, John D. O'Neil, E. J. Parke, Q.C., T. H. Purdom, W. A. Proudfoot, Alex. Stewart (Glencoe), E. W. Scatcherd, W. R. Smythe, John Taylor, D. H. Tennant, J. A. Thomas, R. M. C. Toothe, G. N. Weekes, Edmund Weld and Angus McNish.

Francis Evans Cornish, son of Dr. Wm. King Cornish, who came to Canada from England in 1819, was born here that year, and was educated at London. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar; from 1858 to 1861 was Alderman, and from 1861 to 1865, Mayor of London. In 1871 he moved to the Red River, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar of the new province. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Manitoba Legislature; was Mayor of Winnipeg, and for some years an Alderman there, having been last elected in 1878. For years he ruled the Orange association in Middlesex, and was a member of the Masonic society here. Notwithstanding his drinking and revelling, he was popular with a majority of citizens. While Mayor, he tried, convicted and fined himself for disorderly conduct, and on one occasion caused the withdrawal of the British garrison from London, by refusing to apologize to the Colonel in command. This trouble grew out of scandalous remarks by the Colonel bearing on a member of the Cornish family. For such remarks the Mayor punished the Colonel corporally. He died at Winnipeg, November 28, 1878.

Warren Rock, Q. C, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and in 1863 established his law office at London. In 1876 he acquired the title of Queen's Counsel, and a year later formed a partnership with Talbot Macbeth.

James Shanly, Q. C., born at "The Abbey," Stradbally, Queen's County, Ireland, is a son of one of the pioneers of Nissouri (also named James) who emigrated from Ireland, and in 1837 established his home here known as "Thorndale," near the village of that name. Col. Shanly has taken an active part in militia affairs, as told in the military chapter. He received his legal education in Canada and here was created a Queen's Counsel, while for many years he has held the position of Master-in-Chancery.

William P. R. Street, born at London, Ont., in 1841, was admitted to the Bar in 1864, and created Queen's Counsel in 1883. In 1885 he was Chairman of the North-west Half-breed Commission, and in 1888 appointed Judge of the Supreme Court.

C. B. Reed, a law student of London, was drowned at Toronto, while skating, in March, 1862.

Patrick W. Darby, a barrister of London, died in October, 1865. He had just completed his law studies, and for some years delighted London audiences by his rendition of Irish music.

Early Probate Business.—Under date of June 15, 1814, the following account was rendered against the county by Daniel Whitman, charges incurred for the funeral of Lydia Whitman. Whitman charged £2 4s. for a coffin, 12s. for grave digging, £1 12s. for a winding-sheet, and £4 for nursing, washing, use of house and sundry services, aggregating £8 8s. 0d. This was evidently a probate business, for after £69 17s. 2½d. and the sum named above are debited, David Whiteman, or Wightman, is credited with £17 6s. 0d., his own account plus £103 3s. 0d., proceeds of auction, and received £42 4s. 9½d. from Magistrate Backhouse.

Early Court of Bequest.—In January, 1830, the Townships of Ekfrid, Mosa, Caradoc, Lobo and Delaware were set off as a Division of a Court of Bequest, with Duncan McKenzie and James Parkinson, Commissioners.

The Middlesex Law Association was formed October 4, 1879. In December a deputation, composed of W. R. Meredith, Parker, Magee, and Sheriff Glass, addressed the County Council, asking that a room in the court-house be set apart for a law library. This was granted, and to-day the law library, in charge of Librarian Simmons, shows a large collection of law books, reports, and some useful books of a general character. The remodelled court-house, in which the library is, was opened December 2, 1878, by Judge Davis.



CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Governor Simcoe always entertained the idea of the re-conquest of the United States. His plans were directed toward this end, and with that object he established in his mind's eye a central government at London on the Thames, with an arsenal and ship-yard at Chatham, and redoubts along the lakes and Niagara River. He divided the country into counties for militia purposes, and made laws for the organization and management of all male inhabitants. The Quakers, Baptists and Tunkers were to pay twenty shillings per annum in time of peace and one hundred shillings sterling per year in time of war for this their exemption from service—the proceeds to be devoted to the payment of an Adjutant-General. The regular soldiers under his command were ordered to cut out the Dundas road from Lake Ontario to the forks of the Thames, and Yonge street from Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe. All this and much more was accomplished before the first year of this country; but English diplomats, filled with experiences of the Revolution, failed to be so sanguine as Simcoe, and so deferred a war on the United States until 1812.

Surrender of Detroit.—The events leading to the Battle of the Thames, date to the surrender of Detroit. This surrender of Aug. 16, 1812, and its occupation by the British for a year, were brought about by a lawyer named Brush, who was unfriendly to the American cause, although he was Governor Hull's legal adviser. Brush consorted with General Brock and advised the manner of attack, even as he advised Hull to surrender, and this was made more manifest, for when Brock had arrived within musket range he halted, and stood still regarding the American force and their ability to oppose him, as if in doubt whether he was leading his men into a trap. Judge William Connor, of Mt. Clemens, and other old citizens of Detroit, who were present, state that Hull's cowardice and Brush's treachery led to this affair, and refer to the fact of Hull being so excited and scared at his share in bringing over the British troops, that he besmeared his coat, vest, ruffled bosom and white cravat with tobacco juice, lost *in toto* the appearance of Hull of the Revolution, and assumed the look of a criminal. Another surrender was also made where now stands the city of St. Clair. Patrick Sinclair, a British officer, built in 1763 a fort and trading-house. In 1782 nineteen other Britishers settled in the neighborhood. In 1807 the Michigan militia under Captain Roe occupied this post, and also another post located just below Marine City. During the war of 1812 this post and Captain Joe. Roe's company of forty men were captured by a British force; but in May,

1814, the river bank was again in possession of the American Rangers under Captain Gratiot.

Battle of the Thames.—Commodore Perry obtained a signal victory over the British naval forces on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. This force comprised the ships Detroit, 19 guns; Queen Charlotte, 17 guns; the schooner Lady Prevost, 13 guns; the brig Hunter, 10 guns; the sloop Little Belt, 3 guns and the schooner Chippewa, 1 gun and 2 swivels. Opposed to this was Perry's flagship, the Lawrence and the Ariel, poorly armed, and a few small boats hurriedly put together at Put-in-Bay, such as the Scorpion and Tigress. With the captured vessels he advanced on Windsor or Malden, and on September 23 he took over to Malden from Detroit 1,200 men of Harrison's army, among whom were 120 regular troops, the remaining 1,080 being Kentucky riflemen. The balance of the army, 1,500 irregular troops and 30 Indians, were held at Detroit. Gen. Proctor's force comprised 900 British regular troops and 1,500 Indians commanded by Tecumseh.

Perry ran some of his small boats up to Moravian Town and Chatham, while Harrison's mounted infantry pushed forward along the north bank of the river and forded the Thames twelve miles below the Moravian Mission, and about that distance from Lot 4 in the Gore of Zone, where Tecumseh fell. That night the advance guard arrived at Dalson's Station, where they bought from Mrs. Dalson several hundred loaves of bread (which Gen. Proctor's army left behind), paying the woman for each twenty-five cents. Next day the army resumed the march and came up with the British regulars, who opened fire first. Harrison promptly returned the fire, and ordered Col. Johnson's Kentucky cavalry to charge upon their lines. This charge was admirably made, breaking the lines and square and permitting the riflemen to advance without loss to make the whole British force, then present, prisoners. Tecumseh's great Indian army was held below, and a little to the right of the position held by the regular British troops, in a dense low bush. The riflemen dashed against this position, but were repulsed. The message for aid just came as the British regulars were disarmed, and Col. Johnson's cavalry was sent forward. In this charge Col. Johnson was wounded, but the battle went forward for thirty minutes longer until Tecumseh himself fell, when the field belonged to Kentucky. After the battle Col. Whitney, an old Kentucky citizen accompanying the army, was found lying dead, and within four rods of him lay Tecumseh. The location was on the "openings," just beyond the low ground where the Indians first took position in the bush.

It is said that Perry's victory on Lake Erie was concealed from Tecumseh by Proctor, for fear of its effect on his savage followers. Tecumseh, seeing Proctor's preparations to retire eastward from the American frontier, suspected the truth. At a council held in one of the storehouses at Amherstburg, Tecumseh, with great vehemence of manner, addressed Proctor, saying:—

"*Father, listen!* Our fleet has gone out; we know they have fought; we have heard the great guns; but we know nothing of what has happened to our father with one arm (Captain Barclay). Our ships have gone one way, and we are much astonished to see our father tying up everything and preparing to run the other way, without letting his red children know what his intentions are. You always told us to remain here to take care of the lands. You always told us you would never draw your foot off British ground; but now, father, we see you are drawing back, and we are sorry to see our father do so without seeing the enemy. We must compare our father's conduct to a fat dog that carries its tail upon its back; but, when affrighted, it drops it between its legs and runs off.

"*Father, listen!* The Americans have not yet defeated us by land, neither are we sure that they have done so by water; we, therefore, wish to remain here and fight our enemy, should he make his appearance. If they defeat us, then we will retreat with our father. * * * You have got the arms and ammunition which our great father, the King, sent for his red children. If you have an idea of going away, give them to us, and you may go and welcome for us. Our lives are in the hands of the Great Spirit. We are determined to defend our lands, and, if it be His will, we wish to leave our bones upon them."

Lossing, in his "Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812," from which we extract the above speech, says its effect was electrical.

Major H. H. Owsley, a soldier in this campaign, speaking of the death of Tecumseh, says that the Battle of the Thames was a short, hot skirmish, in which Tecumseh died like a hero and a patriot, and Proctor showed himself to be a poltroon of the most pusillanimous type. He related incidentally how the story that Colonel Johnson had killed Tecumseh originated, and gave the name of the soldier who did kill the great Shawanee. "Tecumseh was," said Major Owsley, "as fine a specimen of physical manhood as ever I saw. He was above middle height, beautifully proportioned, features singularly regular for an Indian, a handsomely-shaped face, eyes like an eagle, and of graceful, though haughty, manner. Indian and foe though he was, I could not withhold my admiration for his patriotism, his bravery, and his ability. It is said that he had a premonition of his approaching end. At all events, at the Thames, he threw off his Brigadier-General uniform, and, putting on a hunting shirt and taking rifle, tomahawk and butcher-knife, he led his men in person against Dick Johnson's mounted Kentuckians. The Indians had been made believe by the 'Prophet,' Tecumseh's brother, that 'Tecumseh bore a charmed life, and could not be wounded.' And when they saw their leader fall their superstitious fear was aroused, and they broke and fled. For a few minutes, or until Tecumseh fell, the Indians fought as bravely as ever men of any people fought. Johnson's men and the Indians did most of the fighting at the Thames engagement, which was not much of a battle after all, though it decided very important issues. Had Tecumseh been chief in command instead of Proctor, the result might have been different, for Tecumseh was a born soldier." He further states that "it was generally known in the army that red-headed Dave King killed the Shawanee chief. King was a tailor by trade, and lived sometimes at Stanford, and sometimes at Lebanon, Ky. Before we reached the Ohio River, on our return home to Kentucky, 'Davy' King was the best-known private soldier in the army. Next to the

last night out, before reaching our old Kentucky home, it was whispered around among the soldiers: 'When we get over the Ohio River we must say that Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh.'"

Skirmish at Byron.—After the battle of the Thames, General Proctor retreated to Burlington Heights, taking the Longwoods and the Commissioners' road. He was closely pursued by a small body of Kentucky riflemen, who came up with Captain Carroll's command near what is known in later years as the Village of Byron, Westminster Township. This Carroll commanded a body of mounted volunteers and one of infantry, both organized in Oxford County. This force was guarding a train of wounded Britishers from the field near Chatham, and being unable to keep up with Proctor's main force, Carroll was doomed to surrender or fight. Taking the latter course, he took possession of a knoll within the great bend of the Commissioners' road, and with Mrs. McManus, or McNames, (who resided near by) to distribute ammunition, waited the enemy's attack. The Americans, seeing a hopeless task before them, retired after one repulse, leaving the Canadians to take care of their wounded men.

Second Scout.—In the summer of 1814 some mounted Michigan and Ohio volunteers entered Westminster, and pushed forward to Yarmouth, but merely took away whatever provisions and horses they required, and silenced the more active enemies of the Republic in the settlements.

Battle Hill.—The affair at Battle Hill, a few miles west of Strathburn, took place May 4, 1814, between the Royal Scots, detachments of the 89th Infantry, a large body of Kent militia, and some Indians on one side, and a reconnoisance of the American force on the other. The first party, commanded by Captain Basden, while bringing up an army train, were attacked by the sharpshooters from a log redoubt on the hill. The British and Indians attacked the position from all sides, made several assaults, but before daylight had to fall back, having suffered very heavily, losing 16 killed, including two officers, and 49 wounded, including three officers. The Americans retreated at dawn, and in the report of the captain to headquarters, carried out a most hazardous enterprise without loss in killed or wounded.

Other Affairs.—On May 14, 1814, Roe's Rangers made an incursion into Canada to ascertain whether any British troops were to be found along the Thames. In 1812 Thomas Talbot was created Lt.-Col. of militia, then embracing three companies of able-bodied men. Two were recruited from able-bodied men and widowers, were well drilled, and known as "Flank Companies." They participated in several actions against the Americans on the border. On Aug. 13, 1813, however, the war came toward the settlement. A band of Kentucky riflemen and some stragglers under Commander Walker came up from the Thames, and burned Col. Burwell's log dwelling and Col. Talbot's mill. Burwell was then suffering from ague, but the Americans removed him gently from the house, and sent him prisoner

to Chillicothe, Ohio. On approaching Talbot's log house, Col. Patterson was arrested, leaving the owner to escape in the guise of a shepherd. The Americans took whatever cattle and horses they required, and returned. General McArthur set out on his Ontario raid from Detroit in the fall of 1814. He pushed forward to Grand River, and foraged successfully, bringing to Detroit a large band of horses and a heavy train of provisions.

Pensioners of the War.—The act of Parliament providing for the distribution of $50,000 among the survivors of the War of 1812, came into force in 1875. That year Colonels McPherson, Moffat, Taylor, and Majors Leys and Peters made the payments of $20 to each of thirty veterans at the City Hall, London. Among the old soldiers of Middlesex present were:—David Reynolds, of Caradoc, was present at the battles of Queenston and Lundy's Lane, being wounded at the former place. He had applied for a pension, but never received it, although he had got one hundred acres of land. He was then 84 years of age. Isaac Quackenbush, Komoka, was not on the list, but later on in the day an application was made out for him by Col. Taylor. In answer to Col. McPherson's query as to what rank he held, Quackenbush said sometimes he was in the front rank and sometimes in the rear. Andrew Heron was aged 81; he volunteered at Port Dover, and was at the battle of Fort George, and received a medal, which he exhibited; he was identified by Mr. Reynolds. Benjamin Myers, Mt. Brydges, was born in 1791, and took part in the first war, bearing arms all through it He never received a cent of pay or a grant of land. He was at Queenston and Lundy's Lane, and was wounded in the arm, a piece of grape shot carrying off his coat collar. He could write his name. Wm. Moore, of the township of Metcalfe, was 80 years of age; enrolled in 1812, and served nine months; was at the taking of Ogdensburg and at the battle of Chrysler's Farm, were he suffered more than on any other occasion. He gave a vivid description of the hardships of that day, and stated that he received a hundred acres of land. George Brown, of Williams, was 85 years of age, and said he had no other of his family similiarly named. He was enrolled in 1812, but carried despatches and drew pay at Kingston, where he served nine months. He volunteered on the 4th of June, and received a hundred acres for his military services. He did not recollect the name of the corps he served, but it was the militia of the County of Lennox. Simon Grote, of Longwood (colored), did not recollect his age; thought the name of his Colonel was Clause. The whole regiment was composed of colored men, and he enlisted at the beginning of the war, and served through it all; was at Lundy's Lane, Queenston, and St. Davids. He got a hundred acres of land from the Government. James Alexander Weishulm, of Mount Brydges, was unable to be present, was lying ill at his sister's house in London township. His son represented him, and David Reynolds affirmed that he had served. Francis Emerick, of Napier, did not have his name on the list. Barna-

bas Flanagan, Mt. Brydges, was past 86 years of age, and served from 1812 to 1815 under Brock. He was engaged at Detroit, Fort Erie, Chippewa, Queenston and Stoney Creek. He never received any land, although it was promised, and never received any medal or a cent all through the war. Nicholas Bodine, Mosa, was 87 years of age, and served under Col. Ryerse; he was in the army about two years, and received three dollars for his services. There was some deficiency in his papers, and Col. McPherson promised to write to him. George Henry, Newbury, served as a private in his father's company, producing the commission of the latter dated 1804. It was issued by Hon. Robert Hamilton, Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln. Henry was 78 years of age, having enrolled when but fifteen. He never got anything for his services, and never expected to. Robert Cornwall, of Caradoc, was 80 years old, and served till after the battle of Fort George and at Lundy's Lane; was never wounded, and never received a medal. Andrew Heron certifies that from conversations he has had with Cornwall, the latter must have been "out" in 1812. The case of four Indians from Munceytown was next taken up; they were named George King, Tom Chief, Isaac Dolson and Tom Snake. Arthur Wrightman, of Longwoods, died a few weeks before the distribution.

There is a name, however, in connection with the war of 1812, dear to Canadians—General Brock. On July 28, 1812, he delivered his written address to the Council at York, and from this document the following extract is taken:—

"Trusting more to treachery than open hostility, our enemies have already spread their emissaries through the country to seduce our fellow-subjects from their allegiance, by promises as false as the principles upon which they are founded. A law has, therefore, been enacted for the speedy detection of such emissaries and for their condign punishment. Remember, when you go forth to the combat, that you fight not for yourselves alone, but for the whole world. You are defeating the most formidable conspiracy against the civilization of man that was ever contrived. Persevere as you have begun, in strict obedience to the laws and your attention to military discipline; deem no sacrifice too costly which secures the enjoyment of our happy constitution; follow with your countrymen in Britain the paths of virtue, and like them, you shall triumph over all your unprincipled foes."

On Aug. 16, 1812, Brock made good his words, when Hull surrendered, under the conditions hitherto explained; but on October 13 he delivered his last speech, and was killed at Queenston Heights with his aide-de-camp, McDonnell. The act of March 14, 1815, provided for raising his monument on the Heights, £1,000 being then granted. In January, 1826, a supplementary grant of £600 was made to complete the monument.

Benj. Wilson, an Ensign in the war of 1812, was present at the surrender of General Hull, as well as at Lundy's Lane. He was one of twenty men under Capt. Metcalfe, who, it is alleged, accomplished

the capture of eighty Americans by imitating the Indian war-whoop, thereby causing the "Yanks" to surrender. During the march to Col. Talbot's house forty Americans escaped. Several interesting stories of such captures are told, with many tales relating to the march through Canada of Hull's unfortunate garrison.

The Delaware settlers who fled to join Harrison's army in 1813 were never recaptured; but others were not so fortunate, for in the history of the Quarter Sessions Court references are made to some early settlers indicted for desertion or treason.

On January 13, 1818, Ellis Buckley was indicted for deserting to the enemy in 1814. He was placed under bonds of £2,000, with David and Daniel Hoover in £1,000 each, and ultimately escaped punishment. The Emmins boys were also arrested on the charge of desertion.

Affairs in 1837-8.—In the political chapter, the troubles of 1837-8 are referred to. The military condition of the county at that time may be learned from the following official rosters of commands then regularly organized:—The officers of the first regiment of Middlesex in 1830, were Col. Thomas Talbot, commissioned Feb. 12, 1812; Captains Gilman Wilson and Leslie Patterson, commissioned in 1812; John Matthews, James McQueen, John Warren, Archibald Gillis, Hugh McCowan and James McKinley, commissioned in 1823; Lieutenants Wm. Bird and Gideon Tiffany, commissioned in 1812; Thos. McCall, Samuel McCall, John G. Gillies, Duncan Mackenzie and Adjutant J. M. Farland, commissioned in 1823; and Ensigns Daniel McIntyre, David Davis and Samuel Harris, in 1812; and Quarter-Master Sylvanus Reynolds, in 1815.

The fourth division of Middlesex militia claimed the following officers:—Colonel, James Hamilton; Major, Ira Schofield; Captains, Joseph Harrison, Simon Bullen, Roswell Mount, Duncan Mackenzie, Richard Talbot and Daniel Hine, commissioned in 1823; Edward E Warren, Thomas Lawrason, Daniel Doty, Edward E. Talbot, in 1824; Wm. Putnam, in 1826; John Ewart, in 1827; Lieutenants, James Fisher, John Siddall, John T. Jones, Wm. Gray, Alex. Sinclair, John Brain, Arch. McFarlane, Robert Webster and Nathaniel Jacobs, in 1824; Ensigns, Henry B. Warren, Lawrence Lawrason, Daniel Campbell, Thomas H. Sumner, George Robson, Wm. Burgess, Philip Harding, James Parkinson and John Talbot, jr., in 1824, with Adjutant Wm. Putnam, in 1826.

The militia officers of District Two of Middlesex in 1830, were:—Mahlon Burwell, Colonel; John Backhouse, Lt.-Colonel; John Rolph, Major; Samuel Edison, Wm. Saxton, Joseph Defield, Abe. Backhouse, Titus Williams, Isaac Draper, Andrew Dobie, Henry Backhouse and William Summers, Captains; Gilbert Wrong, John Summers, James Hutchinson, James Bell, Henry House, James Summers and Alex. Saxton, Lieutenants, commissioned in 1824; Ensigns, George Dobie, Alexander Summers, John Benner, John R. Kennedy, Wm. McIntosh,

Peter Defield and Thomas Edison, jr., commissioned in 1826; and Reuben Kennedy, Quartermaster.

The militia officers of the Third District of Middlesex in 1830 were: —Colonel, John Bostwick, commissioned in 1822; Captains, Benjamin Wilson, James Nevilles, John Conrad and Joseph Smith, in 1823; Joseph L. O'Dell, Josiah C. Goodhue, Joseph House and Michael McLoughlin, in 1824; Lieutenants, Wm. Orr and Jesse Gantz, in 1823; John Merlatt, Joshua Putnam, James Weishuln, Joshua S. O'Dell, William P. Leard and Gardner Merrick, in 1824; Ensigns, Jonas Barnes, John T Doan, Silas E. Curtis, Nathaniel Griffiths, Lawrence Dingman and Samuel Summer, in 1824.

The First Regiment of Middlesex militia in 1838–9 was presided over by Col. Talbot; L. Patterson was Lieut.-Colonel; J. McQueen, Major; G. Wilson, J. Warren, A. Gillis and J. McKinlay, senior Captains; Wm. Shore, J. Simes, J. Patterson, J. Robier, R. D. Drake, J. T. Airey and G. Munro, commissioned Captains in 1837; W. Bird, G. Tiffany, T. McCall, J. Gillis and D. McKinlay, senior Lieutenants; P. Drake, R. Nicholls, J. Robier, R. Evans, S. Harris, H. Burwell, J. Blackwood and E. McKinlay, commissioned Lieutenants in 1837; D. McIntyre and D. Davis, Senior Ensigns; H. Burden, T. Robier, A. Backhouse, J. Thayer, R. Howard, J. B. Burwell, William Spore, D. McGregor and J. Sinclair, commissioned Ensigns in 1837; J. Patterson, Quartermaster, and J. Rolls, Surgeon. This regiment belonged to the Townships of Dunwich, Southwold and Aldborough.

The Second Light Infantry of Middlesex was presided over by Colonel T. Radcliff, commissioned in 1837, with John Philpot Curran, Lieut.-Colonel, and W. McKenzie, Major; W. Radcliff, P. Hughes and Robert Pegley, old Captains; J. J. Buchanan, T. Groome, J. P. Bellairs, J. Arthur, E. G. Bowen, in 1837, and R. H. Allen in 1838. Of the Lieutenants, William Collins was commissioned in 1835; H. L. Thompson, T. White, G. Somers, R. L. Johnston, H. G. Bullock, E. Bullock and G. Pegley in 1837. Second Lieutenants, J. Philips, D. McPherson, W. McKenzie and C. White were commissioned in 1837, also Adjutant J. Arthurs. This regiment was raised in Adelaide Township.

The Second Regiment of Middlesex militia was presided over in 1838–9 by M. Burwell, commissioned Colonel in 1822, with John Burwell, Lieut.-Colonel in 1838, and H. Metcalfe, Major. The old Captains were Wm. Stanton, J. Defield, A. Backhouse, I. Draper, A. Dobie and W. Summers. In 1831 A. Foster was commissioned, and in 1838 G. Wrong, James Hutchinson, A. Santon and D. McKenney. The Lieutenants in 1834–8 were J. Summers, H. House, J. Benner, T. Higginson, Michael Crawley. The Ensigns commissioned in 1826 were G. Dobbie, J. R. Kennedy, W. McIntosh, P. Defield, T. Edison; in 1832, A. McCasland, N. Lyon; in 1838, B. Plowman, G. W. Holland, T. Jenkins, jr., and S. Livingstone. A. Foster was Adjutant, with R. J. Kennedy, Quartermaster. Of the cavalry company, H.

Gilbert was Major; J. M. Crawford, Lieutenant; J. Wright, Cornet. This regiment was raised at Malahide and Bayham.

The Third Regiment of Middlesex militia was raised in the Townships of Yarmouth, Westminster, Dorchester and Delaware. John Bostwick was Colonel in 1832. In 1838-9 the following officers were appointed:—B. Wilson, Lt.-Col.; J. Nevilles, Major; D. Calder, Wm. Orr, J. Marlatt, W. P. Secord, J. C. Chrysler, J. R. Bostwick, M. McKenzie, J. Manning; D. Frazer and S. E. Curtis, Captains; S. Summer, G. R. Williams, G. S. Bostwick, J. Miller, G. Claris, T. Spore, J. McKay, H. B. Bostwick, T. Hutchinson and J. Spore, Lieutenants; J. Rapelje, L. Pearce, S. Price, A. Ackland, J. Coughill, A. Fortour, C. Mayward, D. Marlatt, F. Spore and R. Springer, Ensigns; W. Garrett, Q. M.; E. Ermatinger, Paymaster. The Cavalry company was commanded by Capt. J. Ermatinger, with J. R. Woodward, Lieutenant, and J. Bostwick, Cornet. Many of the officers and men of this command served against the Patriots in 1837-8, prior to the organization of the Third Regiment.

The Fourth Regiment was raised in Lobo, London and North Dorchester Townships. In 1838, T. H. Bull was appointed Lieut.-Colonel. In 1835, S. Bullen was commissioned Major, and in 1823, R. Talbot, Captain. The other officers of this command were all commissioned in 1838, viz.:—Captains, H. Kellally, A. Sinclair, J. Wilson, R. Robinson, J. B. O'Connor, W. S. Bullen and G. Robinson. Lieutenants, John O'Neil, W. McMillan, J. McFadden, J. Jennings, P. Harding, J. Parkinson, T. Howard, R. Matthews, C. Madden and W. Crofton. Ensigns, W. Muttlebury, R. J. Handy, T. Harding, S. L. Ball, T. H. Ball, H. C. R. Becher, J. Hawkins, W. Warren, A. D. McLean, T. Parkinson and D. Kent. F. Talbot, Quartermaster, and G. Moore, Surgeon. The Adjutant, R. Robertson, was commissioned in 1835. The cavalry company was commanded by A. Robertson, appointed in 1835. Lieutenant, J. Warren, and Cornet, A. Kier, in 1838.

After the military organization of 1824, a banquet was given at Peter McGregor's tavern, then opposite the waterworks at Springbank, where Richard Thompson now lives. In the evening, Thomas Lawrason said at the table:—"I do not want any common men but we officers to sit at this table." What ensued did away with the pleasures of the evening, the men descending on the table and taking a full share in the material part of the banquet.

The Fifth Regiment of Middlesex militia was commanded by S. Craig, Colonel, in 1837; J. B. Clench, Lt.-Col.; and F. Summers, Major. The Captains commissioned in 1832 were J. McFarland, B. Springer, D. Lockwood and C. Gibbs; in 1836, W. M. Johnston, and in 1838, J. S. Cummins. All the Lieutenants were appointed in 1832:—J. McFarlane, H. Miller, A. D. Ward, C. D. Sparling and T. Lantry. The Ensigns were H. Anderson, W. Sparling, J. Miller, jr., in 1832, and D. Lockwood in 1836. In the latter year, W. M. John-

ston was commissioned Adjutant. The regiment was raised in the Townships of Caradoc, Ekfrid and Mosa.

In 1837-8, London was selected as a military station, the 32nd British Infantry being the first to occupy the place; while the 85th Infantry occupied St Thomas and Sandwich, the former commanded by Col. Maitland, who was to obey the magistrates.

In 1837-8, Dr. Charles Duncombe commanded a band of Patriots from Yarmouth, Malahide and the Township of Middlesex. The fate of this little company was such as the desperate odds might warrant. The few who ventured to return to their homes were carried away at once to the London jail, until the one strong room of that institution held forty political prisoners, exclusive of the men who were taken out to die or to be sent prisoners to the seat of government.

A Few Soldiers.—Thomas Carling served through the trouble of 1837–8 in Captain Robinson's London Cavalry Company.

Alex. Macdonald, a Scotch commissioned officer in the 59th British Infantry, sold his commission in 1834, and, coming to Canada, served against the Patriots. He was arrested at Buffalo for his supposed connection with the "Caroline affair," but was released through the influence of friends. In June, 1850, he moved to London, where he carried on a land agency business; was the first appraiser of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada and the originator of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He died in 1879, aged 70 years.

Thomas Radcliffe, born at Castle Coote, Ireland, and educated at Dublin, joined the British army in 1811, and, during the squabble of 1837–8, his command captured the schooner Anne at Malden, January 9, 1838. After this affair he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, and this position he held until his death in 1841. In 1832 he sold his half-pay, which he had from 1816, and settled in Adelaide Township, where he was appointed magistrate and colonel of militia. In taking the schooner, the Patriot Anderson, for whose capture £100 were offered, was so badly beaten that he died next day.

In July, 1838, a letter from the Clerk of the Peace at London to John Macaulay, Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, contained a report by the Justices of Quarter Sessions on the complaint of Isaac Draper against John Burwell, a magistrate. On August 1, the Clerk informed Mr. Burwell that a memorial by Thomas Jenkins, sr., Peter Clayton, Thomas Higginson, John Christie, Dr. James Jackson, R. N., John M. Crawford, James McKnight, N. McKinnon and 55 others, residents of Bayham, Malahide and adjoining townships, containing grave charges against him, was received. A memorial signed by Henry Metcalfe, Major of the Second Regiment Middlesex militia, and 66 others in justification of Burwell's conduct was also acknowledged. This trouble grew out of the outrages perpetrated by the loyal militia of the London District in Norwich and other townships in July, 1838, and prior to that date. The complaint of Joseph H. Thockmorton, made in October, 1838, against the militia called out in

Norwich township in July, was tabled, but subsequently considered and recommended to the Governor.

Military Organizations.—The first cavalry regiment was raised in 1854:—No. 1 Troop at St. Thomas, by Capt. Bannerman, who was succeeded by Major Cole; No. 2 at London, by Capt. Burgess, later commanded by Lieut. Strothers during the Fenian troubles; No. 3, of Courtwright, by Capt. Bridgewater, later under Major Stewart, Lieut's Day and Fitzgerald. The Kingsville company was organized by Capt. Wigle, also in 1854, but disbanded shortly, was dead until 1871, when Capt. Murray revived it, and later gave the command to Wigle. In 1872 the companies were organized as a regiment with Lieut.-Col. Cole, Major Dempster, Adjt. Neville, Quartermaster B. Higgins, Surgeon King and Veterinary J. H. Wilson.

In 1856 Major H. Bruce was appointed to command the Volunteer Rifle Companies at London, and Sergeant-Major W. Starr was appointed store-keeper in 1857. In May, 1855, James Shanly was commissioned Major; J. G. Horne and V. Cronyn, Lieutenants; and V. A. Brown, Surgeon of the London Field Battery. The London Second Rifle Company was commanded by Capt. A. C. Hammond, Lieutenants S. Morley and W. C. L. Gill, with J. Macbeth, Ensign. The London Highland Rifle Company was commanded by Capt. James Moffatt, Lieut. D. M. McDonald, Ensign W. Muir, and Surgeon D. McKellar.

Duncan Mackenzie, born in Scotland in 1787, served in the British artillery at Waterloo; married in Scotland in 1816; came to Canada in 1817, and Oct. 16, 1818, settled on Con. 4, London. In 1837 he was appointed militia captain, and in 1857 magistrate. For several years he was Acting and Associate Commissioner of the Court of Bequest. In 1837 he commanded a battery at Chippewa, was then ordered to London, where, in 1841, he raised the London Independent Volunteer Artillery, which he kept up at his own expense for fifteen years. In 1856 he retired, and died Aug. 2, 1875. Thomas Peel, born in Ireland in 1826, settled at London in 1842–3. In 1843, when Squire Mackenzie organized the first militia company of artillery, he and A. S. Abbott were the first to join. The latter is the only member now living. In 1841 Peel established his merchant-tailoring house, which he conducted until his death in 1884.

The London Field Battery may be said to be the successor to Capt. Mackenzie's battery of 1841, of which A. S. Abbott was a member. In 1856 the present battery was organized by Col. Shanly and Major Starr. The field guns were brought from England, being the first used by Canadian militia. In 1866 this command was at Sarnia for two weeks, and in later times appeared on the frontier. Capt. Peters, who joined in 1866, succeeded Shanly. Capt. John Williams has served 22 years with the battery.

Preparing to Invade the States.—Buckley's Artillery Corps was organized in December, 1861; also the Merchants' Rifle Co., with Capt. Taylor commanding; also Major Bruce's Volunteer Corps.

While at Strathroy, Lt.-Col. Johnston was engaged in the work of military organization. Capt. Macbeth's company was thoroughly organized. In this month also the leaders of the militia assembled in one of Lawrason's large rooms for perfecting themselves in military drill. Among the officers were:—Colonel, J. B. Askin; Lieut.-Colonels, L. Lawrason and J. Wilson; Captains, H. L. Thompson, J. B. Strathy, H. Chisholm, W. Lawrason, J. C. Meredith, Chas. G. Hope, A. G Smyth; Lieutenants, F. Kerby, Henry Long, Samuel Peters, T. H. Buckley, D. M. Thompson, J. B. Smyth; Ensigns, George Symonds, E. W. Reid, J. L. Williams N. Monsarrat, B. Cronyn, Paul Phipps; Captain and Adjutant, A. Walsh.

Major James Rivers of the London Cavalry was retired in 1861; Capt. A. C. Hammond of the Second London Rifle Co., in 1860; Lieut. D. McDonald of London Highland Rifle Co. and Lieut. Thomas O'Brien London Field Battery, later.

In 1862, James Moffatt and John I. Mackenzie organized a Highland Scotch military company at London. At their joint expense this company was equipped and uniformed, the clothes being purchased at Glasgow, Scotland. Mackenzie was a private and Moffatt a Captain. At the time of the Trent affair, Mackenzie raised and commanded Co. 1, London Battalion of 7th Fusiliers, but moved to Hamilton in 1866. He settled at London in 1853.

In February, 1862, a number of British troops, including the 63rd Regiment, arrived at London in addition to the volunteer force of Middlesex, and excitement *in re* the invasion by Americans ran so high that the Phœnix Fire Company was converted into "a Home Guard Rifle Company." The illegal capture of Mason and Slidell by the Americans in November, 1861, and the general sympathy of Canadians with the Southern States, almost lead the people of Canada into the mesh of British diplomacy in 1862. In fact, matters were carried to such extremes of indignation that the whole military force of Canada and Great Britain was ready to attempt the invasion of the Northern States. Federal diplomacy settled the trouble promptly, repaired the illegal act by surrendering the capturing Southern Commissioners and admitting the mistake, and local affairs, so far as Middlesex was concerned, allowed the British Government to withdraw the troops without fear of a resort to arms with the United States.

In the spring of 1863 the question of withdrawing the troops from London was made more interesting by the following paragraph in the Governor's letter to Major-General Napier:—"I base reasons on the assumption that a majority of members of this Council and the citizens are so constituted by nature that they are without any sense or knowledge of right or wrong, of honor or justice, until it reaches their understanding through their pocket." The Council denounced Governor Williams vehemently, and contradicted many of his statements, and attributed to him a desire to gratify his own private feelings at the expense of the Empire. This affair grew out of Mayor Cornish beating

and kicking the commandant. He would not apologise, and so the garrison was removed.

Military Affairs in 1865.—The sedentary militia of the Eighth District in 1865 claimed Colonel John B. Askin, Commandant; Major Murdock McKenzie, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Henry Bruce, Assistant Quartermaster General. The first battalion on sedentary militia in London claimed Lieutenant-Colonel L. Lawrason as Commandant, and the second, Lieutenant-Colonel John Wilson. These formed the first battalion of Middlesex militia formerly. The eight battalions of Middlesex militia were presided over respectively by Lieutenant-Colonels William McMillan, appointed in 1856; Wm. Niles, 1852; William Orr, 1855; Benjamin Springer, 1852; William M. Johnson, 1855; John Arthurs, 1852; Richard Irwin, 1854; and John Scatcherd, 1853, the latter ranking in militia since 1848.

On November 13, 1865, Colonel Shanly received an order to hold the volunteers in readiness to repel the Fenian invaders. No. 2 Company comprised Captain McPherson, Lieutenant Griffiths, Ensign Ellis, Color-Sergeant McGee, Sergeants McKenzie, Fitzgerald and Porte; Corporals, Yates, Payne, Teele and Rolson; Lance-Corporals, Bruce, Dewar and McIntosh; Bugler, Smart; Privates, Collins, Neil, Kelly, Winnett, Blair, Weir, Bonthion, Fortune, Joe Kelly, Dixon, Moffat, McMullen, Horner, Parker, Rolston, Baker, Mitchell, Hawkins, Murray, Reid, Foster, Wilson, Stewart, Cranshaw, Watson, Templeton, Stinson, Crosby, Maddover, Burns, Cox, McIntosh, Smith, Patterson, Graham, Shaw, Ross, Loftus, Saunders, Rogers, Carter, Cameron, Woodbury, Alway, Clark, Henderson, Short, Higby, Lawrence, Wright, Sticke, McDowell, Jackson and Cawston. The advance guard left for Sandwich November 18.

On November 24th the 60th British Rifles arrived at London. This regiment, known as the King's Own Rifles, was commanded by Viscount Gough. The 4th Battalion, 600 men, which came to London was commanded by Col. Hawley. On November 29, John McDowell, of the London Service Co., died at Windsor.

The 26th Regiment dates back to 1866; Capt. Graham's Delaware Independent Company was the nucleus of this command. In the fall of this year it was increased to a battalion, and on September 1, went into camp at Thorold to repel the Fenians. On September 14, it was received as part of the Canada Militia with Col. Graham, commanding. Col. Attwood succeeded him in 1870, and Col. English succeeded him in 1882. In 1887 this command comprised 320 men and 32 officers.

The 28th Regiment was organized in 1866 to repel the Fenians. Companies 1 and 2 were called out from Stratford in 1865 to serve at Windsor; the other companies being raised in 1866, and all placed under Col. Service. He was succeeded by Col. Smith, who accompanied Gen. Wolseley to Manitoba in 1870. Col. Scott took command in 1872 and gave place to Col. McKnight.

A Grim Joke.—The so-called invasion by the Fenians dates back

to June 1st, 1866, when a force of about 550 men crossed the Niagara river and held Fort Erie. On June 2 they advanced eight miles to Port Colborne, where the "Queen's Own" under Colonel Booker was encountered. The official report states that:—"On Saturday morning they advanced towards Port Colborne about eight miles, when they met a force of 900 volunteers under Colonel Booker, who were thrown into some little confusion, but afterwards retired in good order some two miles. This conflict was the battle of Ridgeway, and lasted about one hour. The Canadian loss was seven killed and some fifty wounded. Six dead Fenians were left on the field. Some two hours after, the enemy retired on Fort Erie to find the place occupied by the Port Robinson Foot Artillery, numbering thirty-eight men, who came in a boat from Port Colborne. The gallant little band were soon overpowered. Several of our men were wounded in this contest, but none killed.* The captain of the battery had his leg amputated yesterday in Buffalo. The Fenians then rested themselves, threw out pickets along the shore, and busied themselves as they thought best until about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, when a lot of barges and small boats came alongside. Into these the Fenians rushed pell-mell, and escaped to the other side, with the exception of some 600 or 700 under guard of the American steamer Michigan. Thus ended the invasion of Canada, in forty-eight hours after its commencement."

In 1866 James A. Skinner, of Hamilton, was gazetted Lieut.-Col. of the Thirteenth Regiment, *vice* Col. Buchanan retired. Speaking of this Fenian invasion, he says that he was present at the Limeridge engagement with the Fenians, under Col. Booker's command. He was ordered to advance his battalion, and was soon engaged with the enemy. On looking round, he saw, with dismay, that the Queen's Own Regiment and Col. Booker had disappeared, and later learned that the whole outfit had fled by the Fort Colborne road.

The force sent forward from Middlesex returned on June 4th. The *Advertiser*'s report is as follows:—"On arriving at Port Colborne, the London companies were joined by two from Woodstock, one from Drumbo, one from Princeton and one from Ingersoll, forming a battalion of ten companies, under command of Major A. McPherson, London. Major Gregg, of Woodstock, was appointed Senior Major; Captain Beard, Junior Major, and Lieutenant Jas. A. Craig, London, acted as Adjutant. At eight o'clock on Monday night the London volunteers arrived home, per Great Western Railway, all safe and sound, not a single casualty having occurred to any of them. There must have been some 4,000 persons on the platform, who sent up a deafening shout of welcome as the train of eighteen cars arrived. The following was the force:—Four companies of the 60th Rifles; two companies of the 16th Regiment; five companies of the London Volunteers; one company Drumbo Volunteers; two companies Wood-

*On June 6th a great military funeral was held at Toronto. Five members of this regiment, killed on the field, were buried that day.

stock Rifles; one company Princeton Rifles. The whole force was headed by the volunteer band and a number of firemen bearing torches, who led the way to the drill shed, where six long tables were spread with bread and cheese, hams, butter, beer, etc. The men attacked the edibles with a will, declaring it to be the only 'good, square meal,' they had taken since the campaign commenced. The Mayor proposed several loyal and patriotic toasts, the most important of which was: 'The health of our guests, Her Majesty's troops, and the noble volunteers who have gone to the front in the hour of danger.' The City Council deserve credit for recognizing the services of the volunteers in this matter. Messrs. Carling, Glackmeyer, McBride, H. Fysh and J. B. Smyth, were especially conspicuous in their activity. The noble fellows being well tired out, the entertainment was not prolonged."

The London Field Battery of Artillery, numbering sixty-eight men, with guns, ammunition, horses, etc., left on the night of June 2 for Sarnia. The Port Stanley Marines, Captain Ellison, sixty men; Vienna Rifles, Captain Treadley, forty men; St. Thomas Rifles, Captain McKenzie, sixty men, accompanied the battery. This force was under the command of Colonel Shanly. On the evening of June 6th the Strathroy company, under Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, arrived at London. Captain Attwood, Lieutenant Stevenson, three sergeants and 17 men of the Komoka Volunteer Rifles arrived on G. W. R. June 6 and proceeded to the Drill Shed, the balance of the company being on active service at Sarnia, having been amalgamated with the Delaware Rifles in March, 1866.

On Sunday, June 3, buglers and drummers are said to have entered St. Paul's Church during service, summoning the men to arms.

William Hyman, who came to London in 1865 with the 53rd Regiment, speaking of the Fenian scare, says:—"Many a Sunday I have gone to St. Paul's Church with my rifle on my shoulder and forty rounds of ball ammunition in my cartridge pouch, expecting to have to fight my way back from the church to the barracks. We came from Malta by ship to Hamilton, and thence to London by flat cars. The first London man I met was old Mr. Wheeler. Perhaps you remember him. He had only one arm. He's dead and gone now, poor fellow. Then the 60th Rifles, who were stationed here, met us at the depot and gave us a banquet in the evening, and we had a tremendous time. The men were quartered then down in the old O'Callaghan block, opposite the court-house,—that is, one wing was, and the other was opposite in the Mackenzie buildings. We married men had quarters in the Robinson Hall. Col. Harence was our commanding officer then, and a fine fellow he was, too. Many a night I have seen him on the streets until morning, ready at a moment's warning to turn his men out."

In June, 1866, a meeting of the City Council was held to consider what course should be pursued in case the militia were ordered to the

front. The Mayor was directed to consult with Col. Hawley. Col. Bruce, who was permitted to address the Council, recommended the organization of a Home Guard. It appears the troops were ordered out immediately, for on June 4 refreshments were provided, for volunteer and regular soldiers were to leave by the 7 p. m. train for the front. During the excitement pistols were bought; Alderman Glackmeyer purchasing two from Thompson, which were to be charged to the city.

Col. Peters, speaking on the subject, says:—"In 1866, during the Fenian raid, we were ordered to Sarnia three times. Once we only got back and got our horses unhitched, when a telegram came to go to the front again. The infantry were sent down to Fort Erie. The cavalry were attached to the 60th Rifles, and stayed right here in the city. I tell you we saw lots of fun then, if we hadn't any fighting." Col. Taylor commanded the infantry then with Major Barber, while Col. F. Peters commanded the cavalry.

On June 20, 1866, the County Council granted $300 to each volunteer company, while a motion to pay volunteers who "nobly responded to the call for the defense of our lives and property, when a band of murderers and robbers invaded our country" twenty-five cents per day for actual service after March 1, 1866, was negatived. In June, 1866 the $300 grant was rescinded and an annual appropriation for all volunteer companies in the county of $2,500 made.

On March 4, 1885, Mr. Broder, of the Ontario House, with Messrs. Ross and Meredith, of Middlesex, presented resolutions dealing with the volunteers of 1837–8, and 1866, asking for suitable recognition of their services.

After the War.—The militia roll for 1867 shows a total enrolment of 9,759 men, namely:—

Adelaide	512	Nissouri West	604
Biddulph	636	Strathroy	307
Delaware	281	Williams East	526
Dorchester North	598	Williams West	200
Ekfrid	513	Mosa	614
London	1,470	Lobo	552
Metcalfe	427	Westminster	1,031
Caradoc	776	McGillivray	712

The Queen's Birthday of 1868 was celebrated at London by Lieut.-Col. Harence's Fifty-third Infantry, with Major Dalzell commanding; Lieut.-Col. Simpson's E. Battery, R. A.; Lieut.-Col. Lewis' London Light Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Messiter's Sixty-ninth Infantry; Captain Dempster's London Cavalry Troop; Lieut.-Col. Shanly's Volunteer Field Battery. There were 320 men in the seven companies of the London Infantry Regiment, and thirty-five in the cavalry troop. In June the Fifty-third Regiment left London for Quebec.

Red River Troubles, 1869–70.—The Red River party, comprising Joseph Howe, J. Turner, W. McGregor, H. Sewell and W. E Sandford, started for Fort Garry in 1869.

On November 13, 1869, the first news of the movement to prevent the entrance of Governor McDougall to the Red River settlement was received at London.

The strength of the 7th Battalion London Light Infantry, as returned to Government by D. A. G. Taylor in January, 1869, was 363 men, made up as follows:—No. 1 Company, Captain D. C. Macdonald, 55 men; No. 2, Captain H. Bruce, 55; No. 3, Captain J. Walker, 42; No. 4, Captain W. R. Meredith, 55; No. 5, Captain M. D. Dawson, 49; No. 6, Captain J. A. Craig, 52; No. 7, Captain E. Teale, 55. Total, 363 men. The actual strength of the battalion was, however, put down at about 380 men, as some of the companies had more than the full complement. Captain Dempster's Cavalry Troop had re-enrolled to the required strength, and Colonel Shanly's Battery had been numerously recruited.

On the same date the following orders were issued from the Militia Department at Ottawa:—"Major W. B. Phillips, District Quartermaster, is appointed Brigade Major of the 7th Brigade Division of Military District No. 3, *vice* Shaw, resigned. Volunteer Militia of the Province of Ontario, 7th Battalion London Light Infantry, No. 4 Company, Captain, provisionally, George Birrell, *vice* W. R. Meredith, dismissed; to be Lieutenant, William Port, gentleman, M.S., *vice* R. Meredith, resigned; to be Ensign, provisionally, James Magee Yates, gentleman, *vice* C. S. Corrigan, resigned."

On April 6, 1870, a statement, referring to the disruption of the Seventh Battalion of volunteers, was signed by a number of the late officers of the organization, namely:—D. C. Macdonald, W. R. Meredith, James A. Craig, Harry Bruce, E. T. Teale, Captains; Thomas N. Greene, R. M. Meredith and C. Bennett, Lieutenants, and C. S. Corrigan, Ensign. The statement was drawn out by the reflections made by the Minister of Militia in Parliament on the command.

On April 12, 1870, the London Battery was ordered out to repel a threatened invasion of Canada by the Fenians, and on the 14th left for Sarnia under Col. Shanly and Capt. Peters. On April 14, 1870, the Dominion Parliament suspended the *Habeas Corpus* and adopted other measures to meet the threatened Fenian invasion of Canada.

On May 26, 1870, the right half of the London Field Battery returned to Sarnia under Capt. Peters, while Major Cole's St. Thomas Cavalry troop of thirty-five men, proceeded to Windsor. On June 2nd Lieut.-Col. Taylor recalled the battery, cavalry and all, from the frontier. A great meeting was held at London April 9, 1870, to consider the question of the Red River troubles.

In May, 1870, volunteers for the North-west flocked toward the rendezvous at London, and on May 5, left for Toronto in charge of Colonel Moffatt. Among the volunteers were twenty men of the Seventh Battalion, namely:—Joseph F. Tennant, Thomas Bayles, George Taylor, Joseph Tuson, W. Mills, William Patterson, John McDonald, John Cotter, Lawrence McGovern, James Barnes, Ambrose

Stock, Jas. H. Cadham, Roger Tuson, E. Rousell, G. T. B., Joseph Tolhurst, D. Campbell, W. Wilson, Captain J. B. Campbell, M. D., John Cameron, John Mitchell.

In December, 1874, Wm. A. Faruier, of Manitoba, sent in his application for the reward offered by Middlesex for the apprehension of Riel, who, it is alleged, ordered the execution of Thomas Scott.

Militia 1870–82.—The First Brigade Division in 1870–1, of Military District No. 1, comprised the regimental divisions of Essex, Kent, Bothwell, Lambton, West, North and East Ridings of Middlesex, West and East Ridings of Elgin, North and South Ridings of Oxford, and London City. The quota of the 1st and 2nd Brigade Divisions, of District No. 1, was 5,517. The officers comprised Lieut.-Col. John B. Taylor, D. A. G.; Capt. F. B. Leys, District Paymaster; Lieut.-Col. James Moffatt, Brigade Major. The 26th Middlesex Battalion:—Lieut.-Col. Wm. Graham and Major Peter H. Attwood, had headquarters at London; No. 1 Company, Delaware, was commanded by Captain Wm. Cox; No. 2, Komoka, John Stevenson; No. 3, Harrietsville, John McMillan; No. 4, Thamesford, Captain Thomas Dawes; No. 5, Lucan, Captain John C. Frank; No. 6, Parkhill, Captain Jos. Cornell; No. 7, Strathroy, Captain John English; Paymaster, James Johnson; Adjutant, W. F. Bullen; Quartermaster, Frank Hughson; Surgeons, Geo. Billington and James A. Sommerville.

The 26th Battalion, assembled at Strathroy in September, 1873, was made up as follows:—Lieut.-Colonel Attwood, Major English, Surgeons Billington and Hoare, Paymaster C. Murray, Quartermaster, Cuddy and Adjutant J. Cameron. The 26th Band was also, of course, in attendance. The entire Battalion numbered about 300, consisting of seven companies, as follows:—No. 1, Delaware, Captain Garnett, Lieut. Harris, Ensign McIntosh; No. 2, Napier, Captain Lindsay, Lieut. Beer, Ensign Dunlap; No. 3, Harrietsville, Capt. McMillan, Lieut. Choate, Ensign Nugent; No. 4, Thamesford, Captain Brown, Lieut. Douglas, Ensign Holmes; No. 5, Lucan, Captain McMillan; No. 6, Parkhill, Captain McKellar, Lieut. Johnston, Ensign Johnson; No. 7, Strathroy, Captain Irwin, Lieut. D. M. Cameron and Ensign McKay.

The first regiment of Cavalry was commanded in 1882 by Lieut.-Col. J. Cole, with Major F. Peters in command of troop No. 2, and Major Stewart of troop No. 3. The London Field Battery was commanded at this time by Major Peters.

The 7th Battalion, or Fusiliers, claimed in 1882 a force of 29 officers and 301 men, the members present at annual drill being 24 and 289 respectively. Lieut.-Col. John Walker commanded, with Captains Smith, Miller, McKenzie, Macbeth, Gartshore, Peel and Mahon, all of London.

The 25th Battalion, or Elgin Infantry, was commanded in 1882 by Lieut.-Col. O'Malley, of Wardsville; Captains Ellis, Watt, Weisbrod, Moore and Lindsay, of St. Thomas. The actual strength at inspection was 18 officers and 170 men.

The 26th Battalion, or Middlesex Light Infantry, in 1882, was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Attwood, with Captains Garnett, of Delaware, Choate, of Harrietsville, Dreaney, of Crumlin, and Wood, of Avon. The force present at inspection drill was 12 officers and 154 men.

North-west Troubles of 1885.—The North-west troubles of 1885 were in some respects, so far as the evils complained of by the half-breeds, similar to those of Ontario of 1837-8. They had grievances, some sentimental, some real, for which they sought redress. Instead of obtaining any of the favors looked for, they beheld the mounted police force strengthened and preparations made for reducing them to what they considered a state of servitude. In May, 1885, the following named thirty-one men left London, Wyoming and Komoka, to join this force:—James Armstrong, J. F. Forbes, W. McCallum, J. W. Stilson, R. McKenzie, H. H. Ellerton, G. W. Steele, J. Barber, D. A. McCallum, H. Bertram, H. A. Fletcher, J. Johnston, McCall, H. Green, R. C. Curry, W. C. Maker, H. Craig, J. Lancaster, Pat Naven, H. Woodward, Pain, Stansfield, Short, McLellan, W. H. Mason, A. Arbuckle, D. Steel, W. R. Heron, A. Heron, J. Collins. Before their arrival this petty insurrection took place. Riel, the leader, intended to carry on this agitation without the shedding of blood.

The half-breeds, Riel maintained, had struggled unsuccessfully for years for the attainment of their rights, and as a last resort determined to capture Major Crozier and the Mounted Police of Prince Albert, before addressing themselves to the authorities at Ottawa. In conformity with this plan, the half-breeds assembled at Duck Lake, never anticipating firing a shot, but were confident that the handful of police would gladly lay down their arms. Unfortunately, however, Crozier forced the fighting, and without a word of warning, poured a murderous volley into the concealed foe. Smarting under the loss of a companion, the enraged and now uncontrollable half-breeds returned the compliment and defeated the volunteers and police in short space. Riel, who admitted that he participated in the engagement, added that Crozier needlessly left the dead upon the field. He subsequently sent a messenger to Prince Albert, assuring the authorities that the bodies could be removed without molestation on his part. Sanderson, the man who bore the message, met with ill success, and in camping with another individual days after, conveyed the bodies to Prince Albert. Riel added that a number of Indians participated and displayed great bravery. He also maintained that the wounded on the field would have been slaughtered but for his interference. The result of the first fight was that fighting was pushed upon the half-breeds, who had no other alternative than to defend themselves. Throughout the entire campaign, the principle of self-defense was advocated, and the half-breeds unanimously agreed to act only in the preservation of their families. When the near approach of Middleton was learned, Gabriel Dumont was sent out to reconnoitre, with positive instructions not to

give battle. The impetuous half-breed, however, disobeyed, and with only sixty followers, held several hundred volunteers and artillerymen at bay. His entire force at Batoche never exceeded four hundred and fifty, not including one hundred and fifty others stationed on the opposite bank of the river in anticipation of an attack from that point.

Although the police and volunteers were signally defeated, their organization carried them through to success until the half-breeds and Indians were scattered. Subsequently many of the leaders were made prisoners, and ultimately Louis Riel himself was captured, tried for high treason and hanged. During his imprisonment he was denied all intercourse with the world outside his cell, even the press reporters being denied admittance.

It is said that Gen. Middleton would have lost his artillery, had not a Connecticut man, named Howard, opened on the half-breeds with the Gatling gun.

In April, 1885, the 7th Fusiliers left London for the North-west. The staff comprised W. De Ray Williams, Lieut.-Colonel; Majors Smith and Gartshore, Adjutant Reid, Quartermaster Smyth and Surgeon Fraser. The Captains were Ed. McKenzie, Frank Butler, Thomas H. Tracy, Captain Dillon and S. Frank Peters. The Lieutenants were Bapty and Bazan, Chisholm and Gregg, Cox and Payne, Hesketh, Jones and Pope. The Staff-sergeants were Sergeant-Major Byrne, Paymaster-Sergeant W. H. Smith, Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Jury; Sergeant of Ambulance, A. Campbell; Sergeant of Pioneers, M. Cotter. The private troops were Color-Sergeant A. Jackson, Sergeant James Becroft, Corporal C. G. Armstrong; Privates Geo. Chapman, Edward Harrison, A. Leslie, Charles Pugh, H. Pennington, George Rogers, W. Schabacker, C. F. Williams, Walter Wright, Frank Sadler and Langford; Color-Sergeant Thos. Goold, Sergeants McClintock, John Harris, Joseph O'Roake, Corporals A. E. Walker, W. Dyson and James Goold; Lance-Corporals Joseph Amor and Wm. Brown; Privates Hugh McRoberts, James Ford, H. Arbuckle, J. I. Walker, James Johnston, J. F. Gray, H. Westaway, Patrick Neil, Charles Potter, W. D. Crofts, A. Davis, A. McRoberts, James Lozier, T. R. Hardwood, F. Young, Thos. Livesey, W. Beaver, W. Andrews, W. Ferguson, George Davis, A. Somerville; Sergeants Anundson and Anglin; Corporal McDonald; Privates Wanless, Jones, Pennington, Fysh, Burns, Atkinson, Dignan, Kidder, Burke, Hanson, McCoomb, Graham, Mercer, Kirkendale, Ryan, Cæsar, Pettit, Wright, Smyth and J. A. Muirhead; Sergeant Borland, Corporals Richards, McDonald and Bayley; Privates Lister, Moore, Mills, Smith, McCarthy, Pennington, Macbeth, Webb, R. Smith, Lowe, McCormick, G. Westland, Benson, Cowan, Ironsides, Allen, Mitchell, Howard, Davis, Smith, Labatt, E. P. Dignan, C. D. Gower, Carey, Gregg, Carnegie and W. Owen; Sergeants Jacobs, Summers and Neilson; Corporals Field, Rowland and Opled; Privates Jacobs, Tennant, Best, Dickenson, Walton, Martin, Johnson, Moriarity, Peden, Kenneally, Cassidy, Norfolk, Hayden, A. McNamara,

Hall, Quick, W. Wright, Cowie, Appleyard, Richardson, Northy, Stinchcomb, Thwaite, Ralph, Beetham, Walton, Sinnott, Rowason and McNamara; Sergeant Line, Privates H. Mills, T. Mills, Stansfield, Black, Collins, Copper, George Clark, Connell, Dunkin, Flavin, Harrigan, Keenan, Land, Lalley, Lovell, Morkin, Thomas, Wright, Wilson, Brown, Crawford, W. Wright and J. Clark; Color-Sergeant Borland, Sergeants Lynch and Fuller; Corporals Harrison and Lyman; Privates Allison, Barrell, Bigger, Borland, Brazier, Blackburn, Dickens, Duval, Essex, Hicks, Hood, Hutchinson, McCutcheon, McCoy, McPherson, Macdonald, Parkinson, Pickles, Pate, Robertson, Steele, W. Smith, Terry, Whittaker and Woodall.

On the return of this command a streamer was stretched across the street from Hyman's shoe factory. On this was printed the motto, in honor of one of the volunteers who worked there, whose name is given in this list—"Are you there, Moriarity?" The regiment returned in July, 1885, when a great reception was tendered to the officers and men.

In 1873 Major Albert M. Smith was commissioned Ensign of the 7th Fusiliers, and since that time has been connected with the command. Evan Evans, who settled at London in 1849 as a discharged soldier, died July 3, 1882. In 1851 he was commissioned Lieutenant in the 12th Middlesex Battalion, and in 1856, when Col. Moffatt raised the Highland Rifle Company, he was Drill-master. He was caretaker of military stores for the District up to 1882, and was Sergeant-Major and Drill-master for the 7th Fusiliers.

Mayor William Starr, born in Ireland in 1812, came to Canada with Royal Artillery, and to London in 1840, when he was known as "the veteran storekeeper of No. 1 District." His death occurred in February, 1884.

Captain A. McRae, who accompanied the Canadian Voyageurs to Egypt, returned to London in May, 1885.

In November, 1888, it was reported that the 7th Battalion would pass out of existence prior to the close of the year, and that a new regiment would be formed. Colonel Williams places the onus of the Battalion's present condition upon the shoulders of one of the officers.

Military School.—The new Military School was opened March 31, 1888. In 1886 an order was issued establishing a school here, and building begun May 5, 1886. Col. Henry Smith was commissioned Commandant. The two million bricks used were manufactured by Walker Bros., while Hook & Toll were the main contractors.

The sale of the Military Grounds was conducted June 1, 1888, by Auctioneer McElheran, when twenty-three lots realized $35,414.50. The remaining part of the Ordnance Lands, facing Victoria Park and Princess avenue, was sold in lots by auction, and brought very good prices, exceeding the expectations of the London Trust, in whose hands the matter rested. The total amount realized from the sale of these lands has been nearly $52,000. This was the block of land which the

Dominion Government gave to London in exchange for that portion of the Carling farm now occupied by the Military School and Parade Ground. The price paid for the latter was $40,000, so that, as the matter now stands, the Corporation of London has cleared within a fraction of $12,000 cash by the transaction.



CHAPTER IX.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The first newspaper printed in English in Canada was the *Gazette*, at Quebec, in 1776, the press being brought from Philadelphia by a Mr. Brown. The Quebec *Herald* followed in 1788 and the Montreal *Gazette*, printed in French, was issued the same year by M. Mesplet, while *Le Temps*, in French and English, was its contemporary. Thomas Carey established the *Mercury* at Quebec in 1804. The *Canadien* was issued in 1806, and continued publication until the office was confiscated by the Government in 1810, two years after the *Canadien Courant* was founded at Montreal. In 1807 the *Royal Gazette and Newfoundland Advertiser* was issued, and the pioneer press circle of the Lower Provinces and of Newfoundland was placed on an enduring basis.

The pioneer journal of Upper Canada was The *Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle*, issued April 18, 1793, with Gideon Tiffany editor, and Governor Simcoe proprietor. The extent of the popularity of the *Oracle*, outside the official circle, may be learned from the fact that when Rochefoucault visited Kingston in 1795 there was not a single subscriber to, or reader of, it in that settlement. In 1807 an Irish Tory (Joseph Wilcox) established at Newark the *Upper Canada Guardian*. This Wilcox was Sheriff of the Home District, who, on account of some irregularity in office, was dismissed. Later he was a member of Parliament in opposition to the Government; fought against the Americans at Queenston in 1812, but later deserted to the enemy, taking with him his command, and served the young Union until killed at Fort Erie. The *York Gazette* was issued by Cameron & Bennett at York as early as 1801. The *Kingston Gazette*, issued by S. Miles and C. Kendall, Sept. 25, 1810, was the only Upper Canada paper from April, 1813, to 1816, when the Government *Gazette* was revived. In 1820 the *Recorder* was founded. In March, 1819, the *Kingston Chronicle* and also the *Upper Canada Herald* appeared, and in May the *Kingston Gazette and Religious Advocate*. In May, 1824, the *Colonial Advocate* appeared. The next papers issued were the *Christian Guardian* and the *Patriot* in 1829, then the *Chronicle and News*, next the *Hallowell Free Press* in 1830, the *Canadian Watchman*, August 13, 1830, and then the *London Sun* in 1831. The *British Whig* was the first daily journal published in Upper Canada, but its influence, like itself, was small, and its duration short.

The pioneer papers named contained very little local information. Many of the pioneers wanted news from the States, from which they were driven by laws which could not recognize the rights a native

enemy of his country possessed; men of the governing class wanted news from Ireland or from England. Canada was a waste, a haven, where both governor and governed found refuge from the political or financial storms which drove them across the lakes or the ocean. Local news was not sought for, and the pioneer publishers had just sufficient sense to satisfy their few readers. With the year 1831, however, came a change. The *Colonial Advocate* of 1824 suggested some new ideas, but the action of the government party of 1826, in having the press and type taken from the office and dumped into Lake Ontario, taught a general lesson which was learned by the people slowly, and five years later began to bear fruit. To counteract or support this lesson, to further the growing idea of responsible government, or check it in its youth, several papers were brought into existence, and Canadian politics became a department of newspaper work. How the department did increase from 1831 to 1837, when the Liberal newspapers were silenced! It was a continuous war of written words between the advocates of principles, which resulted in the temporary overthrow of the Reformers, and, five years later, in the total rout of the Compact-Tory Conservatives of the old school. Then the pioneers of Upper Canada realized for the first time the power of the press, and the people, comparatively unshackled, exclaimed.—

——Mightiest of the mighty means,
On which the arm of progress leans,
Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
Mightiest of mighty is the Press!

The first newspaper published in the London District was the London *Sun*, issued in 1831, from the primitive building which then stood just east of Abraham Carroll's hotel, on Dundas street. The credit of establishing this pioneer journal is given to Edward A. Talbot, a native of Tipperary County, Ireland, who came to Canada in 1818, when seventeen years old, as a member of the Talbot colony. A Mr. Keel had some undetermined connection with the *Sun*, but young Talbot was editor. The old hand-press was the wonder of the village as well as of the Thames country, and it is related that on day of issue, the office would be crowded with a sight-seeing crowd.

Mr. Bousted started a paper in 1833, and in the fall of that year, Robert Summers advertised Gilbert Showers' notes as fraudulent. The office was on the south side of King street, opposite the square; but the name of the paper and the dates of its beginning and end cannot be stated positively.

The *Gazette* is said to have been published in 1837, by G. H. Hackstaff. William Thompson, of Dorchester, states that his father was a subscriber at the time. W. H. Niles remembers the location of the office on the west side of Ridout, north of Dundas.

The *London Freeman's Journal* was founded in 1839, by Edward

A. Talbot, whose name is mentioned as introducing the first newspaper in the Erie Peninsula. In 1836 his brother John inaugurated the *St. Thomas Liberal*, which he carried on until the defeat of the Patriots at Galla's Hill, when he fled to the United States. It would be very natural to suppose that the office became the property of his younger brother Edward, and that the latter brought the material to London.

The *Western Globe*, by George Brown, was printed at Toronto in 1845, but dated at London, when it was distributed by W. H. Niles from the office at the north-east corner of Dundas and Ridout. Gordon Brown had charge in 1845–6, before Mr. Niles was appointed agent.

The *Canada Inquirer* was issued in August, 1838, and the first "Carrier's New Year's Address" was issued Jan. 1, 1841. The village printing of 1843 was contracted for by G. H. Hackstaff, at £14, his bond being £100. His office was then on the west side of Ridout, north of Dundas, but far back on the building lot.

London Enquirer, Vol. 5, No. 50, bears date July 19, 1844. It was then published by Geo. H. Hackstaff, whose office was at the corner of Richmond and North Streets, nearly opposite the English Church.

The *Times*, in 1844, was published by H. Lemon and D. W. Hart, the latter dying recently near Brantford, Ont. Dr. John Salter came to London in 1835, and engaged as clerk in Lyman, Farr & Co.'s drug store, then near the court-house. Subsequently he opened on Ridout street; was surgeon to the London garrison during the rebellion of 1837–8; was burned out in the fire of 1845; later was editor of the London *Times* under Mr. Cowley, but through all was known as the "Patriarch of Druggists" until his death, April 13, 1881. An entry in the records of the Council, bearing date 1847, states that Joseph Cowley was paid £5 13s. 9d. for county advertising in the London *Times*. In 1853 the *Times* office was in a frame building on the west side of Talbot street, on the corner of North, or Carling street, Mr. Hart being still editor, with Joseph Morey foreman.

The *Gospel Messenger* was published here in 1848 by John R. Lavell, but shared the fate of nearly all such periodical journals

The *Canadian Free Press* was founded by William Sutherland (now a resident of Ekfrid township), January 2, 1849. The prospectus was issued December 20, 1848, and from this document is the following extract:—"Its character, as its name implies, will be Liberal. It will advocate those principles and measures which aim at the safe progress of Legislation and Government towards their true end: '*The greatest possible good to the greatest possible number.*' This, it is assumed, can be gained only by maintaining the Provincial Constitution, which by bringing the increasing intelligence of the community to bear upon the administration by means of their representatives, constitutes Parliamentary or Responsible Government; by the independent and unfettered exercise of the elective franchise; by an enlightened system of popular education; by securing on all political and

economical questions liberty and equality, in opposition to all exclusive aims of parties, classes or religious denominations; and by setting free our commerce, enterprise and intelligence from all those obstructions by which their development has been hitherto so long and so greatly retarded."

The early issues were printed weekly, on sheets 26x40 inches. The price was fifteen shillings per annum, or twelve shillings and six pence, if paid in advance. Local news was entirely a secondary consideration, and should be of marked importance to receive any notice whatever. General political news, both Canadian and British, occupied much space. The history of the *Press* since 1852, is the history of its second proprietor from 1852 to the present time.

The editor of the *Free Press*, Josiah Blackburn, born at London, England, in 1823, came to Canada in 1850; was connected with the *Star*, of Paris, Ont., in 1851, and in 1852 purchased the *Free Press* office. Shortly after, he assisted in the establishment of the *Chronicle*, at Ingersoll; in 1855 inaugurated the *Daily Free Press*, which he conducted on his own party principles—then Reform. In 1858 he was defeated by Marcus Talbot in the contest for parliamentary honors. In 1862 he was called to conduct the *Mercury*, a Government organ, and ten years later was asked to aid in establishing the *Mail*, at Toronto. In 1884 he was a member of the committee sent to Washington to report on the system of public printing. When Geo. Brown opposed the Coalition Government, Mr. Blackburn cast off his Reform dress and assumed that of the Conservatives, the same which the *Free Press* of to-day wears.

The early years of the *Free Press* after it became the property of the Blackburns are well portrayed by Harry Gorman in his newspaper reminiscences. He says:—"My newspaper experience in London dates back to 1853, when I engaged with Josiah Blackburn, of the *Free Press*, as an apprentice. At that time the *Free Press* office was in a small, one-story brick building on Talbot street, immediately in rear of what was then the R. & D. Macfie's dry goods store, now Somerville's grocery, I believe. Its rival, the *Times*, occupied a frame building on the opposite side of the street, at the corner of Carling street, then called North street. It was edited by a Mr. Hart, and Joe Morey, well known to old-time London journalists, was foreman. When I entered the *Free Press* office the whole force consisted of Mr. Pierson, foreman; Jim Sisterson and Mel. Dawson (now Col. Dawson), journeymen; and Bill Quinton, Jack Sparling and myself, apprentices. Blackburn was editor, reporter, proof-reader, book-keeper, collector and canvassing agent, and knows what it is to run a country newspaper when money is scarce and roads bad. I assisted at the setting up of the first power press used in a London printing office. It was a Northrup stop-cylinder, with a capacity of probably 600 an hour, and a regular corn-crusher. Prior to its erection the *Free Press* weekly, for it had then only a weekly edition, was worked off on a Washington

hand press, an athletic colored man, Hayden Watters by name, manipulating the lever, Sparling and I responding to the call of 'color,' flying the sheets and folding. In '54 or '5 the first daily was issued in London from the *Free Press* office. I set type on it. I cannot recall the names of all who worked on it at that particular time, but I think the late Tom Neil was among the number, also Thomas Coffey, and very probably Sisterson and Dawson. E. P. Roden, now a civic officer in Toronto, was one of the early compositors on the daily *Free Press.*"

In October, 1851, a banquet closed the fair, and at this reunion a toast—*The Press, the Palladium of Liberty*—was given. A Mr. Thomson, of the *Free Press*, responded. He said that he regarded agriculture as the noblest occupation of man. It was indeed a divine injunction to "till the garden and to keep it." He referred to the extent of the Provinces—larger than Europe—to their agricultural capacities and great natural resources, and the place of Empire which Canada is destined to hold among the nations of the earth. He gave as a sentiment:—*Agriculture and an Independent Press, may they both prosper till Canada shall be celebrated for her national wealth and her free institutions.*

The editorial staff of the *Free Press* comprises managing director and editor-in-chief, Josiah Blackburn; assistant-editor, Malcolm S. Bremner; city editor, John S. Dewar; night editor, Fred. T. Yealland; agricultural editor, Wm. L. Brown; reporters, Chas. F. Winlow and George Millar. The business department comprises Henry Mathewson, secretary-treasurer; Gilbert E. Coombs, accountant; J. C. Markle, assistant book-keeper; A. C. Peel, day mail clerk; Chas. Norman, night mail-clerk; W. J. Blackburn, manager advertising department; H. B. Coombs, advertising department, and Thomas Orr, manager of mechanical department. In the news department, Alex. J. Bremner is day foreman, and James Lindsay and P. J. Quinn, night foremen. In the book and job departments the following named are the overseers:—T. H. Warren (foreman), Harry Ferns, J. W. Thorpe and Charles Doe. Charles Brown is foreman of press room; George Taylor and Walter Pinnell, engineers. The travellers' department comprises Samuel H. Muirhead, Robinson J. Orr and Geo. H. Mathewson, with Frank H. Whetter, collector. The lithographic department is presided over by John A. Muirhead, with W. H. Margetts, foreman of artists' department; Hugh E. Ashton, of transfer department; James Filby, of press department, and H. V. Mevius, of engraving department. T. W. Elliott is foreman of the wood engraving division; Geo. Webster, stock-keeper.

The Prototype.—In January, 1861, the Council passed resolutions of thanks to the editors of the *Press* and *Prototype*, and to reporters Siddons and Wilson, for excellent reports during the year. In 1863 the London *News* was included in this vote of thanks.

In February, 1870, the *Prototype* ceased to be a morning paper,

and was issued as an evening newspaper, under the name *Herald and Prototype.* Melville D. Dawson became interested in the paper at this time. Harry Gorman, speaking of this journal in 1861, says :— "London had then two morning papers—in name only—the *Free Press* and *Prototype.* Neither of them received the midnight telegraphic reports, and, as a consequence, were little better than evening papers published the following morning." The *Herald* office was burned September 10, 1878, and much valuable property destroyed, including the Synod journal of the English Church.

The *Semi-Weekly Herald* was a favorite newspaper in 1856–7, by Elliot & Cooper, but its duration was only for a few years. The office was then in the old Commercial block, better known as the Coote block.

The *Evangelical Witness* was the predecessor and contemporary of the *News* with Rev. J. H. Robinson, editor. This paper was the organ of the New Connexion Methodists, and continued in existence until the union. After the collapse of the *News,* Mr. Robinson continued the *Witness* at the old office on Dundas street west, about where the Parisian Laundry now is, but eventually found the work too heavy, and wanted to get rid of it. John Cameron, who had served his time in the *Free Press,* and afterwards worked for Gemmill, in Sarnia, came one day and asked him if he did not want some one to take charge. It occurred to him that Cameron was the man he wanted, and he was given charge. Mr. Robinson's health seemed to to get worse rather than better, and so one day he proposed to Cameron that he should buy the establishment, paying therefor by printing the *Evangelical Witness.* This arrangement was carried out, and Mr. Cameron shortly after proposed to start a daily paper—a paper Liberal in its tendencies, moral in its tone ; and from that time Mr. Robinson ceased to have any personal or practical interest in the place, although he occasionally wrote articles for it and always hoped for its welfare. When the *Evangelical Witness* was published on Dundas street east, where Dr. Flock now lives, Miss Robinson, John Cameron and Robert Fulford were the typesetters. The latter went to California, and while there went on the stage and married a woman who is now one of the most popular actresses of the day—Annie Pixley. On the Methodist union of 1874 being perfected there was no more need for the *Witness.* Rev. David Savage edited it for four years before it died. Rev. Mr. Robinson was sent to England about 1870 and was given the editorial control of the two Methodist magazines in old London and the charge of the two book concerns. As a matter of fact, he was really sent over to endeavor to stop the union, which then seemed imminent. The N. C. Methodists had some 8,000 members in Canada, and it was thought he might have some influence, but when he got over there he found he might as well try to stop the waters of Niagara. At one time he had $11,000 of his own money sunk in the *Witness* before he saw a prospect of a return, and it preyed on his mind. He feared he would die and leave the debt a burden to his family. But friends in England

came to the rescue, advanced some money, and then he turned the paper over to the Camerons.

The London Evening News.—This journal was issued from the office of the *Witness*. Harry Gorman says :—"I assisted at the birth of another London daily in the years before the *Advertiser* saw the light. It was the *Evening News*, and was the predecessor of the *Advertiser*. It was printed by Thos. Evans, who afterwards went to Buffalo, and edited by Mr. Moncrieff. The *News* was a Liberal paper, and did much towards securing the election of Elijah Leonard to the Senate for the Malahide Division. By the way, my lot was nearly always cast on the Liberal side in politics. The *Free Press* was an out-and-out Grit paper when I worked on it, and it was not till after I left it that it strayed from the paths of political rectitude. The *News* was soundly Liberal under Mr. Moncrieff's editorship, and later under that of John McLean. Mr. Moncrieff, I believe, afterwards lapsed into Toryism, and Mr. McLean became one of the apostles of high protection, and helped Sir John and Tilley to frame the National Policy tariff. Among those who were employed in the *News* office were John Cameron, founder of the *Advertiser*; M. G. Bremner, now of the *Free Press* editorial staff; Harry Clissold, proprietor of a printing establishment in Chicago; James Mitchell, now editor and proprietor of the Goderich *Star*; John Hooper and his father—the 'Old Guv.,' as he was affectionately called—John McLean, the veteran pressman, and myself. With the collapse of the *News* in 1863, the office and plant with which it was printed reverted to Rev. J. H. Robinson, who either owned it in his own right or held it as a trustee for the New Connexion Methodist Church in Canada. The *Evangelical Witness*, official organ of the church, was printed there, and it became necessary to make new arrangements for its publication. Proposals to that end were made by Robinson to Harry Clissold and to me, but both of us had made up our minds to go to Chicago, and the inducements offered were not sufficient to change our intentions. Mr. Cameron applied for the position, and his offer was accepted by Mr. Robinson."

The *Advertiser* was established in 1863, and on October 27, of that year, the first number sold was purchased by J. W. Jones. Thos. Coffey, now proprietor of the *Record*, was one of the first workers on this journal. He relates the story of its beginnings as follows:—"There was a paper called the *Daily News*, published shortly before that time by Thomas Evans. In the same office was also printed the *Evangelical Witness*. Both this paper and the office had been for some years the property of the New Connexion Methodist Conference. The *Daily News*, after a precarious existence of a few years, succumbed to hard times, and a large and well-equipped establishment was left without any other means of keeping it in operation but the publication of the weekly religious paper referred to. In the office at that time were employed John and William Cameron, Harry Gorman, now of

the *Sarnia Observer*, myself and a few others. You must remember that the American war had broken out, and was well under way then, and a great desire seemed to take possession of the public mind to obtain possession of every item of news pertaining to that bloody conflict. John Cameron saw his opportunity, leased the establishment from the Rev. J. H. Robinson, and conceived the idea of establishing a live evening paper. So small was this paper, that the proprietors of a rival establishment termed it a 'bantling;' but the 'bantling,' as it was called, at once succeeded in establishing itself in public favor. So successful, indeed, was this attempt, that the managers of a morning paper, then in existence, rushed out another evening sheet to try and counteract the influence which the new-comer seemed so suddenly to become possessed of. Public sentiment, however, was unanimously on the side of the *Advertiser*, and in a very short space of time the *Evening Telegraph*, as it was called, was forced to cease publication. Then, when the *Advertiser* came out, Mr. Cameron introduced a novelty into London in the shape of newsboys. There were none here before that time. Day after day, and week after week, the little evening paper became more and more engrafted in public favor. John Cameron, young, enterprising, full of integrity and good purpose, a model young man in every sense of the word, made it his constant study to produce a paper that would in every way merit the most encouraging patronage. The *Advertiser* at that time was printed on a Hoe drum-cylinder press, and the power was supplied by a stalwart African. At the start, John Cameron associated with him his brother William, who became business manager, assisted by his father, while John devoted his time to the management of the editorial department. About this time, too, the able assistance of Mr. Harry Gorman was secured for the same branch. In March, 1864, he took a position at the case with C. D. Barr. When C. F. Colwell came in 1866, John Cameron was sole proprietor; his father paymaster; his brother William filled minor positions; John Hooper was foreman of news room; Joseph Morey of job room, while Archie Bremner, Harry Gorman, Wm. Egleton and himself were at the case. John Cameron, it is well-known, is the prosperous manager of the Toronto *Globe*; Mr. Cameron, sen., and his son William are both dead; Harry Gorman is the successful proprietor of the *Sarnia Observer*; John Hooper is still working in the city; Bill Egleton works at Toledo, O; Archie Bremner, considered the best paragraph writer in Canada, is assistant editor, while Charles D. Barr, who has been so successful in building up the *Lindsay Post* since he held a position at the case in this office in 1863–4, is now editor-in-chief." Harry Gorman, in his reminiscences, says:—"The *Advertiser's* progress was always a matter of pride to me. I was so thoroughly identified with its interests while on its staff, that its triumphs and successes elated me as much as if they were my own. The old feeling still lingers in my heart, and I am pleased at being asked to contribute to its silver anniversary."

In the Victoria disaster of 1881, there were among the passengers Chas. A. Matthews, night editor, wife and two children; Miss Bailey, a sister of one of the pressmen; Wm. Wonnacott, brother of Chas. Wonnacott, rounds collector; a sister of Frank Lawson, reporter; Wm. Thompson, reporter; and a young brother of Eddie Harrison, apprentice; Mrs. Matthews and one child; Miss Bailey, Miss Lawson, Charley Gorman, one of the carriers; Wonnacott and the lad Harrison were among the victims. Mr. Matthews succeeded in saving one child. William Thompson also escaped and wrote the first report of the disaster.

The Editorial Staff is as follows:—Editor-in-Chief—Chas. D. Barr. Managing Editor—Arch. Bremner. City Editor and Conductor Weekly Agricultural Department, 1880—Wm. Thompson. Telegraph and News Editor—E. Clissold. City Reporting Staff—E. A. Hutchinson and A. P. Fawcett. Conductor Educational Department—John Dearness, I. P. S. Conductor Legal Department—W. H. Bartram, barrister.

The Business Department comprises:—Lud. K. Cameron, President and Manager. Robert D. Millar, secretary-treasurer. Wm. Magee, accountant. Frank Adams, cashier. J. M. Symonds, collector. George Elliott, collector. T. A. Workmen and H. C. Allison, advertising agents. M. W. Cummiford, traveling agent. Weekly Subscription Department—H. C. Symonds, manager. Stereotype room—Thos. Bland, superintendent; Henry Bartley, William Corbin. Press room—Jas. T. Archer, superintendent; William Bayley, E. Johnston. Engineer—William Neil.

John Cameron, born in Markham Township, Ont., Jan. 22, 1843, learned the printing trade at London in the *Free Press* office, and on Oct. 27, 1863, he, with his brother William, issued the *Evening Advertiser*. This venture was attended with such success that within a few years it took a very leading place among the newspapers of the Dominion. In December, 1882, David Mills became editor, with William Cameron, manager. At that time John Cameron assumed the editorial and business management of the *Globe*, converting this old paper into a modern news journal and leading exponent of Liberal ideas in Canada. Mr. Cameron's father was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and his mother a native of Ireland.

William Cameron, born in London in 1844, died in January, 1884. He, with his brother, John Cameron, of Toronto, established the *Advertiser* twenty years before death removed him from the management of that journal.

The *Huron Recorder* was first issued in October, 1874, as a journal devoted to the interests of the English Church Diocese. Rev. H. F. Darnell was editor, and Rev. J. Hurst secretary-treasurer. This journal changed its title to the *Western Churchman*, June 6, 1877. In August, 1875, Geo. F. Jewell was assistant editor. In 1877 Rev. J. W. P. Smith was secretary; Rev. W. F. Campbell treasurer, and G. F. Jewell, advertising agent. On August 29, 1877, it ceased publication.

The *Catholic Record* was issued at 388 Richmond street, October 4, 1878. The salutatory of the publisher, Walter Locke, appears on page one, followed by a letter from Bishop Walsh, approving of this journalistic venture. A few months later the office was purchased by Thomas Coffey, who very soon established the *Record* on a firm basis, and who has conducted this journal with marked ability down to the present time. Rev. Fathers Northgraves (author of the "Mistakes of Modern Infidels"), of Ingersoll, and Flannery, of St. Thomas, are the chief editors. The present office was erected by the owner in 1882, adjoining Weston's store on Richmond street and Dufferin Avenue. The latter building he purchased at that time. The *Record* is an eminently respectable denominational weekly paper, partaking of the quality of a magazine. The historical and other subjects are clearly treated, while the editorials form an excellent exposition of what religious liberty means, and of what the welfare of Canada calls for. The tenth anniversary of the *Record* drew forth from the secular press of Western Canada many high testimonials.

The *Standard*, a weekly and evening journal, suspended publication after a four months' existence, March 25, 1878, the *Free Press* filling the subscription roll.

The *Echo* is an advertising paper issued regularly.

The *Farmer's Advocate*, an agricultural periodical, is published at London.

The *Speaker*, an afternoon newspaper, was established in 1888, and issued from the Speaker Steam Printing House, 344 Richmond street. On November 12th Mr. Butcher, manager of this journal, obtained possession of the *Times* office material, and on the evening of that day made an effort to assume the name of the *Times* and cast aside that of the *Speaker*, but one or more of his associate owners objected, and so the old name was retained. It is now defunct.

The London *Evening Times* was issued from the office, 201 Dundas street, Aug. 28, 1888, by Paul & Harris. The proprietors in their salutatory omit much conventional phraseology, and content themselves with assuring the public that "the interests of the city of London and Western Ontario it will always be our object to further in ever manner possible, knowing as we do that they are closely and inseparately linked with our own. All public questions will be discussed fearlessly on their merits, irrespective of from what party or person they may emanate. The news of the day, both local and from a distance, will be presented, in crisp, readable form, and our readers can depend upon being kept fully posted on all that transpires up to the minute of publication." During its existence this journal more than observed the promises made, but the fact that there was no room for a fourth daily paper at London soon became manifest, and on Nov. 10, 1888, the last issue of the *Times* appeared. On Nov. 12, Manager Butcher, of the *Speaker*, purchased the heading and subscription list of the defunct *Times*, and no doubt believing that the name was more

popular with the reading public than that under which the Company was formed, he undertook to place the heading *The Times* over the matter prepared for the *Speaker*—an act which caused a small-sized rebellion in the office. Director Gahan ordered the pressman to stop, while Manager Butcher insisted that the *Times* should be published, the upshot being that Butcher was "fired" out of the building by Gahan, who dismissed the employés for the night, turned off the gas and locked the office door.

Printers' Union.—London Typographical Union, No. 133, was chartered by the National Typographical Union, United States, November 22, 1869, which has since changed its name to International Typographical Union, of which London Union is still a member. The charter members were Thomas Coffey, James Mitchell, William Evans, Henry Durnan, Thomas Ferguson, Robert O'Connor, H. C. Symonds. The presidents of the Union from that period to the present day are named as follows:—Thomas Coffey, John S. Dewar, William Hooper, Benj. S. Oates, Thomas Bland, Thomas Orr, E. H. Yealland, J. B. Jennings, C. H. Chatterton, Charles Sterling, G. Coghlan, A. J. Bremner, H. A. Thompson, J. W. Thorpe, Andrew Denholm, H. D. Lee, James Drennan, W. A. Clarke, Charles Doe, Ed. W. Fleming and Charles Melbourne. The present secretary is Frank Plant.

Newspapers Outside of London.—The *Advocate* was published by Geo. Brown in 1856–7, but ceased in the spring of 1857, when its projectors moved away. Mr. Dell states that the first paper started at Strathroy was by twin brothers named Johnston. The journal was continued weekly for six months when the boys moved to Michigan, where they studied medicine, and died at Bad Axe. Geo. E. Brown had an interest in this journal.

The *Strathroy Times and West Middlesex Advertiser* was issued in June, 1859, but ceased publication within a few months. In October, 1869, another journal, bearing the same name, was issued by Editor Magin. The *Home Guard* succeeded the *Times*, and continued publication until 1865, when C. H. Mackintosh purchased the office.

The *Dispatch.*—Charles H. Mackintosh, son of William Mackintosh, of Wicklow County, Ireland, was born at London, Ont., in 1843, when his father was county engineer of Middlesex. Young Mackintosh was the contributor to the *Free Press* of "Hurry Graphs;" later became city editor; in 1864 was editor of the *Times*, of Hamilton, and in 1865 purchased the *Home Guard* office and began the publication of the *Dispatch*, continuing until 1874. In 1873 he became managing editor of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, and in 1874 of the Ottawa *Citizen*. In 1870 he founded the Parkhill *Gazette*, moved to Ottawa, and in 1882 was chosen to represent that city with Mr. Tassé. In April, 1868, he married Gertrude, daughter of T. Cook, of Strathroy.

In October, 1874, A. Dingman resigned the principalship of the Petrolea public schools, came to Strathroy and purchased the *Dispatch*

from C. H. Mackintosh. Up to the close of 1873 A. Dingman had been for many years a leading and successful teacher in the public schools of the town of Sarnia. Under his control the paper advanced, being enlarged in 1877 to the quarto page form, in which it is now issued. In 1876 J. H. McIntosh resigned his position on this paper to take control of the Watford *Advocate*, but returning to Strathroy, resumed the position of assistant editor, and is now on the staff. In 1882 Mr. Dingman was appointed to the important position of Inspector of Indian Agencies and Revenues under the Dominion Government, which office he yet holds. His family residence is now Stratford, whither he moved his family in the fall of 1887. On his acceptance of the office mentioned, Mr. A. Dingman was succeeded in the proprietorship of the *Dispatch* in 1882 by his son, W. S. Dingman, who controlled the paper, taking his brother, L. H. Dingman, into partnership in 1886, until 1887 (with the exception of one year, 1884-5, which W. S. D's part at Port Arthur as editor and manager of the Port Arthur *Daily Sentinel)*, when it was sold to Richardson Bros. (George and Robt. F. Richardson, the latter of whom had long been connected with the office as foreman). W. S. and D. H. Dingman are now in Stratford publishing the *Herald*. W. S. preceded his brother there, going in December, 1886, and having the honor of issuing the first number of the *Daily Herald*, the pioneer's daily of Stratford, on March 17, 1887. They publish both daily and weekly editions, and the *Herald* deservedly enjoys the lead in Stratford.

Among the old newspaper men of Strathroy mention is made of the following named:—W. F. Luxton, now of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, former owner of the *Age;* John S. Saul, former owner of the *Age*, now publisher of the *Daily News*, Ashland, Wis.; Hugh McColl, former owner of the *Age*, now Strathroy Postmaster; A. Dingman, former owner of the *Dispatch*, now Inspector of Inland Agencies; W. S. and L. H. Dingman, his sons, now publishers of the Stratford *Daily Herald;* E. Edwards and W. D. Wiley, who worked in the *Dispatch* office, issued the Wingham *Times* Nov. 24, 1881, but the paper has since passed out of their possession, and Edwards is now on a newspaper in Winnipeg. Wiley is still a resident of Huron County. J. H. Ward, who in years long past resided in Middlesex, is now connected with the *Deseret News*, Salt Lake City. He is the author of several works, such as "The Hand of Providence," "Gospel Philosophy," and "Ballads of Life."

Hugh McColl, editor of the *Age*, writing in August, 1871, states, that three years have passed since he assumed control of the paper. In that time the paper was twice enlarged, and the circulation doubled.

The *Review* was published at Ailsa Craig, in 1867–8.

The Wardsville *Post* was established in 1882 by William Kay, who continued to publish it for about a year, when it suspended.

The *Ontario Teacher* was conducted by Mr. McColl and Geo. W. Ross, at Strathroy; and the latter was at one time owner of the *Age*.

The *Glencoe Mail* was issued in December, 1871, by Neil McAlpine, who sold this pioneer journal to Samuel and Lorenzo Frederick, who continued the publication of the *Mail* until its sale to C. B. Slater in April, 1873. He changed the title to *The Transcript*, and sold the office to Wm. Sutherland, the founder of the *London Free Press*. In 1881 Mr. Sutherland sold *The Transcript* to his son, A. E. Sutherland, who in July, 1885, took his brother Robert into partnership. *The Transcript* was not issued the last week in 1884, owing to the fact that the office was undergoing repairs and a new press being placed in position. The editor assured his readers that this was the first holiday in thirteen years.

In the history of Wardsville, reference is made to the newspapers which at one time were published there.

In 1868 E. Pinton succeeded in establishing the *Lucan Enterprise* at Lucan, in a building which stood where Hodgins' livery stable now is; but the name of the journal has escaped even the memory of William Porte. This paper continued for about eighteen months. In May, 1879, F. R. Spalt established a journal here, and on September 11, that year, an entry for postage on the *Enterprise* appears on the postmaster's records. In June, 1879, Mr. Spalt, of the *Enterprise*, was charged by some persons at Genoa with holding his printing press illegally. The case was presented at Ailsa Craig, but Spalt was acquitted and allowed to take the press to Lucan. The present journal of that name was established by W. B. Abbott, now a physician of Pinconning, Mich. On February 7, 1883, J. W. Orme, the present proprietor, issued No. 1 of the new series. In his salutatory he calls the journal the *North Middlesex Advertiser*, although the heading is *Lucan Enterprise*. J. B. Abbott was manager at this time. On April 30 the first issue of the weekly *Enterprise* is recorded, when Mr. Abbott ceased connection with the office.

The Parkhill *Gazette* dates back to 1870. Late in the fall of that year, C. H. Mackintosh, of Strathroy, established an office with the intention of issuing a weekly journal. This intention was carried out, but the office was leased to Wallace Graham for one year from the 1st of November. Graham conducted the paper and office with considerable ability, and the business prospered well under his management. As the year drew to a close, Mackintosh made overtures to him to buy it, but the price demanded was not satisfactory to Graham, who at once made arrangements to purchase the plant of an old office in another part of the country, and removed to Parkhill, leaving Mackintosh to do as he pleased with his own material. Graham continued to publish the *Gazette*, which for some time was printed in Stratford, but Mackintosh claiming that he (Graham) had no right to publish the *Gazette* under that name, or retain the subscription list, and commenced legal proceedings. Of course the original projector of the enterprise had no rights in the case, and the *Gazette* continued to be published by Mr. Graham down to 1887, when he sold his interests to

the present editor, Mr. Green. In this office was the old press used by Wm. L. Mackenzie during the troublous times of 1837-38, and which was thrown by an excited populace into Toronto harbor. It had been in several offices since, but at last found a lodgment at Parkhill, where it was used down to 1887, when it was destroyed by fire. This was a calamity in every way. The files of the *Gazette* as well as the venerable old press were given up to the flames.

The Parkhill *Review* was established December 10, 1885, by John Darrach. In his salutatory he says:—"It shall be our highest aim to promote the growth of Canadian patriotism, and to aid in the development of those true British institutions which our fathers planted here." Geo. M. Winn, who set the first type on the *Review*, and continued in the office until the fall of 1887, is now editor of the Alymer *Sun*.

In 1886 the prize of $30, offered by the Montreal *Star* for the best poem, was won by Mrs. John H. Fairlie, of Parkhill; her "Little Sweethearts" taking the prize from twenty competitors.



CHAPTER X.

ESTABLISHMENT AND GROWTH OF SCHOOLS.

The first English school in Upper Canada—in fact, the first in the Province outside the old French school at Sandwich and the schools established at Bay Quinte by D'Urfe—was that presided over in May, 1786, by John Stewart, while studying for the ministry of the English Church, at Cataraqui. About this time Jonathan Clark, a Scotchman, opened a school in the district, where also an Irishman named Donavan drew around him a large class of adult pupils. This Donavan spelled his name D'Anovan, and was known in the settlement as "The Count." At Niagara the garrison school was in full operation, and Dick Cockrell also taught there. About this time (1791-2) Daniel A. Askins presided over a class at Napanee, while later at Kingston Messrs. Blaney, Irish, Michael and Myers competed with Donavan and Clark for teachers' honors. As settlements spread westward the school in some form appeared.

On July 12, 1819, the School Acts of former years were amended and extended. At this time it was enacted that the Public School of the London District should be opened, and kept at Vittoria, in the Township of Charlotteville. John Rolph, J. B. Askin, Jas. Mitchell and Geo. C. Salmon formed the Board of Education for London District in 1831, and A. McIntosh and Wm. Hands for the Western. The School Trustees for London District were Mahlon Burwell, John Bostwick, Joseph Ryerson, James Mitchell, John Rolph and John Harris, with E. Chadwick, district school-master. The Trustees for the Western District were James Baby, A. McIntosh, Alex. Duff, James Gordon and Charles Elliott, with Rev. William Johnson, district school-master. In this year John Talbot presided over St. George's School, Lot 14, Con. 6, London Township, and in 1832 opened a school on Ridout Street.

John Askin, Esq. :— Vienna, in Bayham, Oct. 7, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—As I have again commenced the arduous task of school-keeping, I beg the favor of you to let me know to whom I should send my reports, as I intend on the first of December next ensuing to report a six months' school. Wherefore, you will confer a favour by advising me on the proper way to proceed, as I have been informed that you have settled (or now reside) in the village of London. Please to answer this by the bearer, Capt. Foster, and you will oblige.

Your obedient servant, JOHN BIGGAR.

Stephen Van Every was appointed jailer in 1827, pending the acceptance of that position by Samuel H. Parke. He was permitted to open a school in the old building, and there the present James Williams, of London, attended.

The common school system dates back to 1841, when a bill, introduced by S. B. Harrison, was passed and approved. In 1843 the Francis Hincks amendments were adopted, and in 1846 the W. H. Draper amendments. In 1849 J. H Cameron's bill, providing for the establishment of schools in cities and towns, became law, and from that period up to 1871, when the general school law was approved, it seems to have been the object of the Legislature to cure every little defect in the system.

A petition to Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor-General of British North America, made February 11, 1842, represented that, owing to the peculiar situation of several townships in the London district, " it is inconvenient to make school district divisions in townships exclusively by their own limits," and asked for legislation providing for the division of the whole district into school divisions without regard to township lines.

In September, 1842, J. B. Strathy, District Clerk, made a return of the number of schools in actual operation in the London District since Jan. 1, 1842. In Ekfrid there were 7 schools open and 5 vacant; in Mosa, then not divided into districts, there were 4 schools in operation; in London, then unsubdivided, there were 16 schools open; in Aldborough, 4 open and 2 vacant; in Adelaide, 2 open and 7 vacant; in Lobo, 6 in operation, but the township was not districted; in Caradoc, 2 open and 6 vacant; in Delaware, 2 open and 6 vacant. It appears commissioners were appointed and met once, but owing to the Council not having divided the township into school districts, the officers did not organize. In Westminster there were 3 schools open and 15 legally vacant, as the teachers never came before the Commissioners to be examined. There were no returns received from Malahide, Bayham, Yarmouth, Dorchester, Dunwich and Southwold.

The legal teachers in Adelaide in 1842–3 were :—J. Kinney, Anne Abernethy, Robert Campbell, Duncan McCallum and Malcolm Campbell. In Ekfrid, Samuel P. Stiles, Donald McIntyre, Kenneth Thomson and Hector McFarlane. In London, Henry W. Milne, James Rutledge, James Howard, Henry Kirby, W. J. O'Mulvenny, William Evans, Arthur D. Garden, Thomas Boyd, Wm. Webb, Robert Wilson, Wm. Taylor, Henry Rigney, George Monaghan, Humphrey Taylor, Thomas Stanley and Jane Summers In Mosa, Wm. Holliday, Robert Shearer, Finley Munroe and D. Sinclair. In Caradoc, L C. Kearney and Wm. Moore. In Aldborough, Arch. Currie, Donald Currie, Robert Mowbray and Daniel McVicker. In Westminster, Lewis M. Covert, Adam Murray, James Aiken, Wm. Crinklaw and Edward Potts. In Lobo, John Campbell, Donald McCrae, Wm. Munro, John Jefferson and Harriet Eastwood. Of the two schools in Delaware, M. S. Ayres presided over one of 35 pupils for 193 days, his pay being £9 8s. 2d., or about $47, out of the school fund, together with subscriptions. Among the teachers, of what is now Middlesex, in 1842-3, who did not receive moneys from the school fund that year, were John Ross and

Nelson Eastwood, of Lobo; Arthur L. Triller and Wm. Livingstone, of Caradoc; William McClary, Hiram Schenick, A. Dunbar, Sabina Manning, Leonard Bisbee and Joseph Hodgson, of Westminster; Launcelot Waller, Joseph R. Smith, Stephen J. Lancaster, Augusta Brewster, C. N. Donbe and Mr. Willis, of Dorchester, and John Downer, of Adelaide. John Wilson, afterward Justice Wilson, was General Superintendent of the District Schools in 1844, but he resigning in May, 1845, and William Elliot, present County Judge, was appointed by the Council, and held the position until its abolition under the school law of 1850.

The first appointments of school superintendents appear to have been made Feb. 15, 1844. They are named as follows:—John Beckton, Mosa; Daniel McFarlane, Esq., Ekfrid; Rev. D. E. Blake, Adelaide; Crowell Wilson, London; James Campbell, Aldborough; Alex. Strathy, Westminster; Ben. Springer, Delaware; Daniel Harvey, Yarmouth; Duncan McKellar, Caradoc; Wm. Veitch, Bayham; David Abel, Malahide; Wm. Benson, Dunwich; Thomas Hussey, Southwold; W. H. Niles, Dorchester, and Alex. Sinclair, Lobo.

In 1847 there were seven public schools in Adelaide, the teachers of which received £190; five in Caradoc, £210; five in Delaware, £156; sixteen in Dorchester, £348; seven in Ekfrid, £202; eleven in Lobo, £472; five in London town, £450; twenty-five in London Township, £760; four in Metcalfe, £120; six in Mosa, £264; seventeen in Westminster, £656; eight in Williams, £130.

In 1847 the office of Township School Superintendent was abolished, but revived in 1851, and continued until 1871.

In 1850 Edmund Sheppard was appointed Local School Superintendent for North and South Dorchester on recommendation of Judge Elliot, who was then District Superintendent. In 1850 the Board of Public Instruction for Middlesex and Elgin was organized, with Messrs. French, Bishop Cronyn and John Wilson, of London; Silcox, of Southwold, and Edmund Sheppard members.

Under the law reviving the office of Township Superintendent, Revs. J. Skinner, J. Gunn, W. A. Clarke, W. Sutherland, R. Flood, C. C. Brough, J. Gordon and G. Grant, with Messrs. James Armstrong, Geo. W. Ross, William Taylor, Adam Murray, and few others, named in the list of 1855–6 were appointed.

In 1852 the school population was 9,482; the number of schools 133; average attendance, 3,314; number of teachers, 137; average salary of male teachers, $235; of female, $116; and total amount expended, $20,235. In 1862 there were 16,280 pupils, entailing a total expenditure of $49,497; and, in 1872, 19,454 pupils, the expenditure being $99,205.

The school superintendents in 1855 were Joseph Spettigue, Rev. W. K. Sutherland, A. Campbell, Rev. James Skinner, Adam Murray, Revs. C. C. Brough and John Gunn, with R. P. Toothe, John Johnson and Charles Hardie.

During the January Session of 1856 the following superintendents of schools were appointed:—A. Campbell, Rev. Skinner, Rev. C. C. Brough, Adam Murray, Rev. Sutherland, Rev. Wm. Ames, George Richardson, Charles Hardie, Rev. Richard Saul and Donald Cameron. In 1857 John Cameron, Revs. Flood and Deese, John Carey and William McClutchey, with the ministers above named, and Messrs. Hardie and Murray were superintendents.

From the list given in 1858, it appears that Rev. Edward Sullivan presided over Lobo and London; Rev. A. S. Falls, Strathroy; Rev. McEwen, Westminster; Robert Stevenson, of Williams East, and John A. Scoone, Williams West. The names of Reverends Deese, Flood, J. Skinner, Gunn and Inglis, with Messrs. A. Campbell, D. P. Aylesworth, R. Campbell and Charles Hardie are also given. In 1859–60 the only change made in school superintendents was the appointment of Alexander Levie over the schools of Williams. Among the school superintendents of 1861 were Edward Handy, of Caradoc; Rev. N. McKinnon, of Mosa, in opposition to Rev. Gunn, James Burns, of Westminster, and Rev. A. S. Falls of Metcalfe. Otherwise the list of 1859–60 was unchanged.

The list of 1862 gives the following names:—Wm. Deese, Edward Handy, Rev. R. Flood, James Venning, R. Campbell, sr, Rev. J. Skinner, E. Sullivan, A. S. Falls, John Gunn, Charles Hardie, J. A. Scoone, Rev. R. Stephenson, James Armstrong, Dr. Cowan. In 1863 Dr. Francis was appointed school superintendent of Delaware; John Atkinson, of Biddulph; Wm. Fletcher, of McGillivray; Thomas Ure, of Lobo, and John P. Du Moulin, of London. Otherwise the list of 1862 was the same.

The superintendents of 1864 were:—John A. Scoone, Rev. E. Saunders, Ed. Handy, Dr. Francis, Rev. Debarre, Rev. W. R. Sutherland, Rev. J. Skinner, J. P. DuMoulin, Rev. A. Stewart, Rev. J. Gunn, Rev. W. Fletcher, C. Hardie, James Armstrong, R. Stephenson and A. Levie.

The school superintendents in 1865 appointed were:—Reverends A. S. Falls, E. Saunders, G. Grant, of Delaware; L. Debarres, W. R. Sutherland, James Skinner, Wm. Taylor, A. Stewart, Wm. Fletcher, John Gunn, Charles Hardie, James Armstrong, James Campbell, and Robert Stephens.

The local school superintendents appointed in January, 1866, are named as follows:—Rev. John Gunn, Mosa; Rev. W. R. Sutherland, Ekfrid; James Campbell, East Williams; Rev. Geo. Grant, Delaware; R. P. Toothe, and Rev. A. S. Falls, Adelaide; Rev. Wm. Fletcher, McGillivray; Edward Handy, Caradoc; Charles Hardie, Nissouri; Wm. Taylor, London; Dr. McCaw, West Williams; James Armstrong, Westminster; Rev. T. E. Sanders, Biddulph; Rev. E. Walker, Lobo; Hanson Thompson, Metcalfe; Rev. James Gordon, North Dorchester; and in 1867, Rev. A. S. Falls, Rev. E. Sanders, Edward Handy, Rev. Geo. Grant, T. D. Keffer, Rev. W. R. Sutherland, J. T. A. S. Fayett,

Wm. Taylor, Harrison Thompson, Rev. A. Stewart, Rev. W. Fletcher, Charles Hardie, Rev. J. McLeod, Dr. McCaw and J. Armstrong.

The changes in school superintendents in 1868 were:—Rev. James Gordon of Dorchester; James Young, of London; Rev. W. Fletcher, of McGillivray and Lobo; Dr. M. Foster, of Nissouri; Geo. W. Ross, of East Williams; and A. M. Ross, of Westminster.

The school superintendents for 1869, in the order of township, are named as follows:—Rev. James Donaldson; Rev. E. Sanders; E. Handy, Rev. Geo. Grant, Rev. James Gordon, Rev. W. R. Sutherland; G. W. Ross, Joseph Young, Harrison Thompson, Rev. A. Stewart, Dr. McKinnon, Dr. Foster, G. W. Ross, Charles Munroe, and Rev. Geo. Simpson.

The only changes from 1869 in the list of school superintendents for 1870 are Duncan Leitch, of Metcalfe; Dr. McAlpin, of McGillivray, and Rev. R. Hall, of Nissouri W. The superintendents of 1869 in the other townships were re-appointed. The only changes from 1870 in the list of school superintendents for 1871 are as follows:—J. R. Armitage, appointed for Biddulph; Rev. Mr. Davis, for McGillivray; and Rev. J. Pritchard, for Williams West.

The Eastern School Circuit, established under the act of February 15, 1871, by the Council in June that year, embraced Biddulph, Nissouri, Dorchester N., Westminster, London and Delaware. The Western Circuit then established comprised Lobo, Caradoc, Ekfrid, Mosa, Metcalfe, McGillivray, Adelaide, East and West Williams, with Wardsville and Strathroy villages. S. P. Groat was elected inspector for the Eastern and J. C. Glashan for the Western Circuit, each claiming 77 schools. S. P. Groat, School Inspector of Division No. 2, resigned Dec. 1, 1874, and John Dearness was appointed temporarily, and the same day was appointed regularly.

In the East Middlesex District, of which John Dearness reported in June, 1874, the enrollment was 9,425, 54 male and 40 female teachers. Westminster paid the highest salary, $520, the other townships paying $500; but the highest average salary, $448, was paid by Biddulph. He speaks of $59,485.57, representing the expenditure for school purposes in his district in 1877, as being $336.96 less than the amount expended in 1876, and further states that the only teachers presiding over the same schools, in 1878 as in 1875, were Alex. McMillan and Kate Sproat, of Biddulph; J. A. Lyman and Flora McCall, of Westminster, and W. D. Eckert and A. Stock, of London East. In his report for 1879 he points out the total expenditures as $59,494.28; the total enrollment. 9,548.

Inspector J. S. Carson, of the West Middlesex School District, reporting in 1878, speaks harshly of the poor qualifications of Middlesex teachers of 1877. The 97 schools, employing 110 teachers, claimed five teachers holding first class old county board certificates, 38 provincial and 67 the lowest legal grade. Lobo paid the highest salaries, $400 annually to female and $575 to male teachers. There were

43 brick school buildings and 54 frame ones. The denominational character of the teachers shows 47 Presbyterians, 33 Methodists, 12 English Church, 10 Baptists, five Catholics and three Disciples. In his report of June, 1879, he places the expenditure in 1878 at $62,774.41, including charges to capital account, or $48,450.08, being $5.38 per registered pupil. There were 56 provincial teachers, 47 third class, and seven old county board teachers employed, the average salary being $291 for female teachers.

Mr. Carson, reporting for the year ending December 31, 1879, states, that the nine townships and five incorporated villages in his division had 43 brick and 55 frame buildings; 72 male and 40 female teachers presiding over 8,232 pupils. The total sum paid teachers was $41,253.39, and, for other items, $6,916.84. He complained bitterly of the extent and obscenity of inscriptions and caricatures on the walls of school buildings. Inspector Dearness, of East Middlesex, reported an enrollment of 9,260 pupils, and a total expenditure of $53,643.71. At the close of 1874 there were two of the old log school buildings in London Township and three in Biddulph. No. 10 was replaced by a frame house, and old 15, in London, was unused in 1879. In Biddulph the Langford log school-house was broken up, the Atkinson log school-house was boarded on the outside, while the Donnelly school, then the largest log house in the county, was burned. The school law of 1871 is responsible for such improvement.

Inspector Carson reported in 1881 an enrollment of 8,248 pupils in his district, at a cost per capita of $6.20 for the year 1880, the total outlay being $51,155.50. Of the 99 school buildings, not one was erected that year. There were 112 teachers, 70 males and 42 females, presiding over 3,760 pupils, or 46 per cent. of the enrollment.

John Dearness, of Division No. 2, reported a total expenditure of $51,790.81, of which teachers received $42,084.43. The number of pupils enrolled was 9,228, showing a male majority of 834.

The report of Inspector Carson for 1881 gives $51,148.48 as the amount expended for school purposes in the Western Division and the number of schools 97. Of 7,923 pupils enrolled, only 3,619 attended school over 100 days. There were 113 teachers employed, at an average salary for males of $429 and for females of $300.

The report on the Eastern Division by Inspector Dearness shows an expenditure of $50,727.39. There were 63 male teachers and 27 female teachers employed, where in 1874 there were 47 male and 42 female teachers. The enrollment of 9,177 shows a male majority of 749.

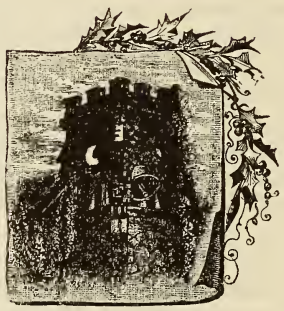
Inspector Carson, in his report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882, shows $53,302.94 expended in the Western School Division, or $6.70 per capita. He fails not to notice that Middlesex expended more on schools in 1882 than any other county in Ontario, $114,622.82, of which the sum of $85,378.71 was expended on teachers' salaries, being $5,432.69 over the highest sum paid by any other county. In his

division 7,701 pupils were enrolled, of whom 3,603 attended, or 47 per centum. There were 51 frame and 45 brick school buildings. Inspector Dearness shows a total expenditure of $62,184.80 in the Eastern Division on an enrollment of 9,026. There were 57 male teachers employed at an average salary of $384 and 54 female teachers at $240, while the average attendance was about 47.9.

In 1883, $54,591.04 were expended on the schools of the Western Division, of which $43,615.83 represented teachers' salaries. The number of pupils enrolled was 7,340, or 3,837 boys and 3,503 girls. Seventy male and 40 female teachers were employed. In this year a new house was erected in McGillivray. In the Eastern Division the enumeration was 8,715, 4,703 boys and 4,012 girls, and the cost of education was $6.08 per capita. The total expenditure was $55,684 31. Inspector Carson's report on the Western Division schools for 1884 gives $55,065.72 as total expenditure, or $7.71 per capita, based on an enumeration of 7,145, 3,767 boys and 3,378 girls. One hundred and eleven teachers were employed. In the Eastern Division a total expenditure of $60,345.27 was reported. The enumeration shows 8,610 pupils, of whom 49 per cent. attended. The Western District report for 1885 shows an expenditure of $50,949.50, or a cost per pupil of $7.07. In Strathroy and Mosa the cost was $6.32 and $5.57 respectively. The average salary paid male teachers was $442 and female teachers $319. The school population was 8,002, while the average attendance was 4,073; Strathroy showing 478, of 800 enrolled, attending. During the year 131 teachers were employed. In the Eastern District the enrollment was 7,550, while the attendance was 50.44 per cent. The total expenditures amounted to $51,746 50. The average salary paid male teachers was $447 and female teachers $308. The highest salary paid any teacher was $600 in Nissouri. The expenditure for 1886 in the Western District was $68,561.74, Strathroy contributing $8,987.51 and Parkhill $2,588.22 of the total. There were 122 teachers employed at an average cost of $561.98, and an average salary of $435.40 for male teachers and $320.90 for female teachers. The enrollment was 7,884 while the attendance was over 51 per cent. In the Eastern District the total expenditure amounted to $58,814.55. The number of pupils enrolled was 7,644 while the attendance was a little over one-half. The number of rural school-buildings was 88. The average salary paid male teachers was $444 and female teachers $308. One of the events of the year worthy of note, was the establishment of a kindergarten (the first in this part of the Province) in London South (S. S. No. 2, Westminster).

In 1799 Mr. Strachan, afterwards Bishop Strachan, arrived from Scotland, with the object of taking charge of the college which Governor Simcoe desired to establish in connection with the English Church. Simcoe was gone, and the subject of the college slept. A year after, Richard Cartwright, referred to in the political history, gave Mr. Strachan charge of the education of his four sons, with the privi-

lege of taking ten more pupils at the rate of $50 each per year. In 1803 Mr. Strachan moved to Cornwall, whither thirteen of his pupils followed. Educational matters claimed much of his attention, and on March 15, 1827, the University of King's College was chartered, with nine officers, members of the Church of England. This denominational feature was removed in 1842–3, and a Secular College established. The Royal Grammar School became incorporated with the Upper Canada College in 1829. From such beginnings spread forth the several Collegiate Institutes which are now found in Western Ontario. Institutions for the higher education of women were begun at Sandwich by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart early in the fifties, and, later, continued at London, where, still later, Hellmuth Ladies' College was established. In the history of London City, sketches of the common schools and higher educational institutions are given.



CHAPTER XI.

HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND RAILROADS.

The building of a road through the district where London now stands was ordered in 1817. The line had previously been surveyed by Government officials, and it remained then for men to turn out and lay down the rude "corduroy," over which the settler's cart rattled and bumped for twenty years afterwards. The first entry in the road register was made by John B. Askin, under an order of Session, dated January 12, 1822. The entry shows an examination by A. A. Rapelje, surveyor for the Townships of Walpole and Rainham, of a road from the bank of Lake Erie, on the eastern line of Rainham Township to the western limits of the Township of Walpole. Richard Bristol, deputy surveyor, laid out a road January 11, 1821, from the line between lots 5 and 6 Talbot street, to the conflux of Otter Creek and Lake Erie. On March 20, 1822, a road in the Township of Bayham was surveyed on land granted to His Majesty by William Hatch, Thomas Neville, and Nathan Caswell, residents of Bayham, then in the County of Middlesex. On this date John Bostwick, surveyor, reported that a road from the mouth of Kettle Creek to Talbot road, surveyed in 1821, was impracticable, at least from Goodhue's mill to their still house, and he asked the magistrates to alter said road so as to run from the mill by the house of Daniel Rapelje, and thence to the summit of the hill, keeping along the brow across the lands of William Drake. Later in 1822, John Saxton, of Bayham, presented the following letter to the magistrates of Quarter Sessions:—"Whereas, James Hutcheson has made application to me to look over the ground that Col. Burwell surveyed from No. 16 to Big Otter Creek, and the line that Mr. Hazen run: I do hereby certify that I find the Hazen line to be on the best ground and easiest made a comfortable road."

In September, 1822, Samuel Smith, surveyor, recommended alteration of the road on the West Branch of Kettle Creek, so as to pass through the lands of John Mitchell, the Hamiltons, J. Warren and Henry Reamy to the Talbot road east. In July, 1823, Surveyor Jos. Lemon laid out a road along the Charlotteville town line.

Peter Lossing explored a road from the front of the 3rd Concession of Norwich to Cromwell and Schooley's Mills. In September, 1824, Timothy Kilbourn examined the Proof Line in London from the north-east corner of the 12th Concession to the mill creek crossing of the 11th Concession line. On December 3, 1824, John Saxton surveyed a road in the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, from lot 7 on the 5th Concession and No. 6 on the 4th to Joel Tyrrell's, *via* Henry Ribble's, John Coil's and Aaron Tyrrell's. Surveyor James Carroll laid out roads in Dereham and Norwich in 1825. Roswell Mount

surveyed, in March, 1826, a road nearly parallel with an allowance for a road between the 3rd and 4th Concessions of London, one beginning in the centre of the 4th Concession and one beginning in the eastern limit of the road allowance between lots 8 and 9 in the 3rd Concession. At this time there was a bridge across the North Branch.

In Nov. 1827, Surveyor Mount laid out a road commencing on the west side of the East Branch bridge, near the south-east angle of London Township, and also other roads in London, Carradoc and Lobo. He reported the line of a road in Lobo impracticable by reason of its crossing Silver Creek several times. In October, 1827, John Bostwick examined a road from the Dereham furnace to the Talbot road, so as to intersect that road between lots 15 and 16 in Bayham. In December, 1827, a petition was presented representing the necessity of a new road from the Commissioners' Road to the bridge at the forks of the Thames. In November, 1827, Mr. Mount surveyed a road from a point near the centre of the 3rd Concession of Lobo, beginning on the bank of a large creek and along the bank to the front of the concession.

In November, 1827, a petition to the Justices represented the necessity of a road from Burleigh Hunt's store, on the Commissioners' Road in Westminster, to the side-road between lots 24 and 25, on the Thames in London, across the bridge, and over the river at Gardiner's mill in Westminster, and again from the bridge to the Government road at Frank's place. This was surveyed by Roswell Mount. In December, 1827, a road was surveyed between lots 18 and 19, in Westminster, to Watters & Lamore's mill, on the rear part of lot 18, 1st Concession. There was a road surveyed from the mill along the south side of the pond; also a road from Tiffany's mill in Delaware to the north branch of Talbot road, to come out near Dingman's farm on that road. Sylvanus Reynolds, foreman of a jury to examine the ground donated for a Government road through the Township of Delaware, declared that the route is impracticable, and asked for re-location.

In July, 1828, Surveyor John Bostwick laid out roads in the Catfish Creek neighborhood, in Malahide and Yarmouth, while Peter Lossing made re-surveys in Burford, Wingham and Norwich, to facilitate travel to and from the Norwich saw and grist mill. Wm. K. Cornish surveyed a road from the centre of Townsend Township to the Indian lands at the mouth of Patterson's Creek. In March, 1829, a road from the 4th Concession of London, to the Thames bridge at B. Woodhull's mills, in Lobo, was laid out by Roswell Mount, part of it following the old Mill Creek Road. In April, 1829, a street was laid out by Mr. Mount for Dr. Tiffany near his mills in Delaware village. About this time a road from Woodhull's mill, in Lobo, to the Longwoods Road, in Caradoc, at a point near James Craig's farm, was surveyed by Mount.

On January 13, 1830, the Court of Quarter Sessions resolved:—"If the members of each division of roads were to furnish for their

divisions a proper scraper for furrowing and repairing the roads (to be kept in possession of the roadmasters for the time being), it would add greatly to the effect of the statute labor, as well as to the ease and comfort of the inhabitants. This might be carried into complete effect by small subscriptions in wheat delivered to persons who would get the scrapers made in the course of the winter, and the court strongly recommends this measure to the adoption of the inhabitants generally."

The act of March 6, 1830, granted £1,100 to the London District to be expended on roads and bridges. The Commissioners named were Daniel McCall, Ezekiel Foster, Jacob Potts, jr., Wm. Lymburner, Elial Martin, Thomas J. Horner, Robert Alway, Jacob Kain, John Hatch, Hiram D. Lee, Capt. Marvel White, Thomas McCall and Geo. Munro.

On March 16, 1831, £2,000 were granted by Parliament to the London District to be expended on roads and bridges. The several Commissioners were Leslie Patterson, of Dunwich; Ewen McKinley; of Aldborough; George Wilson, Andrew Dobie and Isaac Draper, of what is now Elgin; John O'Neil and Henry Sherwick, of Westminster; Duncan McKenzie, Wm. Robertson and James Parkinson, of London; Dudley Merrill and Linus Forbes, of London; Roswell Mount, James Craig and Singleton Gardiner, of Caradoc, Ekfrid and Mosa; Benj. Wilson and James Neville, of St. Thomas and Port Stanley; Finlay Malcolm, John Kelly and Peter Sackrider, of Norwich; G. W. Whitehead, Geo. Higson and Michael Stover, for road from Whitehead's, in Burford, to the Quaker meeting-house in Norwich; John Weir, Richard Brawn and John Kern, for road in Burford; John Hatch, Jacob Kern and Hugh McDermid, of London and Oxford; Daniel Carrol and Jas. Ingersoll, North Oxford; S. Huckett, P. Hayle and Wm. Reynolds, for the Dereham furnace road; John Phalan, L. Charles, J. Smith, Thos. Roach, J. M. McLeod, Michael Showers, Peter Bastedo, D. Burns, H. Graham, J. Austin, P. Beemer, R. Potts, F. Sovereen, R. Richardson, Elijah Doan, O. Maybee, C. Dederick, G. Culver and M. Tisdale.

On April 2, 1830, a road from the west side of Ridout street, in the northern limit of the allowance for road north of the town plot of London, to the Proof Line of London Township, was surveyed by Roswell Mount.

In April, 1831, Peter Carroll re-surveyed the road between the 11th and 12th Concession of Nissouri, extending from a point opposite the bridge over the middle branch of the Thames. At this time a road from the Commissioners' Road, on a line between lots 44 and 45 to Stillman Old's tanyard, and thence to McMillan's bridge, was surveyed by Wm. K. Cornish.

In June, 1831, the road through the long woods was altered in Ekfrid, so as to avoid the six old fords on the Ten-mile Creek and the two long fords on Eighteen-mile Creek. In Mosa Township the road was changed from the bridge over Twenty-mile Creek to the old road in front of lot 6, thus avoiding two hills and two fords.

Wharncliff road was surveyed by Peter Carroll early in 1831, but re-surveyed on a new route in September that year by M. Burwell, shortening the old route two and three-quarter miles, and avoiding the hills on the old road.

In early years the Government opened a road on the survey of B. B. Brigham, from a point between lots 22 and 23 on the first range north of the Longwoods road in Caradoc to the town of Adelaide.

In July, 1833, Richard Brown surveyed a road from the north side of Forbes' bridge over the Thames westward through Forbes' orchard, Willson's house and orchard, to the south-west corner of Concession 4, A, in the broken front, Township of London; thence diagonally across numbers 5 and 6, in Concession A, keeping the height of land to D. Merrill's saw mill dam; thence up the hill to Concession B in London. A road was also surveyed through the 1st Concession of Westminster, south between lots 9 and 8 to the Commissioners' Road, and one from the south side of the bridge, east along the river bank to Norton's grist mill; thence round the pond and across the lands of Hiram Crawford.

In November, 1842, the Council petitioned Hamilton H. Killaly, President of the Board of Works of the Province of Ontario, drawing his attention to the dangerous state of the bridge over the Thames at the stage road crossing in Delaware Township. This improvement was asked for in view of the proposed Provincial Plank Road, which, it was alleged, would be built along that route.

Toll Roads.—On Sept. 1, 1850, £3,700 were paid to the Provincial Government for the Port Stanley Road. In December, 1850, a lease of tolls on the system of government roads was issued to Nov. 30, 1851, for £824. The county also purchased the Delaware bridge for £100, and the Brantford roads for £700, the sum being payable in ten years at five per cent.

In response to a motion by Richard Tooley and John Kearns, made December 10, 1869, the following statement of the length in miles, amount of income derived from tolled roads, and county rate paid from January 1, 1852 to December 31, 1868, inclusive, was made:

TOWNSHIP.	MILES.	NAME OF ROAD.	INCOME.	COUNTY RATE.
Adelaide	6	Sarnia road	$ 2,460 97	$ 58,698 76
Caradoc	6	Longwoods road	7,282 34	71,187 80
Delaware	4	Longwoods road	4,448 85	44,871 14
Delaware	2	Delaware and Lobo br. road.	336 58	. . .
Dorchester North	2⅝	Westminster & Dorchester rd.	1,932 99	92,254 55
Dorchester North	3	Governor's road	2,615 70	
Dorchester North	9¼	Brantford road	11,184 14	
Dorchester North	11	Elgin road	1,737 56	
Lobo	8	Sarnia road	12,563 74	91,606 96
Lobo	7 1-7	Lobo and Williams road	1,321 76	
Lobo	1½	Delaware and Lobo br. road.	336 58	
London	6	Sarnia road	29,320 66	266,723 31
London	14½	Adelaide st. & between 8 & 9.	6,960 61	
Carried forward			$82,502 48	

AN OLD SETTLER.

TOWNSHIP.	MILES.	NAME OF ROAD.	INCOME.	COUNTY RATE.
Brought forward			$ 82,502 48	
London	5	Governor's road	14,118 69	
London	5¼	Brantford road	14,381 06	
Mosa	5	Haggarty road	6,282 63	68,575 75
Nissouri West	7⅛	Wyton road	3,540 96	76,666 98
Nissouri West	3	Governor's road	2,615 69	
Westminster	2½	Brantford road	14,140 90	195,192 17
Westminster	2	Longwoods road	9,156 56	
Westminster	14	Port Stanley road	64,002 21	
Westminster	2⅝	Westminster & Dorchester rd.	1,932 98	
Westminster	5½	Wellington bridge road	12,525 87	
Williams East	2⅓	Lobo and Williams road	816 46	34,706 96
			$226,015 59	

In addition to the sums paid the local municipalities given above, Ekfrid paid $58,535.09; Metcalfe, $41,045.15; Williams East $27,583.09; Williams West, $24,629.89; Biddulph, 1863-68, $6,230.55; McGillivray, 1863-68, $8,117.70; Strathroy, 1860-68, $9,983.56; and Wardsville, $447.

In June, 1851, Freeman Talbot, County Engineer, reported on a road from the Proof Line of London Township to the western boundary of Adelaide. In view of a successful charcoal road built in Michigan that year, the Engineer recommended a similar road for Adelaide, and a gravel road for London and Lobo. In concluding his report, he says:—"The whole distance through the Townships of London and Lobo is about sixteen miles, and could be made for about £300 per mile, including a number of new culverts and a bridge across the Medway, which is now in a dilapidated state. Thus the work would cost £4,800, on which three toll gates might be erected, from which the sum of £500 net might at once be collected."

The work of grading and graveling was at once entered upon, and that year witnessed the improvement of the old Government roads and the completion of new highways.

R. Johnson, of the Committee on County Roads, in his report of December 19, 1851, refers to George Cavanaugh, who purchased gate No. 6 on the Port Stanley road; to the building of Westminster bridge; to Henry Sifton, who claimed £150 damages for being denied the privilege of taking gravel from lands adjoining a road for which he was contractor; to I. McCutcheon, who was allowed £54 for loss sustained through the bridge being swept away in the spring.

From a statement submitted in November, 1852, it appears that up to that day there were £13,776 expended on the Port Stanley road, £5,021 on the Brantford road, £1,426 on the Delaware road, and £161½ on the Delaware bridge, showing a total of about £20,384. Of this sum tolls on Port Stanley road returned £4,072; on Brantford road, £1,583, and on Delaware bridge, £165, leaving a debt on account of roads of about £14,564. The Delaware road was not completed at that date.

In December, 1853, the Finance Committee recommended the

issue of debentures for £11,000, payable in sums of £550 annually, commencing in 1854 and ending in 1874. At this time the debentures outstanding were £4,500, due the Provincial Government in 1860; debentures under By-law No. 6, maturing in 1854-5, £2,000; debentures under By-law No. 10, due in 1855-7, £6,000; debentures under By-law No. 22, payable in 1863, £20,000, and the debentures proposed as above for £11,000. At this time, November, 1853, there were £27,984 8s. 5d. expended on county roads, and £8,427 8s. 8d. required to complete the roads then under way.

On Jan. 26, 1354, Donald Fraser, of the Committee of Public Improvements, reported in favor of appropriating £59,039 to be expended on roads opened in 1853, as following :—£5,000 on the Delaware and Chatham roads; £4,926 on Governor's road; Wellington Bridge road, £3,499; Elgin road, £4,158; Currie road, £7,225; Hagarty road, £3,200; Adelaide road, £3,835; London and Sarnia road, £4,800; Lobo and Williams road, £5,819; Westminster and Dorchester townline, £5,097; Delaware, south of the gravelled road, £5,435; London, Wyton and St. Marys road, £6,045.

The total amount expended on toll roads in each township between January 1, 1852, and December 31, 1868, is set forth as follows:— Adelaide, $25,143.24; Caradoc, $47,493.19; Delaware, $21,315.80; Dorchester N., $86,674.46; Ekfrid, $14,833.73; Lobo, 78,196.88; London, $144,097.51; Mosa, $30,542.78; Nissouri W., $40,802.40; Westminster, $101,327.38, and E. Williams, $8,770.03, aggregating $599,197.40. The sum received during the sixteen years was less than half the amount expended, so that on the face of the account the toll road appears to have proved itself an expensive luxury, as well as a vexatious improvement. The total sum expended on all other roads in the county during the sixteen years amounted to $739,458.50, of which the city granted $14,500.

The expenditure on county roads, from 1859 to 1864 inclusive, was $49,037.87, the year 1862 claiming the greatest outlay, $11,071.10. The total receipts for road fund during the six years amounted to $78,911.22, thus leaving a balance of $29,873.35. The sum of $3,011 was expended on roads, from which revenue was not derivable. From Dec. 1, 1851, to Jan. 1, 1872, the townships expended on toll roads $626,863.73, and on common highways $779,828.68. The first item amounted to $654,272.19, and the second to $807,707.39, by Jan. 1, 1873. The amount expended on tolled roads, from Dec. 31, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1878, was $92,291.90; while $27,840.67 were expended on common highways and their bridges; $8,180, county grants, expended for township boundary lines; $21,014.49 for tolled-road bridges, and $3,205 for plank and work on various county roads. From Dec. 31, 1851, to Jan. 1, 1872, the sum expended on tolled roads was $626,-863.73; on common roads, $133,039.95; county grant to township lines, $19,925; total, $779,828.68. The total revenue from toll roads, from 1869 to 1873 inclusive, amounts to $74,199.53. The total amount

of tolls received from county roads, from 1874 to 1880 inclusive, was $99,699.71, and the expenditure for repairs, &c., $133,471.88, being an excess of expenditure over revenue of $33,772.17.

John Levie, Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Council in 1872 on the abolition of tolls, reported on December 6, that year, as follows :—"That the gross amount received annually at toll-gates is $18,500; that the average annual repairs and renewals amount to $9,000; that the lessees and gate-keepers receive annually $4,500; that the City of London offers to abolish market fees as soon as the county abolishes tolls." * * * The report recommends the abolition of tolls, but under plans, which could not bring a total abolition immediately.

A Committee appointed in 1873 to devise an equitable scheme for the abolition of tolls upon the county roads reported, through J. Armstrong, March 5, 1874, that in order to abolish tolls and do justice to the municipalities which have not received their equal share of road moneys, the payment of debenture debt should be so apportioned to each municipality in proportion to the amount expended by each for road and bridge improvement, thus decreasing the amounts such townships will have to pay in the future, as compared with rate of payment in 1874. Thus the debenture debt of 1874, $517,000 (exclusive of the amount which London City had to pay), would be apportioned as follows :—Adelaide, $24,982.91; Caradoc, $44,575.31; Delaware, $28,103.36; Dorchester, $60,685.28; Ekfrid, $18,661.02; London, $101,254.95; Lobo, $53,716.80; Metcalfe, $20,092.38; Mosa, $24,074; Nissouri, $33,565.93; Westminster, $78,631.23; East Williams, $11,653.89; West Williams, $8,188.93; Strathroy, $3,271.27; Wardsville, $2,410.07; Parkhill, $569.67; Newbury, $1,563. Such payments spread over fourteen years at six per cent., the amount of annual payments to be decided upon by the Council, and each municipality have the privilege of paying the whole or any portion of such amount apportioned at will. This Committee also recommended that the toll bridge at Wardsville and the toll roads of the county cease to solicit toll after January 1, 1875. In August, 1874, a resolution of the Council directed the Warden and Solicitor to have a bill presented to the Ontario Legislature on the basis of the above recommendations. At this time the London City Council agreed to abolish market fees so long as the county roads were free, and this agreement was ordered to be noticed in the special bill to be presented to the Legislature. In June, 1875, the same chairman reported a series of amendments to the first report.

In December, 1874, James Armstrong, John Waters and Simon McLeod were appointed delegates to the Provincial Legislature to advocate the passage of a bill for adjusting the debt and abolishing toll roads in this county. The tolls on county roads were abolished June 7, 1881, the by-law taking effect Jan. 1, 1882. At this time there were 21 leased toll gates and 13 hired under-keepers.

In January, 1882, a communication from Street & Becher, barristers, pointed out the illegality of the by-law 352 of Sept. 26, 1881, ordering the issue of debentures for effecting the abolition of tolls. This letter also pointed out that should the Council carry out the proposition to issue similar debentures, the barristers named were authorized to bring the matter before the courts.

In December, 1865, the toll gates on the several roads were rented to the following buyers:—

Gate No. 1, Dorchester Town Line, to Ralph Simpson.
" 2, " " " " Samuel Wilson.
" 4, Elgin Road, to Wm. Thompson.
" 1, Lobo and Williams Road, to Robert Laird.
" 2, " " " Wm. Grayson.
" 1, Wyton Road, to W. F. Howard.
" 3, Sarnia Road, to A. McArthur.
" 2, Longwoods Road, to M. A. Langtry.
" 3, " " T. Langtry.
" 1, Hagarty Road, to R. Dixon.
" 2, " " J. Martin.

In 1882 the gates and buildings were sold outright.

Early Bridges.—In the history of London reference is made to the first bridges built in the county. In 1829 a bridge was built over the Thames, in Caradoc and Delaware, on the road leading from York to Sandwich. In January, 1830, a sum of £87 10s was still due, and this sum the magistrates asked the Legislature to grant, as the bridge was a provincial rather than a district work. In the spring of 1830, £50 were granted toward building a bridge on the north branch of the Thames, on the new road from the court-house. Statute labor was ordered to be expended on the bridge near Dingman's Creek. From this period forward bridges multiplied, and a few years later fording the creeks and rivers was something that had passed away for ever.

James Cull, District Surveyor in 1843, suggested the building of a bridge over the Thames in Ekfrid at the Tyrconnell road crossing. He pointed out the value of a good road to Tyrconnell, as their goods could be shipped or landed with as much convenience as at any part of the lake, except in a harbor. In his report he refers to the Delaware and Kilworth bridges, and states, that during the winter of 1842-3 the ice piled up several feet above the railing of the former, and in both cases caused serious injury. With the exception of the two broken bridges, there was not (in May, 1843,) a bridge over the Thames in 150 miles, the distance by river from London to Chatham.

In August, 1843, the old Delaware bridge was taken down, and one Leynard, a contractor, Adam Douglass and John Lloyd, blacksmiths, John Breaker, Wm. Jones, John Lee and Geo. Lockyer, were accused before Magistrate G. J. Goodhue of appropriating the iron, and he ordered them to pay the District £15.

In January, 1854, a bridge at Lobo Station, on the G. W. R. R., and a large number of new roads, were recommended to be constructed.

In a communication addressed to the Council, December 3, 1887,

by F. B. Talbot, Bridge Commissioner, it is stated that the Sylvan bridge erected in 1868 is believed to be the oldest one within the county. He recommended the removal of the old Delaware bridge; also one at Wardsville, instead of the twenty-year-old structure, and one on the county line in North Dorchester, instead of the existing structure. The bridges leading into London, referred to in the history of the city, are all modern, time or flood having removed the primitive structures and their successors. From end to end of the county large and small bridges are well constructed. The Komoka bridge was swept away March 21, 1886, by an ice flow. In June, 1886, contracts for rebuilding this bridge, one at Delaware and that at Waubuno, was sold.

In 1883 Government engineers, under G. F. Austin, made a survey of the Thames from Chatham to London to ascertain the practicability of its navigation. Among other suggestions he reported in favor of a canal from the river at Middlemiss to Lake Erie, *via* Iona.

Railroads.—The London and Gore Railroad Co. was incorporated March 6, 1834, with the object of building a road from London to Hamilton or Burlington Bay, and one to the navigable waters of the Thames and Lake Huron. This company comprised :—Miles O'Rielly, Edward Allan Talbot, Thomas Parke, Geo. J. Goodhue, A. N. McNab, C. C. Ferrie, John McFarlane, Wm. Robertson, Thomas Gibbons, L. Lawrason, Dennis O'Brien, John Scatcherd, James Hamilton, Joseph Cowley, Nicholas Gaffney, Joseph L. O' Dell, John O'Neil, James Farley, John Jennings, Harvey Shepherd, John Kent, Albert S. O'Dell, Henry Shennick, Hiram D. Lee, Wm. B. Lee, Burley Hunt, Nathan Griffith, Andrew Drew, Robert Alway, Peter Carroll, Dr. Charles Duncombe, Thomas Horner, Oliver Turner, E. A. Spalding, Geo. W. Whitehead, Peter Bamberger, Manuel Overfield, James McFarlane, James B. Ewart, Thomas J. Horner, Joseph Greer, G. W. Bremner, Nathan Jacobs, Charles Goulding, T. U. Howard, T. J. Jones, James Ingersoll, John Young, John Weir, A. McDonnell, Wm. B. Sheldon, Ebenezer Stinson, Samuel Mills, Peter Hunter Hamilton, Abram K. Smith, Jos. Roleston, T. Taylor, H. Carroll, C. Martin, James Ritchie, E. Jackson, Jedediah Jackson, Welcome Yale, Luke V. Spur, Ira Schofield, Mahlon Burwell, Andrew Miller, D. A. McNab, Wm. Notman, M. Crooks, Oliver Tiffany, P. Burley, Geo. T. Tiffany, Ed. Vanderlip, Wm. Case, A. Smith, and John Law.

As far back as 1837 it appears that the idea of constructing a railroad from the Niagara to the Detroit River, passing through St. Thomas, was entertained. A notice in the *Liberal* calls upon stockholders in the "Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company" to pay up their first installment of 2½ per cent. This is signed "John Prince, President; Park Farm, Sandwich, U. C." The scheme has slept for a number of years, however, and the dreams of the ambitious settlers along the line of the proposed road have been since carried out by their more enterprising neighbors to the north.

On March 29, 1845, the act incorporating the London & Gore Railroad Co. was revived, but the name was changed to that of "The Great Western Railroad Co." On June 9, 1846, another act conferring powers on a corresponding committee at London, Eng., was passed, and on May 30, 1849, the charter was further amended. A branch road to Galt was authorized in August, 1850, and on April 22, 1853, an act to anglicize the name into "The Great Western Railway Co." became law.

The building of a main trunk line was provided for in the act approved August 30, 1851, and in November, 1852, further legislation to facilitate railroad building was adopted. The act to incorporate the Grand Trunk Railway was passed Nov. 10, 1852. This provided for a road from Toronto to Montreal. On the same day the Hamilton & Toronto Railroad was authorized.

The act incorporating the London & Port Sarnia Railway Co. was assented to April 22 1853. Among the subscribers or shareholders were a number of English capitalists, a few residents of Hamilton, Niagara and Dundurn. The road was to be built from the foot of Lake to intersect the Great Western Railroad at or near London.

On December 10, 1869, the following motion, showing the attitude of the Council toward railway companies, was proposed by S. McLeod, and seconded by R. Tooley, "Whereas, it is contemplated by the Legislature of Ontario to grant a charter to the Great Western Railroad Co. to enable them to build an air line from Dunville to Glencoe, the passage of such an act we deem prejudicial to the commerce and agricultural interest of western Canada, and extending and confirming the present monopoly held by the Great Western and Grand Trunk Companies; also that the Warden, etc., be instructed to telegraph immediately to the county members not to support the western bill, but to advocate the granting of a charter to an independent company.

The fusion of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads was announced April 28, 1882. In January, 1883, the work of connecting the Great Western division and main line of the Grand Trunk between Sarnia and Point Edward, was begun, and the new railroad depot at Strathroy projected.

The act to incorporate the London and Port Stanley Railroad was assented to May 23, 1853. The stockholders named were Murray Anderson, G. W. Boggs, W. D. Hale, G. R. Williams, Robt. Thomson, Wm. H. Higman, J. M. Batt, Boyce Thomson, Lawrence Lawrason, Lionel Ridout, S. S. Pomeroy, E. Jones Parke, Elijah Leonard, Wm. Smith, S. Morrill, Freeman Talbot, Ellis W. Hyman, Thomas C. Dixon, Alex. Anderson, Thomas Carling, Edward Adams, Samuel Peters, John K. Labatt, Wm. Barker, Daniel Harvey, Murdoch McKenzie, Crowell Willson and Cyrenius D. Hall. The capital stock was placed at £150,000.

The London & Lake Huron Railroad Co. was incorporated June

10, 1857. This act provided for a road from London to Port Franks, at the mouth of the Aux Saubles. The incorporators were Elijah Leonard, John Carling, David Glass, Marcus Holmes, John Birrell, Daniel Lester, Francis Smith, James Cousins, Wm. McBride, Patrick Y. Norris and John Wilson.

The last rail was placed on the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad December 11, 1875, and the road opened for traffic.

In October, 1886, the Michigan Central Railroad Co. obtained the the right to run their trains into London over the London & Port Stanley Railroad. The by-law granting a loan or bonus of $75,000 to the London & South-eastern Railway Co. was carried by 1,957 to 329, a majority of 1,628, in 1887.

June 20 and 21 were the two days of 1887 devoted to the celebration of the entrance of the Canadian Pacific and the Michigan Central Railroads to London, and in October, 1888, the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railroad westward, between Waterloo street and the river, was begun.

The London City Street Railway Company's franchise has been given out gradually, and on Feb. 8, 1885, the by-law granting privileges to the City Railway Co. for 50 years on Richmond from York to Dundas, and thence on Dundas to Adelaide, was approved; Scatcherd and Meredith being the legal examiners. The road now extends to the eastern and the northern limits.

Railroad Accidents.—In 1853–4 a number of serious accidents marked the opening of the Great Western Railroad. Strong complaints were made, and the system improved a little, but still the work of railroad murder was carried on. In May, 1859, a Mrs. Rafferty was killed near Grafton by a Grand Trunk train. Isaac Heysette, a brakeman, was killed at Mt. Brydges, Sept. 2, 1859, while coupling cars. Benj. Harding, son of Wm. Harding, of the City Arms Hotel, King street, was killed near Princeton while returning from Niagara, in September, 1861. The London & Port Stanley Railroad accident of March 23, 1872, resulted in the death of E. Tonkin and Robert Fletcher, engine drivers, and injury to a number of persons. The deaths on the rail within the city of London in 1872 numbered six; the collision at the race course resulting in the killing of three persons. The accident of June 20, at the Adelaide Street crossing, in London, caused the death of George Thomas. Daniel Ward's head was severed from his body, and several men were seriously crushed. In November, 1872, an accident on the Port Stanley Railroad, north of St. Thomas, and one on the Grand Trunk Railroad, three miles south of Thorndale, were recorded. William T. Brown, of London, a brakeman on a freight train, was torn to pieces by an express train at Appin, July 18, 1873. It appears, while engaged in cooling a journal of his train, he left his lamp on the main track. Seeing the express coming, he reached for the lamp, was struck instantly, and carried under the train. The railway collision at Thamesville, Aug. 30, resulted in serious injury to fourteen persons.

Mrs. Groves and her three children; Mrs. Nichols, of London, and Mrs. Black, of Strathroy, were among the injured. Christopher Gardiner, a youth residing near Glencoe, was run over by a train of seventeen flat cars in November, and his body cut into two parts.

The destruction of a passenger coach near Komoka, February 29, 1874, resulted in the incineration of nine human beings and fatal injuries to three others. A coroner's inquisition was held at Komoka, when witnesses related that the train, composed of the engine, three oil-tank cars, one baggage, one second-class and one first-class cars the last containing about fifty passengers, left London at 6.28 p. m. When within three or four miles of Komoka, the saloon in the forward end of the passenger car was discovered to be on fire, from the lamp therein having fallen or having been knocked down. The conductor hurried forward from the rear end of the car, and told the brakeman to go over the cars and get the engine stopped, as the bell-rope did not extend over the oil-cars, and there was no means of signalling to the engineer. The brakeman returned and said that he could not get over. The conductor then went himself. The brakeman had at the first sight of the fire applied his brake, which prevented the success of the attempts made to detach the burning car from the others. The conductor had succeeded in reaching the engineer and stopping the train, and by that time the train going at twenty-five miles an hour, had made over a mile from the time the fire was discovered.

Rev. S. Hooper, of Woodstock, said:—"All pressed to get out behind, as far as I could see; I sprang with the rest, and was taken with the press out the rear door. I tried to get down the steps, on the south side of the car. They were full of people hanging on for life. I did what I could to push them off the steps, but found it quite impossible, they clung so tenaciously to the rails. Being close to the door, I was getting suffocated with the smoke and flame, and fell down. One leg got between the brake rod and the centre one, and was pinioned there till the fire removed those pressing on me. The noise of the people gasping for breath was terrible. Some were groaning on the track, and others shrieked as they fell off. A few only fell off the step, but many were pushed off or fell off the end. The flame and smoke coming out the door was so great that no one could last long on the platform. As soon as I could disentangle my leg, I threw myself from the car. People were lying on every hand, and those I could reach I assisted as I could. Only one man, that I saw, was taken off the car when it stopped; the rest that were not dead got off themselves." The daughter of Conductor Mitchell is said to have cast herself out of the window, while others state that the conductor flung the girl out. Among the dead whose bodies were identified were John McKellar, of the Strathroy school; Miss Purves, of Petrolea; a son of Geo. Burnham, of Strathroy; an Indian woman and her infant; J. H. Breathwick, of London, with Miss Scarcliff and Miss Harriett Dunn. Those who received serious injuries were John Hay, a merchant of

Toronto; Daniel McKellar, of Komoka; John B. Harsden, who resided three miles from Simcoe; John C. Robinson, of Watford; Augustus Blessing, of Strathroy; Neil McGugan, of Strathroy; Mrs. Crawford, wife of Samuel Crawford, agricultural implement manufacturer, of London; Geo. Moncrief, Mayor of Petrolea; Mrs. Lawrence, of Petrolea; Miss Martha Donaldson, of Komoka; W. H. Murray, of Strathroy; Miss Mitchell, of Sarnia; Mrs. Ryan, John Zavitz and wife, of Lobo; Mrs. Freeman, of Ingersoll; Dr. Smith, of Komoka; Rev. Mr. Collamore, of London; Rev. S. Hooper, of Woodstock; two men named Graham, of Lobo; Arthur Orton and Messrs. Dearness and Miller.

The railroad accident of July 25, 1874, occurred near the scene of the train burning of March previous, at the entrance to Sifton's Cut, about four miles east of Komoka. It appears that some malcontent removed the rail plates, so that when the locomotive struck the loose rails, the engine, tender, baggage, second and two first-class cars were hurled from the track down the embankment. David Osborne, engineer, was instantly killed.

Robert Scott, a drover of Lobo, was killed at Colborne street railway crossing in November, 1875. In the railroad accident near Princeton, at Goble's Swamp, Oct. 5, 1876, William Cooper, the driver, and Andrew Irving, of London, were killed; also G. Wright, baggage-master, James Andrews, express man, Wm. Leggatt and Thomas McBride, of Detroit.

In June, 1878, the body of a man was found on the track at Komoka. In his hat were the fragments of a letter dated "Chicago, Wabash ave., No. 927." A report was that it was Baron Theodore Von Jasmund, then editor of the *Detroit Volksblatt*, who settled in Lambton County in 1865, and resided in the house erected by Admiral Vidal. In October, 1879, one Crowe, a drunken cooper, leaped into the locomotive called "The Oil King," opened the throttle wide, and ditched the engine at the corner of Simcoe and Adelaide streets. Out of the mass of debris, steam and fire came Crowe uninjured, proclaiming "I can lick any man in Canada!" He was arrested and "made to eat crow."

The funeral of James McGrath, his wife, his brother Matthew, and Miss Ellen Blake, all victims of the Clandeboye accident, took place January 6, 1881, from the Catholic Church. The excursion train from Cayuga to London, September, 1881, came in collision with a heavy freight near Aylmer. The engineer of the passenger train, Richard Walmsley, his son William, Wm. Cook, of Aylmer, Hines, of Delhi, and an unknown man were killed. Cheesborough, engineer of the freight, escaped.

The collision on the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad, December 20, 1882, resulted in the death of Wm. Strongman, a fireman. In April, 1886, two men attempted to jump from trains at London, and both were killed. One of them was Thomas Lloyd, formerly a

cigar maker here. The railroad accident of December 29, 1866, at Komoka, resulted in serious injury to six persons and the destruction of cars and locomotives. In the accident on the London & Port Stanley Railroad, July 3, 1887, Thomas Hunt and Joshua Sicily, of London, were killed. The railroad holocaust at St. Thomas in July, 1887, resulted in the burning of Mrs. J. W. Baynes and daughters Edna, Verna and Lila; and among others, Engineer Harry Donnelly. This was known as the Talbot Street Baptist Excursion Train. Engineer Burt was crushed to death between the pay car and frame of coal shed opposite the London Grand Trunk Railroad depot November 13, 1888. Yet the statement is made on the authority of statistics, that more persons meet death from falling out of windows than from railroad accidents.

CHAPTER XII.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES, POPULATION, ETC.

In 1835 Governor Colborne granted to Sheriff A. Rapelje and his successors in office a charter to hold a public fair in the town of London three times annually, together with the right of levying tolls as approved by the magistrates. It does not appear that such charter rights were ever fully exercised, but fairs were held on the court-house square and streets adjoining. In February, 1857, the Council asked that the same privileges be transferred from the Sheriff to the Mayor, basing their demand on the fact that London was separated from the county politically. Preceding this move of the Council, Councilman Barker moved, in Sept., 1848, to have a bill introduced in Parliament to establish an annual fair at London. At this time the use of the Town Hall was granted to the Middlesex Loan Association and the Agricultural Society for stated meetings.

The address to Governor-General James, Earl of Elgin, by the Council, is dated May 7, 1847. This speaks with approval of the Earl's administration, and with indignation of the "insults committed on the person of Your Excellency." In October, 1849, the Governor-General was invited to visit London. To receive him, the Council called on the following officers to order out their commands:—Edward Matthews, Captain of Light Artillery Company; Captain John Smith, London Vol. Rifle Co.; Joseph F. Rolfe, No. 1 Fire Co.; Charles Askew, Hook and Ladder Co.; Sam. McBride, Juvenile Fire Co., and Wm. Till, master of the London Band. It may be noted that in the Mayor's invitation to the Governor, the latter's administration was endorsed, though the phrase was opposed by Nash and Carling.

The County Agricultural Society held the annual exhibition in the Market House, April 22, 1851, the Council having hitherto granted permission. On Oct. 7, the same year, a more important meeting was held on the old grounds, east of the town, then in possession of the Great Western Railroad Company. The ladies' and mechanics' departments were arranged in the old Market House, as in April, thirty-six articles being exhibited in the first-named, and eighty-six in the last-named.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—John B. Askin, Esq., president; T. C. Dixon, Esq., 1st vice-president; Geo. Robson, Esq., 2nd vice-president; E. Emery, Esq., 3rd vice-president; John Stiles, Esq., treasurer; James Farley, Esq., secretary. Committee—James Nixon, David Main, William Beattie, William Bell, Westminster; Robert Robson, William Balkwill, Christopher Walker, Wm. Moore, George Belton, London Township; George W. Harper, Elijah Leonard, Wm. Barker, Roger Smith, town of London. Mr. Askin

stated that the revenue of the year, exclusive of £100 granted by the London Town Council, amounted to £509 16s. 5½d., of which the sum of £393 19s. 4d. was expended.

On Jan. 28, 1852, a committee of the Council suggested a petition to the Legislature asking for the sale of the North Block in the town of London, the proceeds to be expended on the purchase of lands for agricultural purposes and for the holding of free fairs.

In September, 1853, £500 were granted by the London Council to the Provincial Agricultural Society, on condition that the next fair be held at London. John Scatcherd, reporting December 2, 1853, on the question of the purchase by the county of the barrack grounds at London, recommended the Warden to communicate with the Ordnance Department regarding price and terms. Prior to this, in September, 1853, Mr. Scatcherd and Mr. Parish moved that steps should be taken to secure the Provincial Exhibition of 1854 for London. Many of those who took an interest in the Provincial and were active members of the association was first held in London, have passed away. The members of the local committee at London in 1854 were J. B. Askin, President Middlesex Agricultural Society; Thos. C. Dixon, M. P. P.; John Scatcherd, Warden of Middlesex; Marcus Holmes, Mayor; J. B. Strathy; T. Locker, Warden of Elgin; G. Alexander, President Oxford Agricultural Society; Mr. Wm. Balkwill, London Township; Mr. John Stiles, do.; Mr. Wm. Moore, do.; Mr. Geo. Robson, do.; Mr. James Quarry, McGillivray; Mr. Wm. Barker, city; Mr. John Carling, do.; Mr. Wm. J. Fuller.

In September, 1854, the Governor-General visited London to open the Exhibition. Arches were erected at the railroad on Richmond St., one at the corner of Richmond and Dundas, one at the Western Hotel on Richmond, and one at Robinson Hall on Dundas—the same as on the day of the opening of the G. W. R. R. Sheriff Treadwell, of L'Original, was then President of the Provincial Association. His predecessors back to 1846, when the first Provincial Exhibition was established, being:—Wm. Matthie, of Brockville; T. C. Street, Niagara Falls; J. B. Marks, Kingston; John Wettenhall, Nelson; Sheriff Ruttan, Cobourg; Adam Ferguson, Waterdown; E. W. Thompson, of Toronto, 1846–7. The amount of prizes and the number of entries at the various Provincial Exhibitions since the first inception in 1846 to 1854 are as follows:—

Toronto, 1846	$1,600 00	1,150	Niagara, 1850	$5,000 00	1,638
Hamilton, 1847	3,000 00	1,600	Brockville, 1851	5,000 00	1,466
Cobourg, 1848	3,100 00	1,500	Toronto, 1852	6,000 00	3,048
Kingston, 1849	5,100 00	1,429	Hamilton, 1853	6,400 00	2,820
London, 1854	$7,200 00	2,933			

On that day in 1854, about 30,000 persons were present.

In February, 1859, the Legislature was asked to grant authority to the city to erect exhibition buildings. Later the question was carried forward energetically with a view of securing the Provincial Fair

of 1860. In October, 1859, a proposition was made to the Council to sell to the city twenty-six acres of Crown lands for £3,000. The delegates to Kingston and other places in the matter of obtaining votes for having the fair at London were:—Col. Askin, J. K. Brown, P. G. Norris, T. H. Buckley, M. Keefer, Messrs. Saml. King, Black, Risdale, McCullough, and Moderwell. These with the delegates from Chatham were paid $207 expenses.

In September, 1860, the sum of $750 was appropriated for the reception of one of the Queen's sons. On Oct. 9 a great free fair was held at London. The agreement between the Corporation and the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada as to exhibition grounds was made Sept. 28, 1861. The Corporation agreed in consideration of $4,000 to grant to the Board of Agriculture certain rights in that part of the exhibition grounds which lies east of Wellington street and north of Great Market street, and in the buildings then erected thereon.

The Provincial Exhibition, Crystal Palace, of London, in the vicinity of the old barracks, may be said to have been completed in 1861, in time for the show of that year. The direct cost was $9,000, while about $6,000 were expended on additional buildings after plans by W. Robinson, then City Engineer. The locality of the exhibitions, amount of prize money and number of entries since the last exhibition of London, are given as follows:—

Cobourg, 1855	$ 9,000 00	3,077	Toronto, 1858	$10,700 00	5,572
Kingston, 1856	9,000 00	3,791	Kingston, 1859	10,800 00	4,830
Brantford, 1857	10,000 00	4,337	Hamilton, 1860	15,015 50	7,532
London, 1861	$12,031 00	6,242			

In 1865, a third Provincial Exhibition was held here. The growing popularity of the city in 1865 may be learned from the following table, showing the cities where exhibitions were held, amount of prize money and number of entries:—

Toronto, 1862	$12,036 50	6,319	Hamilton, 1864	$12,559 50	6,392
Kingston, 1863	11,866 00	4,756	London, 1865	13,454 00	7,221

In January, 1869, the Council applied to the authorities of London city for documents to secure the right of the County and of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society to the joint use of the ground, known as the "Exhibition Ground," north of the barracks, in accordance with the old agreement, when the Council and Society granted a large sum of money to aid in erecting the exhibition building.

The local committee of the Provincial Exhibition of 1869 comprised James Johnson, president; Wm. McBride, secretary; Mayor S. H. Graydon, treasurer; E. Glackmeyer, David Hughes, W. S. Smith, John Christie, John Campbell, Murray Anderson, T. Partridge, jr., City Councillors; John Stewart, James Durand, Wm. Barker, James M. Cousins and Wm. Saunders, all of the city. The county members of this important committee were:—Thos. Routledge, Warden of Middlesex; H. Anderson, Deputy-Reeve, Westminster; R. Tooley, Reeve,

Dorchester; H. Johnson, Reeve, Delaware; J. Wheaton, President East Middlesex Agricultural Society; A. Brown, Reeve, Nissouri; A. McKellar, Deputy-Reeve, Nissouri; J. Nixon, Reeve, Metcalfe; J. Corbett, Reeve, McGillivray; R. H. O'Neil, Reeve, Biddulph; J. Waters, Reeve, East Williams; S. McLeod, Reeve, West Williams; L. Cleverdon, Reeve, Adelaide; M. McArthur, Reeve, Lobo; R. Brown, Reeve, Metcalfe; H. McFarlane, Reeve, Ekfrid; J. Watterworth, Reeve, Mosa; T. Northcott, Reeve, Caradoc; W. Neill, Reeve, Wardsville; J. D. Dewan, Reeve, Strathroy.

One of the Queen's sons, known as Prince Arthur, arrived in London Sept. 21, 1869. R. F. Matthews wrote the ode of welcome, and at least half the people joined in the welcome. The occasion was the opening of the exhibition. The amount of prizes offered was $14,000 and the number of entries 7,688. For comparison the following table of prize money and entries is given:—

Toronto, 1866.....	$12,710 00	6,279	Hamilton, 1868.....	$13,304 50	6,620
Kingston, 1867.....	12,731 00	4,815	London, 1869.....	14,000 00	7,688

The latter-day exhibits of the Provincial Society are referred to in the following table, the figures denoting prize money and number of entries respectively:—

Toronto, 1870.....	$16,000 00	6,897	Ottawa, 1875..	$18,000 00	7,200
Kingston, 1871.....	15,000 00	6,682	Hamilton, 1876.....	18,237 00	10,011
Hamilton, 1872.....	15,000 00	7,714	London, 1877.....	16,320 00	10,618
London, 1873.....	15,000 00	8,920	Toronto, 1878.....	17,947 00	11,612
Toronto, 1874.....	17,000 00	8,662	Ottawa, 1879	14,957 50	9,668

Hamilton, 1880, $16,994; 11,252.

In 1877, L. E. Shipley, of Greystead, was president, and in 1880, J. B. Aylesworth, of Newbury.

Western Fair Association.—In 1867 the idea of a Western Fair originated in the minds of James Johnson (Sunnyside), George G. Magee, Richard Tooley, M. P. P., James Cousins, Henry Anderson, of Westminster, the late Wm. McBride and John Campbell. At a joint meeting of the City Horticultural Society and the East Middlesex Agricultural Society, held on March 21, 1868, it was resolved that the two Associations should unite for Fair purposes, and Messrs. J. M. Cousins, Wm. McBride, John Campbell, J. Wheaton, Henry Anderson and J. Pincombe were appointed a committee to carry the project into effect. The first meeting of the new joint board was held on the 22nd of April following, when the committee above-mentioned submitted a report containing a basis of amalgamation, which was accepted. Thus the Society was formed, the following Directors being appointed:— James Johnson, President Horticultural Society; Geo. G. Magee, President of the Agricultural Association; Wm. McBride, J. Wheaton, John Pincombe, Alex. Kerr, Henry Anderson, J. B. Lane, Thomas Friendship, Alex. Mackenzie, George Jarvis, James Anderson, Chas. Tuckey, W. S. Smith, Robt. Robson, R. Tooley (now M. P. P.), A.

MacArthur, J. M. Cousins, John Stewart, John Campbell, J. Durand, John Elliott, T. Routledge, John Moon, W. R. Vining and Mayor Arkell. The first was held on September 29th and 30th, 1868, in the old drill shed. Over two thousand dollars was given in prizes. It is now one of the institutions of the Western Peninsula, and has long since passed the Provincial in the estimation of the public. In 1870 a very successful Fair was held, and in October, 1872, the third meeting was opened by Governor Dufferin and his wife.

On June 12, 1874, a joint resolution of the London City Committee and the Committee of the Council provided that should the county and the Agricultural Society of East Middlesex relinquish their rights to the Fair Grounds, the Exhibition Committee of the City Council would recommend the purchase of not less than thirty acres, to be approved of by the county and the Agricultural Society, and on which would be built suitable houses, the purchased price of grounds and cost of buildings not to exceed the sum to be realized from the sale of sixteen acres of the old grounds, between Wellington and Waterloo streets, the same rights to be given the county and Agricultural Society in the new grounds and buildings as they held (1874) in the present grounds, but the carrying out of this proposition was deferred. In 1881 no less than $20,944 were expended on grounds and buildings, under the direction of Thomas H. Tracy.

The year 1886, when only $8,000 was offered, was the year when the Western Fair nearly collapsed. The sale of a portion of the old grounds and other causes had brought matters to such a pass that it became necessary to make strenuous efforts to save the Fair from going under. In this emergency the London Board of Trade came to the rescue and saved the Exhibition. Among those who assisted to put the Western on its new basis were A. W. Porte, J. W. Little, T. Herbert Marsh, A. M. Smart, W. J. Reid, W. Y. Brunton, W. M. Gartshore, W. R. Hobbs, Colonel R. Lewis, Mayor Cowan, J. D. Sharman, and these gentlemen were heartily supported by the county members, among whom were Colonel F. B. Leys, Geo. Douglass, Allan Bogue, D. Mackenzie, ex-M. P. P., R. Whetter, A. J. B. Macdonald and R. Dreaney.

A new plan of organization, originated by W. Y. Brunton, was adopted, whereby all agricultural societies or other associations for the production or manufacture of useful articles, or for the protection and aid of those engaged in such manufactures or production, were given representation. Each association nominated one or two members of the Western Fair Association, according to its size, and these delegates, meeting annually, elected the Western Fair Board. The City Council, however, reserved the right of appointing five members with its Mayor, and the East Middlesex Agricultural Society were also given control of six directors' berths. That left twelve to be filled by the association to make up the total number of twenty-four.

In 1887 the old Fair Grounds on Richmond street were surveyed for

building lots, and the Queen's Park, in No. 5 Ward transferred to the city for exhibition purposes. In September of that year the buildings were completed, at a cost of $60,000. The great fair opened September 20, that year. The officers for 1888 comprised the following gentlemen :—A. W. Porte, president; Geo. Douglass, first vice-president; J. W. Little, second vice-president; Donald Mackenzie, treasurer; Messrs. Magee, Greenlees & Thomas, solicitors; George McBroom, Secretary; Joseph Hook, superintendent of grounds; Geo. F. Jewell, F. C. A., and J. S. Dewar, auditors. The board of directors comprised:—A. W. Porte, Geo. Douglass, F. B. Leys, T. Herbert Marsh, A. M. Smart, Allan Bogue, W. J. Reid, W. H. Winnett, Thos. Connor, Frank Shore, Geo. Taylor, W. Y. Brunton, J. W. Little, D. Mackenzie, W. M. Gartshore, W. R. Hobbs, R. Lewis, Richard Whetter, James Cowan, John Callard, A. J. B. Macdonald, Richard Venning, Henry Dreaney and J. D. Sharman.

The new grounds are very attractive. The soil being sandy and the surface undulating, the grounds are not affected even by a heavy rain. The buildings are all new, light and commodious, and built after the most modern style of architectural beauty. The officers of the exhibition are painstaking and courteous, and are succeeding admirably in the important and arduous task of making the Western Fair a permanent and useful institution to the diversified interests of Western Ontario, and second, of course, only to the great Industrial at Toronto. Much of this success is attributable to the energy and skill of the secretary, George McBroom, who is aided by an able and competent directorate.

The great fair of 1887 was opened September 20th. The exhibition of 1888 was opened September 21st by the Minister of Agriculture, John Carling. A comparative summary of the chief entries this year and last will prove interesting :—

	1887.	1888.		1887.	1888.
Horses	547	448	Cattle	285	289
Sheep	319	356	Pigs	132	135
Poultry	524	614	Agricultural Products	308	404
Horticultral	1,318	2,122	Agricultural Implements	198	202
Indian Exhibits		681	Fine Arts	347	227
Ladies' Work	571	553			

There was an increase of 1,421 entries over 1887, a fact over which the directors had reason to rejoice. At the same time in some of the departments there was a falling off in the number of exhibits, but this was mainly in the minor departments. The entries of honey fell off from seventy-nine in 1887 to twenty-four in 1888. Engines and machines fell off from twenty-two to eighteen; stoves from thirty-three to fifteen, and carriages from fifty-one to forty-five. In the fine art department the difference was more striking, the entries this year being only 227 against 347 in 1887.

The Presidents of the Western Fair Association from 1868 to 1888 are as follows :—1868, James Johnson; 1870, James Johnson; 1871,

Richard Tooley; 1872, Wm. Saunders; 1874, James Johnson; 1875, John H. Griffiths; 1876, A. S. Emery; 1878, Joseph Johnson; 1879, A. McCormick; 1880, Geo. Douglas; 1882, John Plummer; 1883, John Kennedy; 1884, E. R. Robinson; 1886, Richard Whetter; 1887-8, Capt. A. W. Porte.

A description of the grounds and buildings is given in the sketches of parks in the history of London.

The Ontario Entomological Society met at London in October, 1844. E. B. Reed, of London, was re-elected secretary and treasurer; James Fletcher, of Ottawa, being vice-president, and W. Saunders, president. A medal was awarded this society for the best exhibition of Canadian fish at the Fisheries Exhibition, England.

The Horticultural and Mechanical Association of the Town of London was organized August 21, 1852, with Marcus Holmes, president; George W. Harper and John Wanless, vice-presidents; John Brown, treasurer; John C. Meredith, secretary; James Daniell, L. Lawrason, Wm. Rowland, A. Lowrie, Wm. Ross, Elijah Leonard and Joseph Anderson, managers. On September 27, 1855, the Horticultural Society held an exhibition at the City Hall. This Society gave $2,500 in prizes in 1868; $6,000 in 1870; $8,000 in 1871, and $10,000 in 1872. The entries increased from 2,037 in 1868 to 7,089 in 1872.

The Grange.—On June 2, 1881, the sixth anniversary of the Patrons of Husbandry was celebrated at Port Stanley.

Farmers' Institute.—A preliminary meeting for the formation of a Farmers' Institute for the Riding of East Middlesex was held in January, 1886. R. Whetter, of Westminster, was appointed chairman, and T. Baty, secretary. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, F. Baty, Westminster; vice-president, Captain Thomas Robson, Ilderton; secretary, W. L. Brown, London West; treasurer, R. Whetter, Westminster. Broad of Directors—London—Charles Trebilcock, Grove; R. W. Jackson, Ilderton Westminster—F. Elliot, Wilton Grove; James Ballantine, Lambeth. Nissouri—Joseph Wheaton, Thorndale; R. A. Brown, Cherry Grove. Dorchester—R. Venning, Richard Tooley, Mossley.

W. O. S. B. A.—The Western Ontario Stock Breeders' Association may be said to have had its origin in the London meeting of Jan. 21, 1888, when Messrs. Farnham, Hobbs, Robson and Bell, of London Township; Robinson, McCartney, John Stoneman and W. Taylor, of London; Toole, Gorwell, John Geary, F. Shore, R. Gibson, T. Douglass, R. Whetter, John Coughlin, Reeve of Westminster, Ed. Charlton, A. Kains and R Craig, were appointed a committee on organization.

F. & G. P. S.—The Fish and Game Protective Society was organized in 1875. Among the leading members in 1882, when the seventh annual meeting was held, were D. Niven, president; D. Skirving, secretary; W. C. L. Gill, R. Wallace, S Turner, John Cousins, R. G. Mercer, G. Kelly, F. T. Trebilcock, C. A. Stone, Inspector P. McCann.

The officers elected that year were:—President, W. C. L. Gill; first vice-president, Dr. Woodruff; second vice-president, Peter McCann; secretary, D. Skirving; executive committee, John Puddicombe, C. A. Stone, Dr. Niven, W. Strong, T. H. Smallman, R. Wallace, G. Kelley, F. T. Trebilcock, John Cousins; finance committee, John Puddicombe, C. A. Stone and F. T. Trebilcock.

Population.—In 1817 the population of the old London District was 8,907. The population of Middlesex in 1824 was 8,061—4,306 males and 3,755 females; in 1825 the number was 8,752; in 1826, 9,362; in 1827, 9,837; in 1828, 10,260; in 1829, 11,103; in 1830, 11,882. The population of Aldborough in 1830 was 608; of Bayham, 1,458; of Blenheim, 545; of Blandford, ——; of Burford, 850; of Camden, Dawn and Zone, in Kent County, 424; of Caradoc, 309; of Charlotteville, 1,214; of Chatham and Harwich, in Kent, 550; of Colchester, in Essex, 686; of Delaware, 73; Dereham, 193; Dorchester, 90; Dunwich, 537; Ekfrid, 115; Gosfield, 462; Howard, in Kent, 616; Houghton and Middleton, in Norfolk, 307; Lobo, 344; London, 2,403; Maidstone and Rochester, in Essex, 273; Malden, 1,087; Malahide, 1,465; Mersea, in Essex, 288; Moore, in Lambton, ——; Mosa, 276; Nissouri, 452; Norwich, 1,264; Oakland, 383; Oxford, 206; Oxford West, 783; East, 369; North, ——; Raleigh, Kent, 523; Romney and Tilbury, 371; Sarnia, ——; Sandwich, 2,201; Sombra, Bothwell, ——; Southwold, 1,601; Townsend, Norfolk, 1,420; Walsingham, 424; Westminster, 1,025; Windham, 644; Woodhouse, 987; Yarmouth, 1,545; Zorra, 886. The total population of London District in 1830 was 22,803, and, of the Western, 8,711. The population of Middlesex in 1831 was 14,073; in 1832, 15,293; in 1833, 17,819; in 1834, 19,697; in 1835, 21,291, in 1836, 23,790; in 1837, 24,628, and in 1838, 24,064.

London District in 1838 comprised the townships of East and West Oxford, Burford, Blenheim, Oakland, Nissouri, Blandford, Norwich, Dereham, Zorra, Yarmouth, Southwold, Bayham, Malahide, Mosa, Dunwich, Westminster, Adelaide, Caradoc, Ekfrid, Delaware, London and village, Aldborough, N. and S. Dorchester, Lobo, Hullett, Tuckersmith, McGillivray, McKillop, Ellice, Downie, Williams, Stanley, N. and S. Easthope, Biddulph, Goderich and Colborne. In this large District were 714,601 acres uncultivated, 142,375 acres cultivated; 157 one-story square-timber houses, 7 additional houses with fire-places; 6 two-story square-timber houses, 1,493 frame one-story houses, 163 additional with fire-places; 280 two-story frame houses, 178 additional with fire-places; 10 brick or stone one-story, 7 additional with fire-places; 4 brick or stone two-story houses, 2 with fire-places; 41 grist mills with one run of stones, 17 with more than one run; 105 saw mills; 10 store-houses; 80 merchants' shops; 20 stud horses for hire; 6,923 horses three years and over; 6,659 oxen four years and over; 13,066 milch cows; 7,416 horned cattle from two to four years; 2 gigs, 3 phætons, and 36 pleasure wagons,—total valuation, £513,337; total tax collected, £3,243.

The population of the county in 1839 was 26,025; in 1840, 26,482, of whom 13,805 were males and 12,677 females; in 1841, 27,033; in 1842 the population of London District was 30,276; in 1848, 41,986, and of London Town, 4,668.

The population of Middlesex in 1851–2 was 32,862, and of London, 7,035.

The census of 1861 shows a total population of 48,736 for the county, made up of 25,374 males and 23,362 females, of whom 1,767 males and 1,181 females were not members of resident families. There were 884 males and 815 females born in 1860, of whom 34 males and 39 females died that year. The population by townships, taken from the census returns, shows a total population for the county of 60,311, while the total above shows only 48,736, as follows:—

				Houses				
Township.	Males.	Females.	Families.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Total.
Adelaide	1,315	1,196	241	23	—	96	303	422
Caradoc	2,350	2,072	564	15	1	203	349	568
Delaware	1,230	1,094	386	15	6	126	230	377
Dorchester North	2,058	1,969	641	23	1	283	309	616
Ekfrid	1,334	1,240	407	12	—	114	300	426
Lobo	1,854	1,702	415	60	5	170	335	570
London	5,002	4,664	1,389	151	24	609	794	1,578
Metcalfe	936	810	306	17	—	46	208	271
Mosa	1,603	1,430	410	25	—	155	211	391
Nissouri	1,606	1,541	497	14	9	57	416	496
Strathroy Village	397	354	110	16	—	53	18	117
Williams East	1,260	1,215	379	32	—	45	299	376
Williams West	1,197	1,042	342	—	14	43	308	365
Westminster	3,252	3,033	1,074	168	14	538	274	994
London City	5,738	5,817	2,005	695	9	1,386	—	2,090

At this time there were in the county four Protestant Episcopal church buildings, one Catholic, two Church of Scotland, four Free Church of Scotland, six United Presbyterians, twelve Wesleyan Methodists, four Episcopal Methodists, two of Methodist denominations, and five Baptists. In London there were nine church buildings.

The first census of Middlesex, taken since the British North-America Act came in operation, was that of 1870–1. From this great statistical record the following summary is made. The 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th census districts, their area in acres, occupied houses and population, are given as follows:—

Township.	Area.	Houses.	Males.	Females.
Mosa	49,729	559	1,622	1,532
Wardsville Village	452	99	280	253
Ekfrid	54,271	504	1,704	1,489
Metcalfe	36,720	438	1,293	1,150
Caradoc	77,905	912	2,593	2,472
Strathroy Village	2,400	558	1,675	1,557
Delaware	28,150	449	1,294	1,229
Adelaide	44,060	536	1,541	1,368
Williams W	36,876	604	1,761	1,660
Williams E	40,154	548	1,452	1,401
Lobo	49,752	612	1,726	1,748
McGillivray	64,016	796	2,429	2,229

Township.	Area.	Houses.	Males	Females.
Biddulph	40,740	705	2,166	2,032
Westminster	64,260	1,173	3,250	3,130
Dorchester	39,780	722	2,155	1,962
London	105,160	1,960	5,630	5,360
Nissouri W	49,500	626	1,853	1,708
London City	1,907	2,804	7,934	7,892

Population.—The population by race in 1880–1, in the Townships of Westminster, Dorchester, London, London East (village), Petersville (village), and Nissouri West, was as follows:—Africans, 808; Dutch, 375; English, 83,288; French, 887; Germans, 8,823; Italians, 3; Poles, 3; Scandinavians, 47; Irish, 9,239; Scotch, 5,688; Swiss, 85; Welsh, 289; various, 80; not given, 538.

In the Townships of Mosa, Ekfrid, Metcalfe, Caradoc, Delaware, and the villages of Wardsville, Strathroy, Newbury, and Glencoe, there were: Africans, 74; Dutch, 276; English, 6,870; French, 204; Germans, 896; Indians, 8,429; Scandinavians, 89; Scotch, 5,567; Irish, 5,283; Poles, 4; Swiss, 9; Welsh, 104; various, 2; not given, 759.

In the Townships of Adelaide, Williams West, Williams East, McGillivray, Lobo, Biddulph, and the villages of Ailsa Craig, Lucan, and Parkhill, there were in 1880–1: Africans, 47; Dutch, 194; English, 5,965; Irish; 7,170; Scotch, 6,736; French, 48; Germans, 771; Italians, 4; Swiss, 11; Welsh, 258; and others, 35.

The population of London City, by nativity, in 1880–1, shows: Africans, 261; Dutch, 33; English, 8,617; Irish, 6,062; Scotch, 6,543; Welsh, 151; Germans, 406; French, 223; Indians, 4; Italians, 30; Jews, 6; Poles, 31; Scandinavians, 34; Swiss, 3; Spaniards, 8; and 304 of other countries or unknown.

Of the first census district, No. 167, the total population was 30,600; of the second, No. 168, 21,496; of the third, No. 169, 21,239; and the fourth, No. 170, London City, 19,746,—the total of 1880–1 being 93,081.

The following is the population and number of houses of London by Wards in 1880–1*:—

	Total Pop.	Males.	Houses.		Total Pop.	Males.	Houses
Ward 1	2,126	1,084	428	Ward 5	4,499	2,214	917
" 2	2,862	1,355	545	" 6	3,560	1,702	682
" 3	3,777	1,918	733	" 7	1,723	841	306
" 4	1,199	587	222				

Many changes have been made within the last eight years. The Manitoba land craze won away several citizens, while a greater number went to the United States; but notwithstanding an extensive emigration, the county, including London, claims as great a population to-day. London City and its suburbs have made very rapid strides, and appear to have more than made up for the losses in the townships and country towns, the total population being now estimated at 35,000.

*The apparent discrepancy here and above in the total population of London, is occasioned by including in one return territory not included in the other.

District and County Expenditure.—The first regular account of expenditures was presented July 17, 1818, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
G. C. Salmon	13	5	4	James Brown	0	16	2
Mahlon Burwell	4	0	0	John Anderson	1	16	0
John Bostwick	5	0	4	Abner Owen	2	17	6
Caleb Wood	4	16	0	F. Beaupre		5	0
Mahlon Burwell, am't of order	77	0	0	The Sheriff	75	3	9
The Sheriff	4	15	0	Clerk of the Peace	70	10	6
The Sheriff	50	6	6	Geo. Collman	2	0	0
Joseph Walker	2	9	8	Mrs Ann Bostwick	5	0	0
Jacob Braumwort	1	0	0	Moses Secord	5	12	8
Reuben Green (York)	7	10	6				
Total					£331	4	11

From the Auditor's statement of August 12, 1820, it appears that the District Treasurer advanced £442 2s. 0d. toward building the court-house and jail, and £62 13s. 6d toward the general account. These sums were ordered to be paid, and the collector urged to bring in moneys in their hands or to be collected.

The act to consolidate the debt of Middlesex, assented to April 23, 1860, shows that at the time outstanding debentures amounted to $879,114, and authorized the County Council to borrow that amount.

Debentures.—The debentures issued from 1844 to 1863 are noted as follows:—

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
1844	3,383	15	6	due in	1845	15,325	0	0	due in 1863
1850	1,500	0	0	"	1851	1,500	0	0	" 1854
1850	990	8	0½	"	1851	61,583	6	8	by-law 36
1850	2,500	0	0	"	1873	3,355	0	0	due in 1863
1851	25,000	0	0	"	——	25,000	0	0	" ——
1852	3,000	0	0	"	——				

When the late treasurer, Adam Murray, took possession of the office in October, 1857, the total debenture debt was £233,348 11s. 8d.

1859†	$13,692 00	1861	$12,000 00
1859‡	20,000 00	1860	76,000 00
1860	25,000 00		

The expenditures of the county in 1885 amounted to $139,160.92; in 1886, $129,124.06, and in 1887, $149,615 45. To place on record the sources of income and the several calls upon such income, the following statement for 1887 is given:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last audit	$ 2,610 03
County Rates	77,124 15
Non-resident Land Tax	3,974 90
Debentures	20,000 00
Premium on Debentures	1,000 00
Interest	853 14

* In connection with payment of part of these debentures, a sum of £2,500 was credited erroneously as paid.

† To procure seed for supplying to farmers, owing to failure of crops.

‡ For bridge building.

RECEIPTS—(CONTINUED).

County Grants to Public Schools	5,221 00
Legislative Grants to Public Schools	6,731 00
Surplus Fees from Registry Offices	1,000 89
Auctioneer's and Peddler Licenses	566 00
Interest on Hospital Trust Fund	454 47
House of Refuge and Industrial Farm	1,367 79
City of London *re* Debt on London East	1,170 00
Treasurer County of Oxford	38 35
Redemption Money	21 16
Miscellaneous Items	96 90
Bills Payable	4,000 00
Administration of Justice from City of London	6,474 52
Government	6,148 07
Division Court Jurors' Payment Fund	114 86
Sessions, County and Assize Courts Payment Fund	193 50
Fines from Magistrates	209 50
Costs from Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace	151 10
Fines from Police Magistrates *re* Scott Act	10,094 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Roads and Bridges	$21,654 11
Salaries and Municipal Government Expense	5,750 90
Percentage to Sub Treasurers	161 96
School Inspectors' Salaries	1,008 75
Legislative Grants to Public Schools	6,731 00
Municipal Grants to Schools	7,950 68
Educational and Incidental Expenses	1,423 03
Printing and Advertising	448 03
Registry Offices	211 50
Grants to Insane and Destitute	1,040 00
Wild Land Tax and Redemption Money	3,790 17
House of Refuge and Industrial Farm	6,355 08
Debentures Redeemed	20,000 00
Coupons Redeemed	29,360 00
Court House and Jail Expense Account and Repairs	4,308 86
Jail Officials' Salaries	3,730 45
Constables	2,609 09
Crown Witnesses and and Jury Services	1,918 75
Division Courts Jury Fund	124 00
Coroner's Orders	209 40
Administration of Justice General	6,436 20
Jurors' Payment Fund	3,373 30
Bills Payable	10,000 00
Paid to order of License Commissioner *re* Scott Act	5,250 00
Salary of Police Magistrate	450 00
Hospital Expense	2,326 80
Interest	55 51
Miscellaneous Items	2,457 58

Agricultural and Other Statistics.—The number of acres cleared in 1887 was 514,563; of woodland, 229,355, and of swamp, marsh or waste land, 13,639. Of the total occupied area (757,557 acres) there were 9,302 belonging to non-residents, and 748,255 to resident owners. In 1887 there were 165,443 acres of cleared lands devoted to pasturage, the number of acres in every thousand acres cleared being 321.5. The county held third place in Ontario in the average per thousand acres cleared, and first place when the large area is considered. The orchards and gardens of Middlesex in 1883 claimed an area of 9,309 acres.

CHAPTER XIII.

LONDON CITY.

Prior to 1792–3 the history of the country bordering on the forks of the La Tranchée, or Thames, is that which belongs to the Indian settlements of a century ago in the Erie Peninsula. The discovery of Indian remains near Blackfriars' bridge some years ago is one of the few evidences of Indian occupation which modern times have brought to light. During the winter of the years named, Governor Simcoe with his staff and Chief Brandt camped here. His object was to select a site for the capital of Upper Canada, which, while convenient, would not be exposed to American assaults. Dorchester, their Governor-General, favored Kingston; but Simcoe labored under the impression that his imaginary city, *Georgina-upon-Thames*, would be the capital. And here the Anglicizing Governor planned his great seat of Government, February 13, 1793, then pushed forward to Detroit, but returning to the Forks March 2, doubly determined to build his city here. In 1796 he was transferred to the West Indies, and his dreams were left to unofficial unaided enterprise to be made real.

In Littlehales' diary, under date March 2, 1793, being the second visit of that officer to the site of the present city of London, the following entry occurs:—"Struck the Thames on one end of a low, flat island. The rapidity of the current is so great as to have formed a channel through the mainland (being a peninsula), and formed this island. We walked over a rich meadow, and at its extremity reached the forks of the river. The Governor wished to examine this situation and its environs, and we therefore stopped here a day. He judged it to be a situation eminently calculated for the Metropolis of all Canada. Among many other essentials it possesses the following advantages:—Command of territory, internal situation, central position, facility of water communication up and down the Thames, superior navigation for boats to near its source, and for small craft probably to the Moravian settlement; to the northward by a small portage flowing into Lake Huron; to the southeast by a carrying place into Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence; the soil luxuriously fertile, and the land capable of being easily cleared and soon put into a state of agriculture; a pinery upon an adjacent high knoll, and others on the height, well calculated for the erection of public buildings; and a climate not inferior to any part of Canada."

The Thames River at the forks presents many interesting features, alike as regards its physical relations and its connections with the early settlement and military occupation of the country. That the stream has undergone some very great changes, even since 1793, scarcely admits of doubt; for, in a few places, the ear-marks of expan-

sions, now dried up, are visible, and of the numerous large creeks which swelled its waters, and made it navigable for eighty leagues in 1794, few exist to-day. The existence of this river, and the position of its forks—almost equidistant from Lakes Huron and Erie—render the climate of the district much more pleasant, if not healthier, than that of lake towns. Even in face of the fact that the river is used as the receptacle of the city's sewerage, the cross-country lake breezes, and the breezes generated in its own valley, are decidedly invigorating. A sail down to Springbank and back on steamer, yacht or row-boat forms a pleasant and healthful pastime for the citizens; and so generally availed of, that the memories of the tragedy of 1881 seem to be sleeping in presence of the fascinating influence of the river ride.

In such a country as Littlehales describes, at the head of that river on which Simcoe's British navy was to float, a few unpretentious, hard-working, fearless men settled in 1826. Peter McGregor, a Highland Scot, who, while keeping a hotel down the river, married Lavinia, daughter of Joseph Poole, of Westminster, and then determined to settle in the new town of London, made the first clearing in the fall of 1826, and built the first cabin here. Patrick McManus and Charles Henry, two Irishmen, erected a board cabin soon after; then came Abram Carroll, who built and kept the first house of entertainment to which the name could be given; next, John Yerex, Levi Myrick (or Merrick), and Dennis O'Brien, and Georgina-upon-Thames assumed the shape of a settlement, thirty years after the first gubernatorial dreamer left Ontario for ever.

It was a fit introduction to the people who were to make out of the wilderness spot a city. As the visitor walked lazily along the Indian trails, listening to the murmur of the river or the rush of the wind through the olden pines, or watched the mist as it hung in twilight curtains about the groves, it required but little imagination to trace a long cavalcade of romance, chivalry and heroism proceeding from this very spot in the days of Indian power. He, too, may muse upon the genii which once haunted the forests of the past, and a gloom, like superstitious dread, will only be dissipated when the past vanishes and the present rises before him in all its cultivated beauty and magnificence. We can envy the pioneers of this district and the long-ago primitive times. Then a single piece of calico would make the best dress for every woman in the place. The dry goods side of O'Brien's store could be carried off in a wheelbarrow, and the grocery department in a wagon. The staple articles were whiskey, flour, pork and beans. If with a dozen barrels of whiskey came two or three of flour, the question was: "What the deuce is to be done with the flour?" There was at that time plenty of large game and fish, and wild fruits in season; but the hardships of pioneer life were serious indeed, and the monotony so unbearable, that many who came to carve out homes in the wilderness returned to enjoy penury in a civilized state rather than remain. Many, however, established themselves

here and began the work of fashioning a city out of the forests—a village which should, some day, be regarded as a city, altogether lovely and promising, the one among a thousand to enlist active enterprise, where virtue would be treasured and promoted, and labor fairly rewarded.

The Beverlys established a ferry in 1818 below the Forks, or Applegarth's, later Nixon's Flats, and later West London. The Beverlys suffered terribly from fever and ague, so that travellers had often to wait for hours until some of the family would cease shaking, to ferry them across. The pioneers soon got on the true track of this aguish tribe, and when going to Gardner's mill for grist, or to Samuel Jarvis' distillery for whiskey, they would not return until the afternoon of the following day, as they calculated by that time the chills would cease and the boatmen be ready to take the paddle. About this time the Montagues established their canoe ferry at the Townsend Landing, near the present Woodland Cemetery.

In 1826 Colonel M. Burwell, with Freeman Talbot and Benjamin Springer, chain-bearers, surveyed the town site. Any person who promised to pay $32 for the patent, and built a shanty 18x24, was entitled to a large lot, the transfer being freely made by Colonel Thos. Talbot when the patent was issued. The limits of the first survey were:—Wellington street on the east; North street, now Carling, on the north; the River Thames on the south and west. The lots were numbered from Wellington street west.

In June, 1827, Robert Carfrae entered the settlement, crossing from Westminster by a bridge erected in 1826 by Levi Merrick at the foot of York street. His memories of the village of 62 years ago point out two taverns and the court-house as the three buildings forming the nucleus of the village. John Yerex, a brother of Andrew, was engaged in building his hewn-log house on the north-west corner of York and Ridout streets, where the old malt house stands, and in that building was born the first native of London village, Nathaniel Yerex. In the fall of 1826 Andrew Yerex followed his brother hither. He found McGregor's log shanty tavern at the corner of King and Ridout streets,* where the McFarlane Hotel, now kept by Alonzo Hall, is. Abram Carroll's log house stood on the north side of Dundas, two or three lots east of Ridout, where in the fall of 1827 he put up a frame house. Dennis O'Brien, to whom he gives the title "a jolly, good fellow," was digging up stumps and preparing to build close to where was afterwards built the Robinson Hall. Patrick McManus—then called McManners, owing to the way this plebeian pronounced his name—and Charles Henry carried on business in a shed or small frame house erected on the lot south of the south-east corner of Ridout and Dundas, opposite the present Registry Office. The court-house, a semi-frame, hewn-log house, stood nearer the corner than the present

*Geo. J. Goodhue maintained until his death that McGregor's tavern stood on Talbot, between York and King streets; but all the other early settlers place it as written above.

building until 1829, when it was placed on runners and moved by oxen to the south-west corner of the present grounds, where it stands to-day. McGregor, being jailer, was accustomed to take the well-conducted prisoners across the street to his tavern, and it is related by Mr. Williams, Oliver McClary and others, that hungry travellers often had to wait for their meals until McGregor's notorious guests had finished theirs. As has been said, Dennis O'Brien was preparing to build in 1826, but the log structure which he erected was used rather as a store-house than a store-room. This building stood on lot 18, on the south side of Dundas, almost opposite, but a point east of Abram Carroll's dwelling. In 1827 or 1828 he took possession of a vacated blacksmith's shop, placed rough boards on barrels to form a counter, and there opened the first general store. The log house, which he had previously occupied and used as a store-room, was minus chinking, and through the crevices the curious settlers would spend hours observing his stock of frying-pans, griddles, spiders, baking-kettles, tinware, and a thousand other articles which make the visitor to the country store covet the whole stock.

Samuel Laughton migrated to Canada in 1827 with his wife. He received a grant of a lot on Bathurst street, near the present depot, on condition that he would establish a blacksmith shop; moved shortly after to a farm in the township on a lot where John Robson settled in the fall of 1820, and twenty years later moved to Metcalfe. He ironed the first wagon ever used in London Township. Selling his lot for $16 worth of iron he moved into the wilderness. While it cannot be stated that O'Brien moved this shop from Bathurst to Dundas street, it cannot be denied that this was the only building standing in 1827 which was vacated by a blacksmith. Dennis O'Brien continued in business here until 1848–9, when he retired. Robert Summers states that about the time Goodhue opened his store, he said to O'Brien, "You are going to set up a general store in opposition to Goodhue." "Not at all," said O'Brien, "I'm going to set up an imposition upon him, as he has been imposing on the people, and I'm going to impose on him." George J. Goodhue closed out his little store in Westminster, Concession 1 (kept in Joshua Applegarth's old log-house), two miles south of the present city, in 1829, and moved into O'Brien's settlement, where he opened a large general store and went into fair competition with O'Brien, who, for over two years, monopolized the trade north of the river.

Dennis O'Brien, who was a peddler for some years before he established his store at London, carrying a pack throughout the district, like Patrick McManus, Charles Henry, M. McLoughlin and other early settlers, married Jane Shotwell about 1834. She was the daughter of Abram Shotwell and Sylvia Sumner, all early settlers of Westminster. Her sister Nancy married Alvaro Ladd, while Polly married David Goff. O'Brien himself was liberal and enterprising, and sometimes merry, as related in other pages. He had built for himself the first

large brick store-house in London, had the Blackfriars' grist mill erected, and also a distillery in Westminster. In later years he told his particular friends that this distillery was the cause of his ruin. He died at old Mr. Blinn's house about the year 1863. Under date Jan. 12, 1849, Dennis O'Brien advertised the fact that he retired from business, and asked that all accounts should be settled up at his office in Mr. McKittrick's.

Levi Merrick built York street bridge in 1826–7. One of the workmen stole from another workman an axe one night and fled; but he was pursued, and caught in the pine woods. That night he was chained to a stump on King street. A jury was sworn who sentenced him to leave town in a few minutes or be whipped.

Kissick (or Cassock) and O'Rell (or O'Dell) were the first tailors; but which of them came first cannot now be determined.

John Jennings, who established a little store at London, was also an Irishman, and for some time before his settlement here was a popular peddler. He could write his name only, but possessed much natural intelligence, and was very impulsive. He married a Miss Algoe, a daughter of the pioneer family on the Longwoods road below Delaware. He was not very fortunate in business, traded his store for a farm in Westminster, and later kept livery stable at London. His eldest son Frank went to Detroit in his youth, and established a large livery stable there.

Douglas & Warren, general merchants, failed about 1843. William Murray was book-keeper; Alex. S. Armstrong, John Douglas and Francis Warren formed the firm. Their store stood two or three houses east of Robinson Hall.

Ephraim Ayres established a shoe shop where the City Hotel now stands, and later established a drinking saloon here. Wm. Balkwill later built a new house on the site, and for some years carried it on as a hotel, one of his bartenders being Wm. Gordon, now a resident of London. Balkwill sold to N. Smith, who failed after building the brick hotel.

On Aug. 9, 1827, Patrick McManus, a peddler, of London, was fined one shilling for assaulting Tillery Hubbard; and Benj. Lockwood, of Caradoc, for extorting unlawful fees from Joseph Elliott.

The village then consisted of thirty-three families, representing one hundred and thirty-three souls. Goodhue built the first two-story frame house in the place, unless we consider the store-room of O'Brien a frame, for it was a board concern, or Carroll's frame cottage, all the rest being made of logs and mud. His store was situated near the corner of Ridout and Carling streets, where the Agricultural Mutual building stood. Robert Summers, with the Griffiths and others from Westminster, came to aid in raising this large frame. When it was ready for dedication, Byash Taylor cast a black bottle of whisky from the top, which struck the old logs, but escaped breaking.

In October, 1830, John Jennings opened a store on Ridout, near

King street, on the northeast corner. Early in the winter of 1831–2, John Scatcherd opened his store on lot 18, north side of Dundas, almost opposite O'Brien's; he establishing the first regular hardware store at London; and about this time Thomas Gibbins opened his store opposite the court-house on Ridout. Trade was very brisk, the merchants prosperous, population rapidly increased, and around this little nucleus a flourishing market grew. The business centre was the point now occupied by the Royal Exchange building. The region south of that was a deep morass, a place to be avoided by all but the sporting men of the period, who visited that section as far as the river on duck shooting excursions. The site of the old Robinson Hall was then a deep and treacherous bog, which was considered a very dangerous spot for any one to approach; but later logs were placed there, which were ultimately covered, and in later days, when the era of sewer building was introduced, some hard work was experienced in cutting those old hardwood timbers. Outside the business centre of that day were many black ash swamps. The foundation of that building was made after much labor. The natural surface of the soil is known to be at least two feet below the cellar floor, or about twelve feet below the level of Dundas street. In the year we are speaking of (1829), Wm. Hale was driving a yoke of oxen, with cart, near the spot, and the animals, becoming frightened and uncontrollable, plunged into this mire, and oxen and cart in a moment sunk down deep. Goodhue was fond of relating an anecdote of himself in connection with this place. He was riding on horseback, with a bag of flour or corn thrown across the horse's neck, and for the moment unmindful of his progress, he allowed the animal to walk into the pit. He saved himself by springing from the horse's back on to *terra firma*. The horse was got out after a great deal of difficulty, but not so the bag of corn.

The little village was for some years centered around the court-house, its boundaries being Wellington street on the east, the river on the west, Carling street on the north, and York street on the south; but these limits rapidly widened. A deed in the possession of Sheriff Glass shows that in 1831 his father sold several lots whereon the City Hotel, market, and principal Dundas street stores now stand, to Donald and Finlay McDonald for £175, to be paid in fat cattle and wheat. They had but little money in those days, and trading was done in this manner. It is related that Finlay McDonald was found stealing lumber from Marcus Holmes' yard. Holmes had been missing lumber for some time, and this night waited up to catch the thief. On discovering Findlay, he said to him: "Now, Findlay, it is troublesome to come packing lumber a dark night like this; come in the day-time with your wagon after this."

Lawrence Lawrason is the next important commercial figure in the beginning of London. About 1825 he opened the first post-office to be found north of St. Thomas—with the exception of Delaware. About the year 1833 or 1834 he joined George J. Goodhue in mercantile

business in this city, which at that time formed only a small and straggling business, the store being on Ridout street, immediately south of the premises at present occupied by Hamilton. Subsequently the firm transferred their stock to the corner of Dundas and Ridout streets, where Osborne's intelligence office is now kept: this was burned in 1851. Here Mr. Lawrason remained some fifteen years; and it was during this period, about the year 1834, that he received the appointment of Justice of the Peace. The firm subsequently moved to the southeast corner of Dundas and Talbot streets, and conducted an extensive wholesale business. He died in 1881.

About 1825 a newspaper mail was left at the stage house (Trowbridge's) in Westminster, and later George J. Goodhue was appointed postmaster for that neighborhood. In 1828 the post-office was moved from Concession 1, Westminster, to London, where Ira Schofield was appointed postmaster. His office was in his farm house, a few hundred feet east of the spot where the great Convent of the Sacred Heart now stands. Benjamin Higgins, born in Ireland in 1804, died at London, Aug. 24, 1880. The same year that the post-office was established here he settled in London, and labored on his ten-acre farm at Blackfriars' Bridge for years. In 1831 he married a Miss Gray, who lived at St. John's. For twenty-five years he carried on the hotel business here, and conducted freight business between London and Hamilton and Port Stanley. His hotel stood where the Cronyn block is now, the lot costing him only $80. In 1837-8 he was dispatch bearer. Henry Davis, who came to London from New York in 1827 and established his jewelry store on Ridout street in 1831, died here in 1882. The McCann family arrived later, and have continued to hold a high place in the estimation of the people. The list of early names, such as the Cruikshanks, connected with the beginning of London, might be continued through twenty pages; but as such names are connected with some special profession or trade, the writer leaves them to be dealt with in other sections of this chapter, and refers the reader to the lists of early grocery and tavern-keepers.

Although the city was "proclaimed" in 1796, in 1819 Delaware was the nearest post-office to the forks. The nearest mill was near Byron, kept by Sweet Gardner and Sylvester Reynolds. The mill was erected by Townsend and Tunk, where the Springbank hotel now stands. The water-power was taken from the springs. In 1833 a mill was built at Byron by Burleigh Hunt, and was the first run by the waters of the Thames, and the nearest bridge across the river was at the same place. On Oct. 1st, 1826, the logs for McGregor's shanty were cut, and Cyrus Sumner built the first brick dwelling-house later. In 1831 Edward A. Talbot started the first newspaper in Canada printed west of Hamilton. The first lawyers in the young city were John Rolph and John Tenbroeck, each of whom has left a melancholy history. Dr. Archibald Chisholm was the first physician here, and under his auspices the City Hospital was established about two and one-half miles

out on the Hamilton Road. It had accommodation for 40 patients. Almost contemporary with Dr. Chisholm were Dr. Hiram Lee, who built the first brick residence in 1846, and Dr. Donnelly. The latter died in 1832, fighting the cholera. Dr. Lee fell a victim in 1854 to the ship fever, which was very virulent in the city after the opening of the railway. The first market was on the corner of the court-house Square, corner of King and Ridout streets. It was removed from that to Wellington street, and finally to its present position, corner of King and Talbot. For a long time the trade of the city was confined to the west of Richmond street, and it does not require a very old man to remember the first brick store that was built on Dundas street, east of Richmond. It is now occupied by Boyd & Philips, and was built by Reuben Short, who kept a stove shop on the opposite side, of the street. Twenty-one years ago the only brick buildings upon Richmond street, south of King, were the Tecumseh House on one side and Geo. Nickle's livery stable on the other. The old Music Hall, on the corner of York and Richmond streets, was frame, with a brick front.

Henry Groves ("Captain Groves"), who settled in London in 1832, died in 1887, aged 81 years. He remembered well the primitive days of the city, when he saw a bear walk along Dundas street, swim the river and enter the woods on the western bank. He also remembered the building of the log jail on the site of the present court-house, during the progress of which the prisoners were chained to stumps. He fought in two skirmishes against the Patriots in 1837–8; was High Constable for many years, and, in 1852, when an English family introduced the Asiatic cholera, he was the only man in London who could be found to take care of the stricken people—Dr. Donnelly having died, and Dr. Lee being engaged in prescribing. Robert Summers, speaking of Groves' bear story, states the animal was shot in the river at the Forks in the fall of 1849 or 1850—Ned Harris, a son of Treasurer Harris, taking the carcass ashore. The boys captured the cubs in London South.

The *Inquirer*, published here in 1840, gives an account of London as it was in December of that year:—"In the enumeration of the various kinds of goods kept in a general store, is the advertisement of L. Lawrason. In the same line of business we find the rival cards of John Jennings, G. J. Goodhue, Kerr & Armstrong, Douglas & Warren, Glennon & Co., Angus & Birrell, J. H. Joyce and John Claris. Combining the business of a general grocer with that of a baker, we find the name of L. Perrin, and to regulate the digestion of the incongruous mass of merchandise which appears to have been dealt out over the counter in the stores above named, ranging from cast steel axes to soft soap and Digby herrings, Lyman, Moore & Co.,* and J. Salter, at their drug establishments kept every variety of medicinal preparation, which they offer to dispose to customers, 'sparing no pains,' an intimation which we hope they did not intend literally. A flouring mill

* Lyman came from Montreal with his first partner, Tim Farr.

'near the centre of the town,' was owned by Dennis O'Brien, now the Blackfriars' Mill, built about 1834; John Talbot and Schram & Groves carried on the auction and commission business of town and country; W. Horton, H. C. R. Becher and Frederick Cleverly announce their willingness to look after all legal matters; Alex. Hamilton did the shaving and hair dressing; Simeon Morrill, the tanning; Yale & Warters and S. Condon, the tinning; R. Mootry and J. Wells, the tailoring; S. Peters and Henry Leaning provided meat; U. C. Lee and Wm. Lee, brothers of Dr. Lee, proprietors of the Robinson Hall, and the Mansion House, Dundas street, kept sundry accommodations 'good for man and beast.' A news-room appears to have been among the other advantages which London at that early date possessed. It was kept by John Norval, 'over J. W. Garrison's store,' access to which was obtainable by payment of an annual subscription, and a charge of 'sixpence york per visit to non-subscribers.' From the above array of names, trades, professions and callings, it will be seen that our predecessors, if they had the wherewithal to purchase, were in no danger of suffering for want of either the necessaries or the luxuries of life. Speaking of purchase, brings to our recollection an advertisement in one of the papers before us which will give an idea of the 'currency' of the day:—

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW receiving Pork and Wheat in payment of debts, and in exchange for goods. Part cash for good Pork.

SMITH, MATHIESON, MOORE & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL PAY *one dollar* per bushel, *in Goods*, for good wheat.

G. J. GOODHUE."

London in the Forties.—In the foregoing pages the history of the settlement is treated up to its organization as a village. In the exhaustive municipal sketch, one would think that every name connected with the village has a place; and now take a look back to the days of the village and town councils—from 1840 to 1853. In April, 1845, one hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed by fire. The territory from Dundas almost to the river, and from Talbot to Ridout, was burned over, as related in the history of the Fire Department, except the Balkwill Hotel, which stood where the City Hotel stands. Four years later the Episcopalians, Baptists and New Connexion Methodists had each a brick house of worship; the Wesleyans, Catholics, Congregationalists, Free Churchmen, Secessionists, Universalists, Colored Methodists and Colored Baptists had each a frame church building. At this time London had daily mail communication with all towns on the main road from Montreal to Amherstburg, as well as to St. Thomas and Port Stanley; thrice a week with Sarnia, and twice a week with Goderich.

The journalists were Lemon & Hart, of the *Times*, 1844; George Brown, of the *Western Globe*, who printed the paper at Toronto, 1845; Wm. Sutherland, of the *Canadian Free Press*, 1849; and John R. Lavell, of the *Gospel Messenger*, 1848.

The physicians in London in 1849 were A. Anderson, David Farrow, Henry Going, A. McKenzie, Charles G. Moore, Dr. Thomas Phillips (then County Coroner), and George Southwick. They were the only physicians then in the county, but others from St. Thomas, Vienna and Port Stanley practiced here. The pioneers—Donnelly, Lee, Chisholm—were all gone, although Dr. Lee did not die until 1854, when ship cholera carried away himself, G. Routledge and others.

The barristers of London and county in 1849 were Henry Becher, R. Becher, James Daniel, Wm. Horton, E. Jones Parke, Thomas Scatcherd, J. F. Saxon, S. Shanley, D. M. Thompson, John Wilson and Counsellor Hughes. Mr. Thompson returned to Adelaide, where he is a leading farmer to-day.

The hotels of London in 1849 were:—Hope Hotel, by Wm. Balkwill; Wm. Barker's Hotel; Robinson Hall, by J. M. Bennett; Exchange Inn, by W. B. Lee; Matthew's Hotel; McDowell's Hotel; McFie's Hotel; Robertson's Hotel; British Exchange, by John Smith; Caledonia, by S. Smith; Strong's Hotel; Robert Summers' Hotel; and Mansion House, by Dave Thompson.

The merchants, traders and manufacturers were:—

Adair & Thompson..... Dry Goods
Adams, E..... Grocer
Anderson, M..... Foundry
Beddome, F. B..... Bookseller
Bissell, Wm.....Sash Factory
Buckley, R. H.....Grocer
Carling, Wm..... Brewer
Childs, W. H..... Insurance
Coats, J. Livery
Code, Thomas.... Building
Collovin, Matthew Dry Goods
Cox, B. & Co.....Dry Goods
Dalton, Henry.....Tallow Chandler
Darch, Robert..... .Saddler
Davis, Henry Watchmaker
Dimond, John..... Brewer
Dixon, Thomas C.....Hatter
Eccles & Labatt.....Brewers
Elliott, J. Builder
Ellis, E. P..... ...Cabinetmaker
Fennell, Robert.....Saddler
Franklin, J... Insurance
Fraser, John.....Bank Montreal
Gibbins, Joe..... Saddler
Gillean, J..... Bookseller
Glass, Wm.....Grocer
Glen, J... Tailor
Gordon, Wm..... .Dry Goods
Graham, J. M.... Bookseller
Green & Bros..... Builders
Gunn, G. M.....Dry Goods
Hall, W.....Tailor
Hamilton, James..Bank of Upper Canada
Holmes, M.....Carriage Builder
Hope, Birrell & Co...General Merchants
Hyman, E. W.....Tannery
Jackson & Elliott.....Foundry
Jarmain, John Tinsmith
Jeanneret, R. J.....Watchmaker
Jennings, John..... Livery
King, W.....Saddler
Lampkin, H.....Insurance
Lawrason & Chisholm..... Merchants
Lemon & Hart.....*Times*
Leonard, E Founder
Lowrie, A..... Carriagemaker
McDonald, Alex..... Insurance
Macklin, J. C..... General Merchant
McBride, S.....Tinsmith
McFie, Hugh.....Grocer
McFie, Dan Dry Goods
McGill, Francis.....Dry Goods
McKittrick, P..... Tailor
Magee, Geo. J..... Dry Goods
Magill, Matt.....Dry Goods
Macintosh, J. G. & Co..... .Dry Goods
Marsh, D. O..... Saddler
Merrill, J. B.....Cabinetmaker
Mills, Wilson..... Commission
Monsarratt, Chas.....Commercial Bank
Mitchell, B. A..... Druggist
Moore, Wm..... Distiller
Morrill, Simeon.....Tanner
Mountjoy & Sons.....Cabinetmakers
Murphy, D Grocer
Murray R. S. & Co.....Dry Goods
Newcombe, H. T.....Printer
Paul, A..... Grocer
Peters, Samuel..... Distiller
Phillips, John.....Dry Goods
Pomeroy, S. S..... ..Insurance
Plummer & Racy.....Carriage Builders
Raymond, E..... Hatter
Raynard, John.....Dry Goods

Reid, Robert.....Bookseller
Rielly, W. T.....Livery
Ridout, L.....Hardware
Rose, Hugh.....Grocer
Salter, John.....Druggist
Smith, Francis.....Grocer
Smith, A. & G.....Grocer
Smith, Roger.....Miller
Stewart Bros.....Tailors
Street, W. W.....Gore Bank
Sutherland, W.....*Free Press*
Talbot, John.....Auctioneer
Till, W.....Cabinets
Tyas & Williams.....Dry Goods
Watson, George.....Builder
Williams, J.....Druggist
Wilson, Robert.....Grocer
Winsor & Screaton.....Builders

A hundred names of those who were associated with the progress of the village prior to 1849 could be given here, but as such names are reserved for the pages devoted to the industries of London, only those who might escape notice are here given. Samuel Stansfield, a member of London's first Council and a resident for 37 years, died in May, 1882. Sergeant Wm. Dalton was born in Ireland in 1822. After the Afghan war of 1842 he came to London, where his wife died in 1881, and himself in April, 1885. He was barrack sergeant here for years. John Parkinson, who settled in London in 1839, died in October, 1888. Immediately after settlement, he began work in the brick-yard of James Ferguson, on Bathurst, between Talbot and Ridout streets; but for the succeeding 35 years was an employé of E. W. Hyman. In 1881 his wife met with an accident at the Richmond street railroad crossing, which resulted in her death. Henry Coombs, who settled in the London neighborhood in 1842, opened one of the first cabinet-making houses at London in 1843; but the Ellis shop was in existence at least ten years prior to Coombs' opening, because in 1834 Robert Summers purchased some furniture there. Old Dr. Moore, a tall, well-educated Irishman, was a celebrated physician in the early years of the county. His death took place in 1842 or 1843. Dr. Charles G. Moore came afterwards to the city and practiced here until his death. Geo. M. Gunn came to London in 1842, and entered into business with his brother William, who had a general store on Dundas street, near Robinson Hall. The fire of 1844 destroyed their premises, so that they reopened one block east. Geo. M. died in 1882. Wm. Dunbar, who came here in 1843, was a partner of Geo. Durand in the blacksmith shop which then occupied the corner of Richmond and King streets. In 1845 Durand moved to the United States, when James Dunbar took his place as partner, and from 1845 to 1879 the brothers carried on the blacksmith business on York street. James Dunbar settled in Middlesex in 1833, and died in 1882. Captain Isaac May, born in Cavan County, Ireland, in 1821, settled at London in 1844, and died in 1884. He was the pioneer of the steamship line between Cleveland and Port Stanley, and owned seven barges and two steamers, besides other craft. In 1846 Thomas Scanlon carried on the business of tallow chandler. Dr. Henry Hanson migrated to Canada in 1844, and settled near Hyde Park village; but later took a position in Dr. Salter's drug store, studied medicine, and in 1846 began the practice of medicine, travelling through Western Ontario, as there were no regular physicians outside London, Sarnia and Goderich. His death took place in January, 1885.

Henry Coombs' family now own the Mansion house. In 1832 Stillman Olds was a currier, William Underwood and Isaac L. George, millers, of London, Wm. Cooper, carpenter, of Westminster.

In April, 1853, a great convention of colored refugees from slavery was held at London. The colored population of the town then was 276, and their real estate was assessed at $13,504. At this convention, numbers of colored folk from the Wilberforce colony near Lucan were present.

To point out the precocious growth of ideas at the close of the period it will only be necessary to quote the following motion by Councillors Barker and McClary, made in September, 1851. This called attention to the fact that Mr. Strathy was about building his new house at the corner of Dundas and Ridout, and "That the Council have heard with regret that it is to be only two stories, which, in the opinion of this Council, would be very unsightly and offensive to those who have expended large sums in that neighborhood for the ornament and improvement of the town." It was well such guardians of the beautiful did not pass an ordinance making it optional with the people to say what class of house Tom, Dick or Harry should build They may have learned that tastes were developing, and trusted to time to teach even house builders what harmony signifies.

The opening of the railroad in 1853 raised up new aspirations. In September of that year, £200—not dollars—were appropriated by the Council, to celebrate the opening of the Great Western Railroad; and £200 were granted to the Mayor, in recognition of his services as Mayor and as a director in the railroad company. That ceremony introduced modern London, for with the shrill voice of the locomotive came new strangers, some from the world of luxury and fashion, some from that of labor and worth, all teaching lessons, all taking a part in forming society and building it up from the state of revelry to that of dignity.

Real Estate in 1852–7.—In 1851, what is known in modern days as a real estate boom, visited the town of London. Owing to the prospects of increased railway accommodation, speculators took advantage of the opportunity, and startling transactions in real estate become of daily occurrence. The unsuspecting public nipped at the gilded bait, and property assumed a highly fictitious value. Lots were purchased for prospective suburban residences, almost as far out as Komoka, at ridiculous figures; but the fond hopes of the ill-advised investors never matured, and the excitement eventually subsided, not, however, without leaving in its wake the usual contingent of luckless victims.

As an idea of how properties sold at that time, A. S. Abbott, city clerk, tells of purchasing a lot of 42 feet frontage near where the Abbott carriage factory now stands on Dundas street, between Wellington and Waterloo, in 1853 or 1854, at $100 per foot, and in a year or two afterwards he saw the adjoining lot sold for $13 per foot. That was

only one instance out of hundreds. The panic of 1857 came to complete the wreck. A number of men, some old settlers like Peter McCann, held a large quantity of land through the years of depression; but now they were compelled to sell it for a trifle, or allow it to pass from their possession.

Ten years after the first railroad train entered London, commercial and real estate men felt that the days of panic were over, and that the city had been placed on a sure foundation of prosperity. The rental of real estate in 1863 was $155,997, and the yearly value, when rental was not assessed, $123,335,—or total value, $279,332; the taxable income was $451,200, and the total value of personal property $521,000.

Post-office.—The nearest post-offices to London were one at St. Thomas, another at Ingersoll, which was kept by Squire Ingersoll, after whom the town of that name is called, and the remaining one on the plains north of Hall's mills, where Mr. Lawrason, father of London's police magistrate, carried on a combined post-office and general store. The mails were delivered at irregular intervals, and on the delivery days there was always a strong rush for the messages which the isolated settlers expected to receive. On the settlement of the village, an office was established in 1828, with Ira Schofield in charge; but in 1829, Geo. J. Goodhue was appointed master, he having previously established the mail at his store in Westminster. The office was in a small log house on North street, in an unsettled part of the village, a little east of the entrance to the former residence of L. Lawrason, near the Sacred Heart Convent. It was a rude log cabin, and its remoteness was very inconvenient to the business community. Government was therefore petitioned for its removal, and it was thereafter kept in Goodhue's store. The mail in those days only came in once a week, which, however, was considered fast work in view of the few facilities afforded. Mr. Goodhue held this office up to 1852, except during the short term of his suspension.

Lawrence Lawless, who in 1852 settled in Delaware, and was the first mail carrier between that village and London, was subsequently clerk for Lawrason, again for Goodhue, and later for Jennings. Later still, he was Assistant Postmaster at Toronto; but after Goodhue resigned the London office, Lawless was appointed, retiring as a superannuate in 1880, and dying September 21, 1882.

In June, 1881, Postmaster R. J. C. Dawson was appointed, having been connected with the office since 1852–3. J. D. Sharman, the Assistant Postmaster, has been in the office since 1859. In speaking of those days, through the *Advertiser*, he says:—"When I came here, the office was next door, where Ald. Moule's store is now. The staff consisted of eight, all told. There was L. Lawless, the Postmaster; R. J. C. Dawson, acting assistant; John Maitland, Joseph Gordon, R. D. Campbell, F. French, and myself, clerks. Mr. Lawless is dead; John Maitland is still alive, and approaching 90 years of age; Joseph Gordon is in Toronto; R. D. Campbell, who was a son of the late

Judge Campbell, of Niagara Falls, and a very fine fellow, is dead also; and Fleming French is now in the Ottawa post-office. In 1859 there were eight employés. At the beginning of the letter delivery we had five carriers, now we have twenty-five, while the whole force of employés numbers forty-nine. Then the office revenue was $12,000 per annum; now it is $47,000. There were only four officials in the Inspector's department in 1863; now there are eight. Gilbert Griffin was Inspector then; he is now in Kingston. George Cox was chief clerk; he is now living in the northern part of the city. Charles Whalen and Pat. Dower were clerks. Whalen is farming in the Eastern township, and Dower is dead."

In 1853-4, while the office was still on Ridout street, a system of letter delivery was obtained. John Nichol was authorized by several residents to call for their letters at the office, and his system of private delivery continued about thirteen years, the people paying a direct tax of one penny per letter to Nichol. Street letter boxes were placed Dec. 21, 1874, and later, the letter delivery system was extended to the city. The revenue from 1876 to 1888 is stated as follows:—

1876.....$28,126 25	1881..... $38,319 42	1884..... $42,735 59
1879..... 32,913 50	1882..... 43,455 51	1885..... 42,517 46
1880..... 35,804 90	1883..... 42,502 94	1886..... 44,309 78

1887.....$45,693 64

The revenue of 1888 will run to about $47,000.00, the fiscal year including June 30. The site for the London Post Office was purchased from W. & J. Carling in 1856 for $8,640. In 1870–1 an additional tract of land was purchased. In the fall of 1858 work was commenced on the building, which was completed in 1860, at a cost of $30,482.76. Up to July 1, 1867, no less than $40,526.06 were expended on construction, site and repairs. The original building was carried out by Mr. Elliot from design by Architect W. B. Leather. Front, 48 feet; rear, 59 feet, and depth, 66 feet. In 1873–4 an addition was made from plans by Architect Wm. Robinson.

The Custom House.—In 1854, when London was established a custom district, the office was on the ground floor of the building opposite Market Lane on Dundas. Some time later, Dr. Hiram Lee, a son of the dramatist, was appointed Collector, but in 1855-6 he was succeeded by his brother-in-law, James B. Strathy, then clerk of the county. He held the office until 1878, when Robert Reid, the present Collector, was appointed. The business was carried on for some time opposite the City Hall on Richmond street; again in the Albion Buildings from 1858 to September, 1872, when a part of the present building was completed.

The site of the Custom House was purchased in 1869-70 from St. Paul's Church for $8,000. In the latter year the work of construction commenced, and continued until completion in 1873-4. The main building is three stories high, covering 30,509 square feet. The one-story annex covers 1,204 square feet. The outer walls of Ohio stone are built in the modern Italian style, from plans by Wm. Robinson.

The custom receipts of the port from 1871 to 1881 are as follows:—

1871.....	$233,126	1874.....	$304,888	1877.....	$419,938	1880.....	$451,751
1872.....	263,076	1875.....	330,232	1878	459,147	1881.....	541,724
1873.....	214,970	1876.....	353,377	1879.....	470,510		

The officers of the Port of London are Robert Reid, Collector; E. S. Collett, Surveyor; Thos. Miller, Chief Clerk; W. G. Flynn, Clerk; J. L. Williams, Clerk and Locker; Oscar H. Talbot, Clerk; Jno. Siddons, Appraiser; Geo. D. Sutherland, Dry Goods Appraiser; Ed. Finnegan, Clerk; William Brett, Packer; Richard Irvine, Landing Waiter, Grand Trunk depot; Edward B. Minhinnick, Assistant Landing Waiter, G. T. R; William Taylor, Landing Waiter at Michigan Central depot. The outports connected are at Strathroy and Clinton, where James Taylor and John Irvine are Collectors.

Military Buildings.—In 1864 two brick sheds and armories were constructed on Central and Wellington streets, one 113x77 feet, and one 143x43 feet, in the centre of Militia Grounds. The large shed was demolished by a storm. In February, 1865, the military barracks, then evacuated by the troops on order of Governor Williams, for an alleged insult offered to Garrison Commander Boles by the Mayor, were for sale. In 1864 the military also were quartered in the McPherson carriage factory. In June, 1876, the contracts for erection of brick militia buildings were sold for $6,342, J. Bryan, J. Garner and A. Purdom being the contractors. The brick storehouse cost $2,818, and the caretaker's house and magazine $5,876; in all, $18,136.

Railroad Buildings.—The first Grand Trunk depot of 1858 was an open platform for freight and passenger business, just east of Adelaide street. This was succeeded by a brick building. The location was inconvenient; so the company sought a spot on Hamilton Road and Burwell street, where a frame shanty was erected 18x20 feet, constructed with rough boards. In December, 1872, this building was destroyed. The old broad-gauge bed from St. Marys to London was changed to the American gauge that year, and a desire for improvement was manifest; but yet the company switched an old coach on the west track which was used as office and waiting-room until the present buildings were opened Jan. 1, 1875. The first freight agent was P. H. Carter, who was succeded by Calvert. Carter returned, but was succeeded by Thorp. Wm. Whyte came in 1874. In 1879 J. A. Roche succeeded him.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad depot, near the northern limits of the city, is also a modern building.

The Michigan Central depot and grounds are new additions to the city—coming with the railroad. The building is modern in every respect, and though not by any means the largest, is as substantially built as any, and architecturally the neatest in Canada.

Modern Building Era.—The erection of the Tecumseh House and City Hall in 1854–5 ushered in the modern building era. In 1856,

brick, stone and frame houses were added to the few important stores and dwellings which escaped the fires of former years, and in 1859 no less than $81,000 were expended on pretentious structures. In that year the following investments were made:—

Owner.	Street.	Builder.	Est'm'd.
Ashton	Dundas	Moffat	$ 800
Adams	Duke	Screaton	2,500
Campbell	Talbot	———	3,000
Darby	Richmond.	Green	2,500
Leonard	do.	Elliott	2,000
McGauley	King	Garratt	3,000
Magee.	Dundas	Campbell.	2,000
McCormick	do.	———	1,600
New Bank	Richmond.	———	$30,000
Post Office	do.	Campbell	20,000
Smith, F.	Dundas	do.	6,000
School	Horton.	Garratt	2,000
Wesleyan Ch.	Pall Mall.	do.	800
Wilson, Capt.	Talbot	Moffat	3,000
Wheeler	do.	do.	800
Wellington	Cor. York & Burwell	Code.	1,000

John Mills, the stationer, who came here in 1858, makes this statement:—"There was only one house the other side of Maitland street, and that belonged to a Mr. Rowland, whose son is in the city now. My store at present is in the heart of the business part of London. In those days it was near the edge, as most of the trade of the city was done west of Richmond street. Still there were a number of stores around here, but nothing like there is to-day."

From this period forward the enterprise of the capitalist, of the religious and secret societies, of the hundreds who were searching for pleasant homes, went hand-in-hand with the energy of contractors, and gave to London of the present day well built-up business thoroughfares, streets, and elegant residence streets.

Queen's avenue is the most beautiful drive; the rows of residences along this street are worth noting. Among the most attractive are those of John Labatt, Geo. T. Hiscox, Dr. Moorehouse, Dr. Campbell, the London Club, Wm. Spencer, Duffield, Mrs. Rock, Col. Lewis, A. W. Porte, St. Andrew's manse, Dr. Eccles, Ed. Beltz, J. K. Clare, Mrs. Elliott, W. D. Eckert, J. B. Laidlaw, A. S. Abbott, Gilbert Glass, F. E. Leonard, Major Larmour, Chas. Crawford, E. R. Baynes, E. B. Reed, St. Paul's rectory, Philip Cook, J. M. Denton's terrace, A. Screaton, S. R. Brown.

Talbot street boasts of several good residences. Among the best are those of Mayor Cowan, Mrs. Meredith, Robt. Pritchard, Carleton Terrace, A. K. Melbourne, Dr. Fraser, Harvey's terrace, Dr. Smith, Wm. A. Lipsey, R. J. C. Dawson, A. M. Smart, Alex. Stewart, John S. Pearce, Donald McDonald, W. J. Saunby, Wm. Magee, W. C. Furness, Rev. Canon Newman, Alex. Harvey, Thos. S. Hobbs, Camden terrace, James Owrey, R. S. Murray, Miss Kennedy, W. J. Hyman, Geo. S. Birrell, Hon. Elijah Leonard, to which list must be added Carlings' brewery.

King street is another drive, along which are many fine residences worth seeing. Among these are the homes of Dr. Moore, John Wolfe, B. A. Mitchell, R. C. Struthers, Wm. Stevely, Dr. Cattermole, Robert Reid, Inspector Boyle, T. C. Hewitt, R. C. Macfie, John Taylor, F. A. Fitzgerald, John Tanton, James H. Belton, L. H. Scandrett, Thos. Pur-

dom, Mrs. Tilley, Frederick Rowland, Wm. Willis, John Adams, John Forsyth, John G. McIntosh, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Johnston, Arthur Wallace, Mrs. H. Davis, Robert McPherson, H. Ashplant, Wm. Ward, Dr. Tennant, H. C. Green, J. L. Burt, John Purdom, D. A. McDermid, H. G. Abbott, R. D. Dulmage, and Mrs. H. R. Brown.

Among the finer class of residences on Dufferin avenue are those of John Ferguson, J. W. Little, Wm. McDonough, George C. Gibbons, W. T. Strong, C. W. Andrus, St. Peter's Palace, Rev. J. F. Latimer, James C. Duffield, Geo. F. McCormick, Wm. M. Spencer, the Collegiate Institute, S. H. Craig, J. B. Vining, Judge Elliot, Andrew Cleghorn, R. D. Millar, Mrs. Graydon, Geo. Laing, Wilbur R. Vining, Richard Irving, Andrew Dale, John Shopland, Charles G. Cody, C. H. E. Fisher, W. D. Buckle, Frank Glass, L. C. Leonard, John Bowman, Alfred Robinson, Walter Bartlett, W. T. Edge, Colonel Aylmer.

There are many other very fine residences in London worth seeing, but it is hardly possible to give a full list. Among the principal are those of Colonel Peters, on Maple street; Dr. Brown, on Kent; Josiah Blackburn, W. R. Meredith, Mr. McKinnon, James Magee and R. Bayly, on Albert street; John McNee, J. D. Anderson, Mrs. Moore, Wm. E. Saunders, James Reid, Robert Reid, jr., and George McNab, on Central avenue; S. Macdonald, Dr. Oronhyatekha, Chas. Kent and Joseph Jeffrey, on Lichfield street; Bishop Baldwin and Geo. Robinson, on St. James street; Mrs. E. W. Hyman, on Sydenham; St. John Hyttenrauch, J. D. Sharman and Isaac Danks, on Richmond street; Wm. Percy and Samuel Flory, on Grosvenor street; Henry Becher and John Puddicombe, Huron College and Principal Fowell's residence, on George street; Chief Williams, on Colborne street; Nathaniel Reid, on Waterloo street; Alex. Johnston, on Colborne street; the Sacred Heart Convent, on Dundas street; Samuel Glass and M. Masuret, on Wellington street; George Taylor, on Adelaide street; Samuel Crawford, V. Cronyn. Rev. J. H. Robinson, Wm. Bowman, Murray Anderson, Ben Higgins, and John B. Murphy, on Dundas street; James D. Smith, W. F. Bullen, Rev. J. B. Richardson, Rowland Dennis and Donald Morrison, on William street; Thomas Muir, David Smith, C. D. Barr, Mrs. Russell Hardy and John Christie, on Waterloo; Sheriff Glass, Ed. Meredith, L. K. Cameron and J. D. McIlwain, on Colborne street; Chas. F. Colwell, Joshua Garrett, Mrs. Macbeth, Thos. Green, M. D. Fraser and A. W. Fraser, on Princess avenue; John Coote, on Oxford street.

On Dundas and Richmond streets are several fine business blocks, hotels and bank buildings, and at the corner of Richmond street and Dufferin avenue, on the old lot patented by the Government to the Church, is St. Peter's Cathedral, a building that would do credit to one of the oldest and most populous cities of the continent.

The court-house, jail and county offices on Ridout street are very primitive structures. The court-house and jail is a feudal-looking pile, built at the close of an age which dreamt only of keeping the

people in a state of semi-slavery. It is a venerable pile, but will have to go down to make room for a modern building.

The past few years have seemed to intensify the admiration of residents and attract accessions to the population. New homes, new school and church buildings emphasize these appearances. The beauty of location, the enterprise and liberality of the founders and builders, not more than educational and social prominence, the superiority of public, private, denominational and convent schools, and the comparatively high state of morals to be found in the city, combine to render it a point where merit will receive encouragement and assistance.

With all that has been done, much remains to be accomplished. The destiny of the city will be reached when all, every one, of the animate barriers who are now here find a less progressive and more congenial land, or are called away to that happy country, where forever they can blow at Gabriel's horn.

Municipal History.—In former pages of this work, devoted to general history, an endeavor has been made to fully portray that period in the history of the city when the primary steps were taken to found a colony and build a town. Bringing the record down to a date when the early settlement, emerging from behind clouds of disappointment and uncertainty, took its allotted place among the established evidences of Western Canadian enterprise, it is now proposed to examine into a period in the history of the same city, when, with resources greatly enlarged and territory extended by a brilliant career of enterprise and industry, it has progressed to a degree of perfection invariably attending the exercise of these incentives. Such success, born of laudable ambition, may have excited the jealousy of rivals, but it has not bred a mischievous policy; it has not nurtured the germs of domestic corruption, which culminate in decay. Under public and private care the city grew rapidly, trade was extended, manufactures increased, great improvements effected, additional school-buildings erected, new religious and secular societies organized, agricultural interests forwarded by every means, railroads aided and built, bridges constructed, and everything accomplished which gave promise of contributing to municipal, commercial and social advancement.

On Jan. 30, 1826, an act to establish the district town of the London District in a more central position and to annex the townships of Walpole and Rainham to Haldimand County, in the Niagara District, was passed. This act provided that Quarter Sessions and District courts be held within some part of the reservation formerly made for the site of a town, near the forks of the Thames in the townships of London and Westminster, in Middlesex County, so soon as a jail and court-house be completed. The survey, as recorded in the beginning of this chapter, was made, and the work of Quarter Sessions and Assize Courts was begun here in 1827. The settlement formed a part of London Township down to 1840, when a village government was

granted. From 1842 to its incorporation as a city in 1854, the town was represented in the County Council, as shown in the general chapter on Quarter Sessions and County Councils, but for the last thirty-four years its government has been distinct from that of the county, being, as it were, one of the principalities which Dorchester dreamt of building up out of the wilderness, differing only in having men chosen by men to rule.

Village of London Council.—The Presidents of the Village of London from 1840 to 1847 are named as follows:—George J. Goodhue, 1840; James Givens, 1841; Edward Matthews, 1842-3; James Farley, 1844; John Balkwill, 1845; T. W. Shepherd, 1846; and Hiram D. Lee, 1847. The Councillors of St. Patrick's Ward were Dennis O'Brien, 1840-1; John O'Neil, 1842; Edward Matthews, 1843, who later shot himself where the Federal Bank was erected; J. Cruikshank, 1844-5; Wm. Balkwill, 1846; and H. S. Robinson, 1847. The Councillors of St. George's Ward were Geo. J. Goodhue, 1840; John Jennings, 1841; John Claris, 1842-3; John Jennings, 1844-5; T. W. Stephen, 1846; Wm. Barker, 1847. The Councillors of St. Andrew's Ward were Simeon Morrill, 1840-1; H. Van Buskirk, 1842; Richard Frank, 1843; John Talbot, 1844; John Balkwill, 1845; Simeon Morrill, 1846; Philo Bennett, 1847. The Councillors of St. David's Ward were John Balkwill, 1840-4; John Blair, 1845; John O'Flynn, 1846; James Graham, 1847. The additional Councillors, commonly called "fifth members," were James Givens, 1840-1; Edward Matthews, 1842; John O'Neil, 1843; James Farley, 1844; John O'Flynn, 1845; Geo. Thomas, 1846; Dr. H. D. Lee, 1847. The Clerks of the old village were Alex. Robertson, 1840; D. J. Hughes, 1841; W. K. Cornish, 1842-3; Geo. Railton, 1844; Thomas Scatcherd, 1845-6; Henry Hamilton, 1847.

Transactions of the Old Council.—There is no record ante-dating April, 1843, when clerk W. K. Cornish was instructed to obtain a minute book and the necessary stationery for the use of the Police Board. Ezekiel Whittimore was appointed inspector, but the object which he was to inspect is not named. The amount in which the treasurer was to give bonds was £1,000; the clerk, £500; inspector, £100; assessor, £250; constable, £100; collector, £500. Thomas Carling was appointed street surveyor, his pay being five shillings for each day engaged. Wm. Robb was appointed constable; J. H. Carr, assessor, and John O'Neil, collector. In May the sum of £10 was granted to W. K. Cornish as rent for the use of his office to March, 1844, as Council Chamber. James Givens, President of the Board, was ordered to surrender the bond of John Hughes, former clerk of the village. An entry of October 23, 1843, speaks plainly on some of the habits and customs of the times. "John Balkwill, Esq., having attended the Board in a state of intoxication: ordered, that the constable do remove him; he having done everything in his power to impede the proceedings of the Board." Later that evening a second resolution

was carried. "John Balkwill, Esq., one of the members of the Board, having broken the windows of the office, or instigated the same to be done: ordered, that the Board adjourn till to-morrow morning." W. K. Cornish, village clerk, gave notice that he would resign, owing to Balkwill's conduct.

In June or July, 1843, depredations of some character were committed at London. The Board offered £10, and Mr. Whittimore £5, for the apprehension of the offenders.

Major Holmes, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment, then garrisoning London (July, 1844), was referred to clause eighteen of by-laws, and requested to prevent his men from violating such clause. Henry C. R. Becher, Charles Prior, Alex. Gordon and W. K. Cornish were appointed returning officers for 1844. In December, 1844, the use of the Board room was granted to the Masonic Lodge, on petition of Alex. Gordon. In January, 1837, a petition from the residents of London asked the Quarter Sessions Court to order all dogs to be "shut up or shot;" but as some of the magistrates were the owners of the worst dogs in the village, the petition was left unnoticed. A "dog law," however, was passed by the Village Council, Feb. 2, 1884. The officers of the Board for 1844 were:—George Railton, clerk; W. W. Street, treasurer; Boyle Travers, assessor; John McDowell, collector; Philo Bennett, constable; E. Whittimore, inspector, and Benjamin Higgins, pound-keeper.

The municipal business of 1845 opened with a meeting called to protest against a petition then in the hands of the Government, seeking the amendment of the village charter. Thos. Keir, Geo. Railton, Alex. Gordon and D. M. Thompson were returning officers. On Feb. 5, 1845, the question of who was elected to the Board from St. Patrick's Ward was decided in favor of John Cruikshank against Hugh Stevenson, and of John Balkwill against Ellis. Henry C. R. Becher represented Ellis, and Wm. Horton represented Hugh Stevenson. John Wilson was employed as village attorney in May, 1845. The officers of the Board for 1845 were:—W. W. Street, treasurer; Thomas Scatcherd, clerk; Boyle Travers, assessor; John McDowell, collector; Peter McCann, constable; Ezekiel Whittimore, warden and inspector, and Benjamin Higgins, pound-keeper. In October, 1845, Colonel Talbot was asked to bring before the Government the proposition of granting to the Town of London all the broken front lots within the village limits. In December a new series of by-laws appeared in the *Times*. In August, 1846, George Thomas, a member of the Board, moved to Chatham. His resignation was asked for by letter of Clerk Scatcherd. Among the items paid in April, 1847, was £5 to H. C. R. Becher "for drafting proposed new act of incorporation of the town." In 1847 Henry Hamilton was elected Clerk, and John Brown, collector, being the only changes in the list of Board officers, John Walsh having refused to serve as inspector. Many of the acts of the old village do not appear here. Those relat-

ing to fires, licenses, hospitals, bonus to industries, police, schools, &c., will be found under their respective headings.

Town of London.—The act to repeal the act of incorporation of the Town of London and to establish a Town Council for London, instead of a Board of Police, was assented to July 28, 1847.

The Mayors of the Town of London from 1848 to 1854 are named as follows:—Simeon Morrill, 1848 and 1850-1; Thomas C. Dixon, 1849; Edward Adams, 1852-3; and Marcus Holmes, 1854.

The Council of 1848 comprised H. S. Robinson and John Dimond; Wm. Barker and Samuel Stansfield; Philo Bennett and Michael Seger; A. McCormick and John Doyle, represented the wards respectively. In 1849 M. Anderson and Robert Gunn; William Barker and Thomas Carling; James Daniel and Philo Bennett; James Graham and Benj. Nash. On March 1, 1849, effigies were publicly burned in the market square of London. The Mayor, although asked by the Council to take action in the matter, failed to notice the proceeding. In 1850, each of the wards was given three representatives and the town a Reeve and Deputy. The Councilmen were:—Murray Anderson, L. Lawrason and John Ashton; Thomas Carling, H. C. R. Becher and Wm. Barker; Simeon Morrill, James Daniel and Philo Bennett; Benj. Nash, John K. Labatt and Edward Adams. In 1851 Edward Adams replaced Lawrason for St. Patrick's ward; Carling, Becher and Barker were re-elected for St. George's ward; Simeon Morrill, Oliver McClary and Marcus Holmes for St. Andrew's; John K. Labatt, D. M. Thomson and John Clegg for St. David's. In 1852 James Oliver, E. Adams and M. Anderson; T. Carling, W. Barker and J. C. Meredith; Marcus Holmes, James Reid and Oliver McClary; James Daniel, Geo. Code and John Clegg, represented the several wards. In 1853 the first named two wards were represented as in 1852:—Marcus Holmes, James Cousins and Ellis W. Hyman represented St. Andrew's; John Scanlan, Peter Schram and James Daniel, St. David's. Murray Anderson was Reeve, and Wm. Barker, Deputy from 1840 to the close of 1852. Wm. Barker in 1853–4, with Marcus Holmes, Deputy in 1853, and Murray Anderson in 1854.

In 1854 Elijah Leonard replaced Oliver for St. Patrick's, Robert Wilson replaced J. C. Meredith for St. George's, St. Andrew's Ward retained its three representatives of 1853, while James Moffat, John Blair and John Clegg were the Councilmen elected for St. David's Ward.

Alfred Carter was the first clerk of the old town in 1848. James Farley succeeded him in 1849, and held the position until the town government was changed into a city government, Jan. 1, 1855.

Transactions of Town Council.—The transactions of the old Town Council, like those of the Village Council, were of such a varied character, that like them, they are scattered throughout this chapter, and some find a way into county history. On Aug. 17, 1847, Mr. Barker was called to apologize for the use of abusive language to

brother members of the Board the day before. In August Collector McDowell resigned, when A. S. Abbott was appointed to that position. In September Clerk Carter refused to pay over moneys alleged to have been collected by him, to the new Council. In October the Council enacted that all religious societies using the Town Hall should pay two and a-half shillings per night. The New Connexion Methodist Society was permitted to put up an extra stove in the Council room. Mr. McClary was town surveyor and engineer.

In January, 1849, the election case of Balkwill *vs.* Nash was before the Council. There were many witnesses, who proved that Balkwill, since giving up house-keeping, still resided here, while others proved him only to be a visitor. The Council decided in favor of Nash, who was declared Councilman for St. David's Ward. James Farley was chosen clerk; and, on motion of Barker, seconded by Bennett, a vote of thanks was given to ex-Clerk Charles Hutchinson for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he fulfilled the duties of his office. A. S. Abbott was reappointed collector, with Fenser, Stead and Plummer assessors.

On February 7 the Council convened to review the draft of a bill providing for a general municipal incorporation law, and the town was divided into Centre, North and South Wards. Henry C. R. Becher was appointed town solicitor to succeed John Wilson.

In January, 1850, Reeve Anderson was chosen to represent the town in the County Council, with Deputy-Reeve Nash. James Farley was appointed clerk; Peter McCann, High Bailiff; Captain Caddy, engineer; W. W. Street, treasurer; A. S. Abbott, clerk. Harding O'Brien, Hugh Stevenson and John McDowell were appointed assessors for St. George's Ward; John Plummer, A. Lowrie (succeeded by J. Talbot) and Peter Schram, for St. Patrick's; John Scanlon, E. P. Ellis and John Matthews, for St. Andrew's; James Elliot, Henry Green and Thomas Fraser, for St. David's. The constables then appointed for the wards, in the order as given, were Thomas Fletcher and W. McAdam; Patrick McLaughlin, John Booth and Thomas Wiggins. A. W. Griffith was appointed inspector, with John Lowrie. Samuel H. Parke was reappointed inspector of weights and measures. The salaries were:—Clerk, £55; treasurer, £25; engineer, £50; collector, £45; high constable, £25; inspectors, £12 10s. 0d. each In May, 1850, Councillor Labatt asked the Council to proclaim May 24th a holiday.

In April, 1852, tenders for surveying the town were received from Samuel Peters, £223; John Tully, £593; Sandford Fleming, £125; Robert Innis, £110; Charles Fraser, £169; W. B. Leather, £293; Geo. P. Leddy, £180; and William McClary, £195. The work was awarded to Samuel Peters. In July W. W. Street resigned the office of Treasurer (which he held for 12 years), when John Brown was appointed. In December the Council agreed to attend the funeral of Geo. Lode, a late member. The gentlemen were also kind enough to

themselves to order "18 pairs of men's black kid gloves and crape, and a sufficient quantity of white satin ribbon," so that they could attend the funeral in state.

An act vesting a portion of Church street in the Board of Works was approved June 14, 1853. John and William Carling, William T. Renwick and James S. Thompson were owners of certain lots bounded on the west by Church street, and their petition, on which the act was based, pointed out that Church street was rendered useless by the opening of the new or Sarnia street; that they received no compensation therefor; and so it was ordered that the Board of Works sell to the owners named that portion of Church street abutting their lots as a consideration for their property appropriated to Sarnia street.

On Sept. 29, 1855, the Council granted £50 to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol, and ordered the police, fire brigade and people to turn out. Councillors Glass, Leonard, McBride, Schram, Carling and Kermott were appointed to manage the affair. In October, 1855, the Governor-General was officially received. In December a visit from the City Council and Fire Department of Detroit, Mich., was frustrated by the Great Western Railway refusing to lower the regular fare. The London Council consoled the would-be visitors with the promise that on the completion of the London & Port Stanley Railroad they could come to the Port by steamer and thence to London free.

Parks.—Sixty-two years ago London was all a park. For a decade prior to 1826 the country at the Forks was known to some of the settlers of the seven-mile-woods of Oxford, of the Buckwheat River settlement in Dorchester, of Westminster, Delaware and London Townships. In 1816 Monseigneur Plessis, of Quebec, visited the place, with Rev. Mr. Kelly and the Abbe Gauvreau, on their return from Sandwich; but of all who passed this way since Simcoe and his staff camped at the Forks, not one, except Bishop Plessis, considered the beautiful place worth notice. It was all a park, fit for the aborigines to dwell in; their most picturesque and one of their most profitable hunting grounds. The surveyor came with his chain and axe, the spell of the wilderness was removed, and the trees of a century began to disappear. Andrew Yerex, who looked in on this scene in 1824, states that on his arrival in the fall of 1824 the place where London now stands was a dense forest, and only two concessions of Westminster were fairly settled. The roads were scarcely more than trails through the woods, marked by the blazed trees, which formed conspicuous landmarks along the route. In fact there was but one line that could really be termed a thoroughfare, that being the Longwoods road, or, as it was then termed, Westminster street, although there was another road leading to St. Thomas. That place was then called a village, and possessed some importance, as it had about a dozen houses.

Little did the early inhabitants estimate the value of trees; they were an incumbrance, and their wholesale destruction was looked upon with pleasure; but with all the ravages of commercial progress one

little grove remained to receive as it were the first railroad train in 1853. That year Alex. Tytler arrived here, and speaking of the old forest, by the tongue of the *Advertiser*, in Oct., 1888, he says:—"When I came here there was no London East, no London South, nor no London West. There were a few scattered houses over there, but you could fire a cannon off from the top of the hill without the least danger of doing any damage. Why, twenty or twenty five years ago I helped to cut trees down on Dundas street. It's not so very long ago since a group of trees grew on the corner of Talbot and Dundas streets. I helped to clear them away."

The inhabitants of later days, however, learned of the loss sustained through want of judgment in their predecessors. Thousands of dollars had to be expended in an effort to secure for the residence streets and parks of the present time suitable shade trees. Even the court-house square, which the vandal officers of 1827–8 had cleared of the old, old trees, so that they could chain their prisoners to the stumps, had to be replanted, and a little while ago many of the great pines which stood in Salter's grove had to give way to the Exposition buildings or to the race track. Never will pine grow here again like those monarchs of the grove. From Carling's Creek to Wellington, a dense pine forest existed—all buckwheat pine of young growth—until Thos. Waters built his saw-mill above Hyman's present tannery.

Victoria Park was so named by the Governor-General, August 27, 1874. This park, says the *Advertiser*:—"Comprises about sixteen acres, and is fast becoming, as the trees grow larger, one of the loveliest spots in the city. The site where it now stands originally belonged to the Imperial Government, who reserved it for military purposes. In 1837, when they were hurrying out troops to this country to suppress the rebellion, a long frame barracks was erected upon the ground for their accommodation, and for many years after that British troops were quartered therein. In time this immense barracks began to decay, and the troops deserted it. It finally became an eyesore to the city, and the resort for characters of the worst sort, who made a regular borough out of it for themselves. It gave the whole neighborhood a name from which it took years to recover, and finally one night it caught fire and was totally destroyed. This property, long before this time, had been transferred from the Imperial to the Dominion Government, and subsequently by the Dominion Government deeded to the city of London. Victoria Park was then laid out, and in a few years an unsightly commons with a tumble-down old barracks on it and partially surrounded by a stump fence was transformed into the beautiful place it now is. But when the park was laid out London was not as large as it is now, nor had its residents such metropolitan ideas. They were at that time very fond of allowing their cows, horses, pigs and geese to roam at large, destroying what they pleased. Therefore the Council in its wisdom had a high picket fence put up around the park. In time this fence decayed and became an eyesore. For years

the *Advertiser* called for its removal and advised the putting down of straight walks from corner to corner, to stop people cutting pathways through the grass. However, the *Advertiser's* views were too far ahead of those of the Council to prevail at once, but in the end the suggestions had to be acted upon. First the fences went down, and this year Ald. Taylor at once saw the advantage of straight walks, and had them cut out. The removal of the fences alone around Victoria Park had the effect of raising the value of property in the neighborhood very considerably. When the trees on it get a little larger, there will probably not be another spot like it in the Province."

In December, 1856, St. James' Park was leased to Thomas Francis under certain conditions for six years, which lease was extended in 1857 to ten years. In August, 1860, an item of £5 for the removal of "Russian guns" appears. In December, 1860, carriages were prepared for them, and they were placed in position. In 1855 a resolution to fence the grounds deeded to the city for a public park by Col. Burwell, was carried.

The Exhibition Grounds.—In April, 1878, Benj. Cronyn and 90 others petitioned the Council for leave to enclose Salter's Grove and convert it into a public park. This petition was granted, and Recreation Park became an established fact. The name Queen's Park was subsequently bestowed upon the ground. Speaking of this park, the *Advertiser*, in its great issue of Oct. 29, 1888, says:—"While Victoria Park by the art of man was transformed from an eyesore into a thing of beauty, Queen's Park was made what it is by nature. Of course nature has been aided and abetted of late years by the City Council, but Queen's Park was purchased by the Council because of its natural advantages. Before coming into possession of the corporation it belonged to the late Dr. Salter, after whom it was called "Salter's Grove." Some fifteen or eighteen years ago, when the fever for parks struck London, it was purchased by the city for some $11,000. It was then in the county, or what was generally known as London East, although at that time London East was a small place. It has proved a good investment, and the land which then cost $11,000 would in all likelihood now bring $30,000 or $40,000. At odd periods after its purchase spasmodic efforts of a costly character were made to improve and beautify it, but without result. Fences were put up, a circular half-mile race track built, a band stand erected, and so on. It was not, however, until the Western Fair was removed there that its improvement was gone about in a systematic manner. It will be remembered that the people by a large majority decided to sell the old Fair Grounds in the northern part of the city. The people by another vote rejected Carling's farm as a Fair site, and selected Queen's Park. As a consequence, some $70,000 has been expended upon it in erecting buildings and beautifying the grounds. A fine half-mile race track has been graded on the eastern side. The grounds have been leveled, and handsome buildings erected here and there. When the good work

is completed London will have the finest fair grounds on the continent."

The city by-law establishing the Park is dated May 5, 1879, article 3 providing that Benjamin Cronyn, Andrew McCormick and William H. Birrell be trustees of the Park; and may fence, improve and erect buildings.

In June, 1868, the court-house grounds were granted to the city for park purposes, the condition being that the grounds should be planted with ornamental trees.

Bridges.—Up to 1826, and for some years later, when the settlers found it necessary to cross the river, they had recourse to two bridges, that being the total number then existing. One of these stood a little below where the water-works machinery is now located at Springbank, and was known as "Garner's bridge." It was a rough, old-fashioned structure, plainly but substantially constructed. The petition was gotten up by Gardner and Reynolds in 1824, and the bridge was finished in 1825. Contemporary was the Byron bridge. There was no contractor, the people forming a bee, drawing the timber in the fall of 1824, and building the structure at once. Among the builders were Duncan Mackenzie, Munroe, the blacksmith, Robert Summers, and others. The bridge at Doty's was built up over the South Branch, near the Dorchester line, about the year 1825. In the fall of 1826 Westminster, or York street, was erected, and then Blackfriars. On Aug. 17, 1847, the question of rebuilding Wellington bridge was before the Board, as the Inspector reported it dangerous. A bridge at the foot of Ridout street was constructed in 1848. A debenture was issued to Benjamin Gaman in December, 1849, for £96 6s. 2d., being 6 per cent. interest, for completing work on bridge and approaches, presumably Wellington street. In February, 1831, Blackfriars' bridge was completed, being the second bridge built at this point. In March, 1851, thanks were tendered to the persons who tried to save the bridge at the foot of Ridout street during the freshet of Feb. 24; also to Capt. Caddy for his exertions toward saving other bridges, while £1 was awarded Arthur Wallis, Loop Odell, Lyman Griffith and William Tibbs for saving Wellington street bridge. In August, 1851, arrangements for rebuilding Blackfriars' bridge were made, and sewers down York and Richmond street were constructed. The bridge over Mill Creek, on Talbot street, was begun in August, 1852. The Victoria Bridge Company were engaged in building their bridge in July, 1854.

In September, 1871, the bridges over the Thames, one at the foot of Dundas and one at the foot of Oxford street, were authorized and $1,000 appropriated to each, to be paid as soon as a sufficient sum would be subscribed for building either bridge. Victoria Bridge was wholly swept away February 14, 1874. There, on July 21, Mrs. Van Wormer and Miss Elliott were drowned. The great flood of July, 1882, was first discovered by Mr. Thompson, of the *Advertiser*, at about two

o'clock in the morning. This did much damage in London West, carrying away Kensington and Oxford street bridges, and drowning about twelve persons.

The bridges round London have cost in the aggregate over $150,000 of hard cash, to put up. The most striking, of course, are the railway bridges, of which there are three, two on the main line west of the city and one on the Port Stanley branch. They are constructed entirely of iron and stone, and are all some 300 or 400 feet in length. For vehicle traffic there are seven iron bridges surrounding the city, viz., Clark's and Victoria to the south; Westminster, Kensington, Blackfriars' and Oxford street to the west; and Brough's to the north. The bridge on Adelaide street north, which is wholly within the county, is the only wooden structure in the neighborhood of London.

Sidewalks and Regulating Laws.—William Blinn attended school in early years where the market house now stands, and later put in the first street crossing from Douglass & Warren's store to the point where the Mansion House is. In May, 1843, Benjamin Nash was fined seven shillings for letting his house stand out thirteen feet on Thames street. He was ordered to remove it within two weeks.

Under date of May 29, it is ordered "that the carpenter do inspect the plank from Birrell's store west to Ridout street, thence up Ridout street north to School-house Corner, and that he make the same secure; and any persons having cellar doors on the sidewalk may be allowed to secure the same at their own expense, subject to the approval of the carpenter." At this time the office of village carpenter was filled by George Watson. The Fire Company's acccount amounted to £5 19s. 3½d., which amount was ordered to be paid to Wm. Till in May. By-law No. 51 provided "that hereafter no cows shall be milked, slopped, or otherwise fed on any of the sidewalks in the Town of London."

At this time, June, John Balkwill was appointed pathmaster for St. David's Ward, John Claris for St. George's, Samuel Peters for St. Patrick's, and Richard Frank for St. Andrew's. James C. Little was fined seven shillings "for riding on the sidewalk" in July. Lawrence Lawrason was taxed £3 3s. 9d. for sidewalk in front of his house. From an order dated September 12, 1843, it appears that the streets of the village were very primitive. This order provided "that the water table be properly fixed on Richmond street, between North and Dundas street, and the drain on the east side be deepened and enlarged, and a cross drain be made across Dundas street." The street inspector ordered the platform in front of Colwell's chair factory on Ridout street, and one on lot 15, north side of King street, to be removed in October. A number of persons were fined in November, 1843, for riding on the sidewalks, among whom was the popular Rev. Patrick O'Dwyer. A sidewalk on the west side of Talbot street, from Dundas to King street, was authorized in November, 1843. A plank sidewalk on King street, from Clarence to Richmond, was laid down in October, 1845.

In 1846 Hugh Stevenson petitioned to have a crossing place on Dundas street, opposite Thomas Craig's book store. A plank walk from the Commissariat office to Wellington Bridge was authorized in April, 1847. In July, 1847, £300 were appropriated for improving the town.

Cemeteries.—The first burial ground was that of St. Paul's, while the Potter's Field was beyond the barracks. Another cemetery, just west of Salter's Grove, on the south side of Dundas, was abolished some years ago.

Mount Pleasant Cemetery was established in 1874 as a public cemetery. Samuel McBride was then secretary, and Wm. Saunders treasurer of the Association.

Oakland Cemetery, on Francis street, is the parliamentary name of the old Presbyterian or Proudfoot cemetery and that of the New Connexion Methodist Society, just outside Mount Pleasant burial ground. The Cemetery Company was formed in the spring of 1882, with John Plummer, president; Charles Elliott, secretary; John Mills, treasurer; with Rev. Dr. Proudfoot, Eph. Plummer, Ninian Wilson, John Tanton and J. Johnson, trustees, and Col. Moffatt, James Seale, D. Darvill and Robert Reid, a committee on improvement, all forming the Board. Mr. Webley was appointed caretaker, and work on the ornamentation of the grounds was carried out by him.

Woodland Cemetery, a recent addition to the burial grounds of the city, in Westminster, is well kept; while old St. Paul's graveyard, long since removed, was another of the fields where many early settlers were laid to rest.

The first record of interment in the London Catholic Cemetery is made under date August 18, 1850, when Felix McLaughlin, aged about 60 years, was buried; the funeral services being performed by Rev. Thadeus Kirwan. In October, Michael Flood was buried there, also Thomas O'Mara, aged 50 years; Peter Logan, aged 44 years, and James Bahan and James Christie, infants. The first interment in Mount St. Peter's was that of John Kennedy, July 16, 1857. Up to July 18, 1870, there were 929 burials in this cemetery, and since that time up to August, 1888, 1,295 burials. In 1815 a burial ground was established in Westminster on lands belonging to Peter McNames and James Sheldon, which was donated by them. This old cemetery is on Brick street, on the Commissioner's road, and is the resting place of many pioneers of London and Westminster.

Streets and Roadways.—Harding McConnell was paid £3 in August, 1843, for cutting down a hill on Bathurst street, between Ridout and Thames streets. At this time the question of "turnpiking" east Bathurst street was reported favorably. In August, 1843, William Frank was given the turnpike contract. Charles Hutchinson was granted the contract for opening York street east to the reserve from St. Paul's Church, the sum being £15 15s. 0d. The road from Wellington street east to the reserve from St. Paul's Church was ordered to be opened and graded in Oct., 1843.

On April 15, 1844, Engineer Zivouski reported the completion of the plank road from Westminster bridge eastward to the town limits. The Board complained of this short road, and a memorial to the Board of Works, setting forth the impassable condition in which the roads adjoining this plank road were left, and asking that the Port Stanley road along York street to the Brantford plank road, at the end of York street, on the new survey of the town, be finished at the expense of the district. This memorial the Board of Works denied. £50 were granted for opening Wellington street from Dundas to the river; £5 for removing the hill on North street leading from Ridout to the river, and £5 toward improving the road at the end of Blackfriars bridge were granted in June, 1844.

In July, 1844, Philo Bennett succeeded Whittimore as Street Inspector. At this time the Government was petitioned to grant lots 11 and 12, Bathurst street, and 11 and 12 on York street to the town, for the purpose of extending the plank road and joining the Brantford and Port Stanley plank roads at that point.

In May, 1845, Dennis O'Brien was authorized to have the hill from his brick building on Dundas street to North street cut down.

Glenn was allowed 2½ shillings "for gravel laid by him on Dundas street," in 1847.

In June, 1848, the sum of £20 was appropriated for removing the hills on Horton and Ridout streets in St. David's and St. Andrew's Wards.

During the summer of 1848 the following streets were graded and graveled:—Ridout and Richmond from Hitchcock street to Dundas, and Talbot street from North to Dundas. The order provided for nine inches of gravel on a strip sixteen feet wide. At this time several new sidewalks were placed, and old ones repaired. The work of grading and graveling streets was extended north and south of Dundas, and east and west of Richmond; hills were reduced. In July, no less than £900 were appropriated for public improvements in the town; the old plank road was taken up and a new road bed put down; new streets were opened and improved; the court-house square was fenced, partly by private subscription, and a general round of improvement marked the progress of the village. Mr. McClary was superintendent of works. On September 3, 1849, the whole of Burlington street from its intersection with Huron, including Mark Lane and part of Richmond street to Dundas street, was granted to the London Proof Line Road Co., as part of their road and terminus thereto, under certain conditions. In March, 1856, Geo. Roulton asked the Council to order all houses to be numbered. Owing to the irregular and scattered condition of the houses, even on the best streets, the request was not granted. Roulton, however, was empowered to take the census of the city; but without conditions as to pay. In July, 1866, the names of streets were ordered to be placed on street corners, and all houses numbered.

On June 14, 1853, the act vesting portions of east York street,

east Bathurst and Wellington streets, in the Great Western Railroad, was assented to.

A petition for the election of Mayor by the inhabitants instead of by the Council, was signed in January, 1853, and presented to the Council.

Incorporation of London City.—The act of September 21, 1854, provided that the Town of London be raised to the rank of a city, its boundaries being thus described:—"All that part of the Province situate within the County of Middlesex, and lying within the following limits, that is to say: all the lands comprised within the old and new surveys of the Town of London, together with the lands adjoining thereto, lying between the said surveys and the River Thames, producing the northern boundary of the new survey until it intersects the North Branch of the River Thames, and producing the eastern boundary line of the said new survey until it intersects the East Branch of the River Thames, and the eastern boundary line be known as Adelaide street." Within this tract seven wards were established, and the charter election ordered to be held January 1, 1855. This charter was signed at Quebec by P. J. O. Chauvreau, secretary, and approved with all the profuse phraseology of the time.

In September, 1854, the old Council referred to the failure of the member for London to have the town proclaimed a city, and asked Thos. Scatcherd, then representing West Middlesex, to have the act proclaimed in the *Gazette*. This was accomplished, and on January 1 the elections were duly held. The Mayors from this city from that period to 1863 are named as follows:—Murray Anderson, 1855; Wm. Barker, 1856; Elijah Leonard, 1857; David Glass, 1858; Wm. McBride, 1859; Jas. Moffatt, 1860; F. E. Cornish, 1861 to January, 1865.

The members of the Council from 1855 to 1862, inclusive, are named in the following roll:—

For 1855—First Ward—Aldermen, Peter Schram and Jas. Moffatt; Councilmen, John Blair and B. Wheeler. Second Ward—Aldermen, M. Anderson and Elijah Leonard; Councilmen, Wm. McBride and Geo. M. Gunn. Third Ward—Aldermen, James Daniels and Joseph Gibbons; Councilmen, Arthur Wallace and John Clegg. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, R. Abernethy and J. W. Kermott; Councilmen, Frank Smith and David Glass. Fifth Ward—Aldermen, D. Lester and Geo. G. Magee; Councilmen, Thomas Carter and Robert Smith. Sixth Ward—Aldermen, John Carling and Thomas Peel; Councilmen, Wm. Glen and P. Phipps. Seventh Ward—Aldermen, Wm. Barker and Wm. Darby; Councilmen, Robinson Orr and John Wells.

For 1856—First Ward—Aldermen, Peter Schram and Jas. Moffatt; Councilmen, John Blair and R. S. Talbot. Second Ward—Aldermen, Elijah Leonard and Wm. McBride; Councilmen, S. McBride and John O'Neil. Third Ward—Aldermen, Marcus Holmes and David Glass; Councilmen, John Clegg and John A. Arnold. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, Francis Smith and J. W. Kermott; Councilmen, William Glass

and Wm. T. Kiely. Fifth Ward—Aldermen, Daniel Lester, and Geo. G. Magee; Councilmen, Robert Smith, and James Hitchins. Sixth Ward—Aldermen, John Carling and Thomas Peel; Councilmen, P. Phipps and Ed. Garratt. Seventh Ward—Aldermen, Wm. Barker and S. Stansfield; Councilmen, John Wells and Robinson Orr.

For 1857—First Ward—Aldermen, James Moffatt and James M. Cousins; Councilmen, John Blair and George Taylor. Second Ward—Aldermen, Elijah Leonard and William McBride; Councilmen, S. McBride and John O'Neil. Third Ward—Aldermen, Marcus Holmes and David Glass; Councilmen, John Arnold and James Durand. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, Francis Smith and R. Abernethy; Councilmen, W. T. Kiely and Wm. Glass. Fifth Ward—Aldermen, Daniel Lester and H. Hunter; Councilmen, Robert Smith and Wm. Doty. Sixth Ward—Aldermen, John Carling and Ed. Garratt; Councilmen, P. Phipps and Geo. Fitzgerald. Seventh Ward—Aldermen, S. Stansfield and P. G. Norris; Councilmen, John Ross and R. Thompson.

For 1858—First Ward—Aldermen, James Cousins and John Blair; Councilmen, B. Wheeler and Robert Gunn. Second Ward—Aldermen, Wm. McBride and M. Anderson; Councilmen, S. McBride and John O'Neil. Third Ward—Aldermen, Marcus Holmes and David Glass; Councilmen, James Durand and John Cousins. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, Francis Smith and John Griffith; Councilmen, Jas. H. Flock and Chas. Priddis. Fifth Ward—Aldermen, Robert Smith and Henry Roots; Councilmen, Wm. Doty and Brock Stevens. Sixth Ward—Aldermen, Ed. Garratt and P. Phipps; Councilmen, Wade Owen and R. F. Matthews. Seventh Ward—Aldermen, P. G. Norris and F. E. Cornish; Councilmen, T. Partridge, jr., and M. Macnamara.

For 1859—First Ward—Aldermen, James Moffatt and J. I. Mackenzie: Councilmen, Chas. Stead and John Bonser. Second Ward—Aldermen, S. McBride and Wm. Begg; Councilmen, J. K. Brown and James Gillean. Third Ward—Aldermen, T. H. Buckley and B. A. Mitchell; Councilmen, James Reid and David Hughes. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, W. S. Smith and Jas. H. Flock; Councilmen, A. Hamilton and Ariel Tousby. Fifth Ward—Aldermen, Robert Smith and Geo. Webster; Councilmen, D. McPherson and Jesse Rapley. Sixth Ward—Aldermen, Ed. Garratt and P. Phipps; Councilmen, Wade Owen and John Christie. Seventh Ward—Aldermen, F. E. Cornish and T. Partridge, jr.; Councilmen, M. Macnamara and Thos. O'Brien.

For 1860—First Ward—Aldermen, J. I. Mackenzie and Charles Stead; Councilmen, B. Wheeler and A. Campbell. Second Ward—Aldermen, S. McBride and Wm. Begg; Councilmen, James Gillean and Wm. Pope. Third Ward—Aldermen, T. H. Buckley and C. D. Holmes; Councilmen, David Hughes and J. J. Spettigue. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, Jas. H. Flock and H. Stevenson; Councilmen, John Griffith and Alex. Murray. Fifth Ward—Aldermen, Robt. Smith and J. W. McGauley; Councilmen, D. McPherson and J. W. Rapley.

Sixth Ward—Aldermen, Ed. Garratt and P. Phipps; Councilmen, Wade Owen and John Christie. Seventh Ward—Aldermen, F. E. Cornish and John Ross; Councilmen, T. Partridge, jr., and Thomas O'Brien.

For 1861—First Ward—Aldermen, Charles Stead and J. M. Cousins; Councilmen, B. Wheeler and John Bonser. Second Ward—Aldermen, Samuel McBride and William Pope; Councilmen, J. B. Smyth and Wm. Divinny. Third Ward—Aldermen, C. D. Holmes and Ed. Heathfield; Councilmen, David Hughes and J. J. Spettigue. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, Jas. H. Flock and H. Stevenson; Councilmen, John Griffith and Alex. Murray. Fifth Ward—Aldermen, D. McPherson and D. Macfie; Councilmen, J. W. Rapley and S. H. Graydon. Sixth Ward—Aldermen, P. Phipps and Thomas Peel; Councilmen, Wade Owen and James Griffiths. Seventh Ward—Aldermen, P. G. Norris and T. Partridge, jr.; Councilmen, Thomas O'Brien and R. Thompson.

For 1862—First Ward—Aldermen, Charles Stead and B. Wheeler; Councilmen, Wm Johnson and James Deadman. Second Ward—Aldermen, S. McBride and Wm. Pope; Councilmen, John B. Smyth and Wm. Devinny. Third Ward—Aldermen, C. D. Holmes and J. J. Spettigue; Councilmen, David Hughes and Walter Nichol. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, H. Stevenson and John Ross; Councilmen, A. McCormick and Alex. Murray. Fifth Ward—Aldermen, D. McPherson and D. Macfie; Councilmen, J. W. Rapley and S. H. Graydon. Sixth Ward—Aldermen, P. Phipps and Thomas Peel; Councilmen, Wade Owen and John Christie. Seventh Ward—Aldermen, T. Partridge, jr., and Thomas O'Brien; Councilmen, Wm. Waud and R. Thompson.

Financial Transactions.—In June, 1843, a number of residents were summoned for not making a true return, or no return, of rateable property. Among them were:—Hall, of the 14th Regiment; Joseph Sheurman, Alex. Gordon, John Nervul, Richard Smith, S. Morrill, George Pringle, Samuel Crawford, Wm. Reddick, Geo. Thomas, Thos. Craig, James Macklin, Wm. Percival, A. Newlands, Robert Morrill, Jerry H. Joyce, Geo. James, Wm. O'Rielly, Henry McCabe, Samuel Bond, Finlay Perrin, James Bowen, Charles Brown, Jas. Pendleton, Mr. Bernally, of Royal Engineers; Chas. Hutchinson, Jas. McFadden and James B. Merrill.

During the month of August, 1843, a number of residents were fined for non-performance of statute labor. Joseph Goodwin had to pay 21 shillings.

Among a number summoned before the Board to show why they did not pay the taxes of 1842–3, was Lieut.-Col. Pritchard, who was fined 23½ shillings, and George Washington, 34½ shillings. The amount of collection roll for year ending Jan. 1, 1846, was £654 7s., of which £55 3s. 1d. are credited to absentees, £34 1s. to taxes remitted, and £9 15s. 6d. bad debts, leaving the net amount collected £555 7s. 5d.

In November, 1848, a note of £450, issued by the Council, but negotiated by the Bank of Montreal for individual members of the Council, fell due. The funds were so low that the Mayor, with Councillors Barker, Dimond and Bennett, were deputed to wait on Manager Hamilton, of the Bank of Upper Canada, and borrowed from him a sum sufficient to meet the debt then due.

In the fall of 1849 two sets of debentures, each for £300, were authorized to meet drafts due the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Upper Canada. On Oct. 15, Councillors Barker and Daniel proposed to pledge £20,000 toward the construction of the Great Western Railroad. In September, 1850, the subscription was raised to £25,000.

In March, 1850, the sum of £2,000 was borrowed by the town from the Bank of Montreal; £1,000 payable in October following and £1,000 in October, 1851.

The assessment on which taxes were to be collected in July, 1851, yielded only £2,041 13s. 4d. At this time the Treasurer held £673, making, with other items, the assets £2,714 13s. 4d. The liabilities were :—Debt, £2,000; required for schools, £787 10s.; for salaries, £240; for fire department, £50; and to fire department in lieu of statute labor, £400, aggregating £3,477 10s. The deficit was £762 16s. 8d.

In March, 1852, debentures for £360 were authorized, being the amount of the town's share of expense in the building of Blackfriars bridge. On March 22 a by-law providing for the issue of debentures for £5,000 was passed. This sum was necessary to pay debts and make necessary improvements.

The debt of London, July 1, 1852, amounted to £7,647 14s. 5d., while the assests were only £791. This sum, with $\frac{1}{6}$th of a penny on the valuation, £2,841 15s. 0d., with debentures for seven and ten years, £4,014 19s. 5d., would satisfy the debt. In January, 1852, debentures for £2,000 were authorized.

A review of the debenture debt of London in August, 1853, shows £5,000 issued in 1852, to consolidate old debts and for building school house; £5,500 for drains on King and Dundas streets; £2,000 for enlargement of Covent Garden Market; £2,000 for drains on Richmond, Dundas and Clarence streets; £900 for Firemen's Hall; £20,000 for enlargement of Covent Garden Market and erection of Town Hall and Market House; £6,500 for drains on York and Richmond streets; £25,000 to Great Western Railroad Co.; £25,000 to London & Port Stanley Railroad; £2,500 to London Gas Co., aggregating £94,400. The liabilities to June, 1854, amounted to £27,871 11s.

The expenditures of the town of London for the year ending Dec., 1854, were £74,101 13s. 11d. This included £50,000 paid to the Port Stanley Railroad Co. The amount required to meet expenses for 1854–5 was £5,881 12s. 11d. This sum included £2,514 interest due on £41,900 debentures within that period. The expenses for 1855 amounted to £14,831 14s. 0d. For the year 1856, they were £38,385 5s. 4d., together with £5,300 paid the county as the award of arbitrators.

The act of July 1, 1856, empowered the city to borrow £63,000 to consolidate the debt and for other purposes. A by-law to provide for the issue of £63,000 debentures was passed September 16, 1856; the object being to consolidate the city debt. The words dollars and cents are made use of for the first time in the city records of January 25, 1858. At this time the firemen asked the Council to grant $5 to the fire company first reported at a fire.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1858–9 called for £20,824. The total liabilities of the city in August, 1860, were placed at £49,050, and the estimate of expenditures for 1861 was placed at $110,866.

In 1863, D. Macfie, chairman of finance committee, reported that "a loss having already been sustained this year, owing to the resolution come to by this Council to take silver at par, or its face value, from the market clerk, as well as in payment of taxes: your committee would now recommend this Council not to take silver for or on account of any debt whatsoever due to the city, at any rate higher than that allowed by the banks." The estimates for 1864 were $92,002.

The estimates for expenses during the fiscal year 1866–7 were placed at $94,760.

The debentures sold in 1872 under the Consolidated Act amounted to $50,000; in 1873, to $3,500; in 1874, $54,600, and, in 1875, $114,366.74, or a total of $225,466.74. Seven per cents, to retire six per cents to Church Society due in 1876, were issued for $80,266.66; while $486,068.63 issued to Government under municipal loan, and $100,000 to the London & Bruce Railroad, aggregated $891,802.03, issued from 1872 to June, 1875. The total debentures to be provided for in 1876 and 1877 amounted to $194,055.50. The interest for two years reached $135,786.56.

Port Stanley Railroad Dealings.—In January, 1853, Murray Anderson and John Carling moved that the Mayor call a meeting to consider the question of building a railroad to Port Stanley.

In August, 1853, the town decided to take £25,000 stock in the London & Port Stanley Railroad Company.

In April, 1856, George G. Magee reported to the Council that the counties of Middlesex and Elgin having refused to take stock in the London & Port Stanley Railroad, the town of St. Thomas refused to take any active part, and London having invested £93,850 in the road, it became a necessity to render further aid, and recommended the £28,000 in debentures, now ready, together with £5,000 in cash, to be given to the directors.

The London & Port Stanley Railroad was opened October 2, 1856. £300 were appropriated to celebrate the event and entertain the American visitors.

On January 27, 1857, a further sum of £30,000 was granted to the London & Port Stanley Railroad.

In 1857 charges were preferred against the Mayor and Mr. Bowman in connection with the London & Port Stanley Railroad, and a

resolution to inquire into them passed by the Council. The inquiry was instituted, and a committee, of which P. N. Norris was chairman, reported fully on the subject.

Early in 1858 Charles Hutchinson asked the Council what amount would the city accept for its claim on the Port Stanley road. P. N. Norris, of the Railroad Committee, replied that the total claims were £162,850, and would be sold for £150,000, On February 25, Mr. Hutchinson replied that it would be madness for the Council to seek a purchaser under the circumstances.

A Few Transactions.—Municipal loans were granted under the 16 Vict., Cap. 22, as amended by the 18 Vict., Cap. 13, 1854, from the £1,500,000 set apart as the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund Of this sum the Town of London took £93,850. In December, 1855, the great arbitration took place between the county and city, *in re* their financial relations after the division of Jan. 1. Thomas Moyle represented the county; Wm. Barker, the city, and Thomas Shenston, of Woodstock, common justice. They awarded one-fifth of the stock held in the Port Stanley and the Great Western Railroads ($20,000) to the city, which was transferred July 5, 1857, and sold by the city to liquidate the taxes of that year. In this deal nothing was said about interest, and as the stock was issued by the county, the county was liable for interest on the $20,000, which by June, 1859, amounted to a large sum. The case was carried to the courts, and Justice Draper decided that Middlesex County should pay interest on $20,000 for 14 years, at the rate of six per cent., although the new city had the money in its possession. It is said Frank Cornish carried this case through: whether justice was dealt in the affair is another question.

The question of aiding railroads, amount of aid, and other questions relating to the financial and executive history of the city, from 1855 to the close of 1862, are referred to under direct headings in this chapter, while in the history of the county matters, in which London and Middlesex were concerned, other interesting items find mention.

Appointments.—John Doyle was appointed Clerk of the City and of the Police and Recorder's Court, at a salary of £200 per annum, in 1855. Dr. John Wanless and Dr. J. A. Nelles were appointed coroners of the city; John Brown, city chamberlain; A. S. Abbott, collector; McBride, inspector of weights and measures; and Samuel Peters, engineer. In 1858 Mr. Doyle resigned, when A. S. Abbott, the present clerk, was appointed. In 1856 Francis Smith was appointed Chief Engineer of Fire Department, with John Craig and A. S. Abbott assistants. A. S. Abbott was collector. Dr. A. A. Andrews was appointed medical attendant for the temporary hospital and city, to which Dr. Moore had attended previously. In December, 1858, the question of providing an office for City Assessor McGill was considered.

Council and Transactions, 1863–88.—The names of members and transactions of the Council from the beginning of 1863 to the close of 1879 appeared in the 25th anniversary issue of the *Advertiser*,*

*E. A. Hutchinson, writer.

and to that journal credit is now given for the following review:—" It must be remembered that when this place received its charter of incorporation in 1855 it was divided into seven wards, and each ward was represented by two aldermen and two councillors. All were on a level in the Council Chamber, but an alderman possessed a few privileges more than a councillor, such as being a magistrate. In 1863 A. S. Abbott, the present popular city clerk, held the same position he does now. John Brown was chamberlain, and William Robinson was city engineer. Frank Cornish was mayor of the city, and the Council comprised the following gentlemen:—Aldermen—Chas. Stead, Barnabas Wheeler, Samuel McBride, Wm. Begg, Calvin D. Holmes, J. J. Spettigue, John Ross, Hugh Stevenson, Daniel Macfie, Simpson H. Graydon, Paul Phipps, Thomas Peel, Thomas Partridge and Thomas O'Brien. Councilmen—Wm. Johnston, James Deadman, John B. Smyth, Oswald Baynes, David Hughes, Walter Nichol, Alex. Murray, Andrew McCormick, Jesse W. Rapley, John Harrison, John Christie, Wade Owen, Richard Thompson and Wm. Waud.

The first important step of the Council of 1863 was to draft a memorial to both Houses of Parliament, asking for a grant towards maintaining an enlarged hospital in London. The application did not then prove successful, but in the end it bore good fruit, and secured London its present first-class institution. The Council commenced the year with a splurge. One of the first items of business was brought up by Councillor Nichol, who charged an assessor with wrongfully assessing his own property. In those days property was assessed by the rental, and not by the actual value. Nichol charged that the assessor put in receipts showing the rental of a certain piece of property to be $48, whereas it was actually $66. The assessor resigned. There had been serious rumors afloat, even at that early day, about Chamberlain John Brown's books, and a special committee was appointed to investigate them, together with the recorder. They reported everything all right, although it afterwards turned out that there were serious shortages at that very time. The Council of 1863 were also first to introduce a fire limits by-law, which prevented the erection of frame buildings between King and North (now Queen's avenue) streets. The sensation of the year, however, was an assault committed by Mayor Cornish on Major Bowles, which led to the withdrawal of the British garrison from London. Rumors were afloat about Bowles and Mrs. Cornish, and Bowles one night at mess, while full of wine, boasted that the rumors were true. The statement was almost immediately conveyed to Cornish, who set out on the war path, and finding Bowles in the Tecumseh House, publicly thrashed him. The total expenses for running the city in 1863 were $82,294.67, of which $57,446 had to be raised by taxation only.

In 1864 Mayor Cornish was re-elected, together with the following Council:—Aldermen—Charles Stead, Barnabas Wheeler, Samuel Mc-

Bride, James Gillean, J. J. Spettigue, David Hughes, John Ross, Alex. Murray, Daniel Macfie, Dugald McPherson, Paul Phipps, Thomas Peel, Thomas Partridge and Thomas O'Brien. Councilmen—Wm. Johnston, James Deadman, John B. Smyth, Oswald Baynes, Wm. Platt, John Tibbs, Hewitt Fysh, James Percival, Jesse W. Rapley, Thomas Brown, Wade Owen, John Christie, Martin Macnamara and W. Y. Brunton. Ald. McPherson died within a few days after his election, and the members of the Council wore mourning for him for one month. William Williams was elected in his stead.

Some idea of the primitive condition of London may be gleaned from the fact that at this time London had five constables only, each getting $250 a year, and the chief who headed this force, received the munificent sum of $300. Early in 1864, on the motion of Mr. Brunton, forty citizens were sworn in to act as special constables at fires, the regular force being unequal to a task of this magnitude. During 1864 a number of incendiary fires occurred, and the Council offered $200 for the capture of the "fire bug," but it had no effect. The next sensation was the shortage of Wm. Oakley, one of the collectors, in his accounts. Mr. Oakley gave up all his property, and his sureties, E. J. Parke and D. M. Thompson, paid the city's claim. Then the celebrated row between the Council and School Board took place. The School Board asked for $9,000, and the Council allowed them $8,000. The trustees kicked, but it was no use, so they applied to the Judges at Toronto to compel the Council to pay them the $9,000. It was then towards the end of the year, and before the application was argued a new Council was elected, who gave up the dispute, paid the $1,000, and the case dropped.

The year 1865 opened in a stormy manner. Frank Cornish and David Glass were the candidates for mayor. The election was so riotous, that Mr. Glass demanded a second day's poll and the calling out of the volunteers to protect his voters. Then on the 3rd of January, 1865, London witnessed something she has never seen since. Armed troops surrounded every polling booth in the city. Mr. Glass was elected on the second day's polling. Col. Shanly, who commanded the volunteers, billed the Council for $282.60, and there was considerable row before it was paid, as the majority of the aldermen believed there was no necessity for any display of strength. The account was finally paid under protest. The Council this year comprised the following gentlemen:—Aldermen—Barnabas Wheeler, Jas. M. Cousins, Samuel McBride, John Campbell, David Hughes, John Cousins, John Ross, Alex. Murray, Daniel Macfie, James Williams, Thomas Peel, John Christie, Thomas Partridge, sen, Thomas Partridge, jun. Councilmen—Wm. Johnston, James Deadman, John B. Smyth, Oswald Baynes, Jas. Reid, John W. Cryer, Hewitt Fysh, James Percival, J. W. Rapley, T. Browne, Wade Owen, S. Screaton, M. Macnamara and W. C. L. Gill. Petitions were by this Council sent to the Legislature, asking for a central prison and a military school of instruction here, but they bore no fruit.

London was overrun with burglars this year, and so bad did they become, that the city offered a reward of $200 for the capture of any one of them. The police were altogether unequal to the task, and finally the citizens formed a vigilance committee, and patrolled the streets every night. In the fall of 1865 the Grammar and Public Schools were united, and the Council appointed, as its representatives on the Board of Education, Wade Owen and Dr. C. G. Moore.

In 1866 David Glass was re-elected Mayor, and the following gentlemen constituted the Council:—Aldermen — Barnabas Wheeler, Edward Glackmeyer, Samuel McBride, John Campbell, David Hughes, John Cousins, Alex. Murray, John Ross, Daniel Macfie, Daniel Lester, John Christie, Thomas Peel, Thomas Partridge, jr., Thomas Partridge, sr. Councillors—James Deadman, Emanuel Pavey, John B. Smyth, Oswald Baynes, James Reid, John W. Cryer, James Percival, Hewitt Fysh, Jesse W. Rapley, George Burdett, Wade Owen, Samuel Screaton, Martin Macnamara and W. C. L. Gill.

This was the year that the agitation in favor of city waterworks first commenced, and the Council early in February appointed a committee to ascertain if a supply could be drawn from Pond Mills. About this time, too, a dog mania sprung up and reached such proportions that the Mayor issued a proclamation ordering all dogs within the city limits to be restrained or muzzled. The year 1866 is memorable, also, as that of the Fenian Raid. The British troops, which had been withdrawn from here in 1864, were returned in the fall of 1865 in anticipation of the raid. The following spring they were sent to the front, as were also the Seventh Battalion, the London Field Battery and the London Troop of Cavalry. The citizens at once got into a panic, alleging that they were left at the mercy of the Fenians. The Government was petitioned for more regular troops, and, on the advice of Col. Bruce, the City Council took the initiative in the formation of the famous "Home Guard." However, the danger drifted past, and on June 11 "the boys" returned from the front and were banqueted by the city at a cost of $357. In the fall of this year Lawrence Lawrason was appointed first Police Magistrate of the city of London, at a salary of $1,250.

In the year 1867 W. Simpson Smith was elected Mayor for a two-years' term, and the Municipal Act was amended so as to do away with councillors altogether, three aldermen being returned for each ward. The chosen of the people were:—Barnabas Wheeler, Edward Glackmeyer, Andrew McCormick, Samuel McBride, John Campbell, John B. Smyth, David Hughes, John Cousins, James Durand, Alex. Murray, Hewitt Fysh, Wm. S. Smith, Daniel Lester, Simpson H. Graydon, Robert Smith, John Christie, Thomas Peel, Francis Smith, Thos. Partridge, sr., Thos. Partridge, jr., and James Egan.

James Durand, having been elected an alderman, resigned his position as chief engineer of the fire brigade, and Samuel Stewart was appointed in his place. Firewood had become very scarce around the

city and had gone up to some $6 or $8 per cord. Charles Hunt and Thomas Swinyard, directors of the Great Western Railroad, were publicly thanked by the Council when they obtained a supply from Bothwell, which greatly reduced the price. This year's Council appointed as one of the assessors the man who a few years before had been impeached by an investigating committee for wrongfully assessing his own property. In June the Council bought a steam fire engine, but still continued the volunteer system. The fire engine was manned by fifty citizens, each one of whom received the munificent salary of $5 per annum.

But the great sensation of 1867 was caused by "Slippery Jack." Although he never stole anything, he made himself so dreaded by entering people's houses and frightening them, that the Council offered $100 reward for the capture of "the midnight marauder or burglar, known as 'Slippery Jack.'"

Another sensation was caused by a Police Court case in which the Council took a hand. It seems that an officer of the garrison named Capt. Hughson hired a carpenter to do some work. The carpenter finished the work, and called at the Captain's front door with the bill. The Captain said he wasn't used to having mechanics present their bills to him at the front door, and kicked the carpenter out, and slammed the door after him. Hughson was summoned, but the Police Magistrate let him off on the ground of ignorance of the by-law. Ald. Hughes appealed the case to the Recorder's Court, and the City Council guaranteed the costs. The city, as usual, was beaten in the end.

In 1868 only one Alderman from each ward retired, the others remaining in office for two or three years respectively, according to the act. Andrew McCormick retired in No. 1 Ward, and was re-elected; John Campbell in No. 2, and he was also re-elected; in No. 3, Ald. Cousins retired, and was replaced by Wm. Farris; in No. 4, Alex. Murray was re-elected; in No. 5, Murray Anderson replaced Daniel Lester, and in No. 6 John Christie, and in No. 7 Ald. Egan were both re-elected.

A report to the Council showed that the earnings of the London & Port Stanley Railroad for 1867, had been $42,759.91, against $39,108.25; increase for the year, $3,651.66. The total liabilities against the company in 1868 were $596,800. This was the time the question of handing the Port Stanley over to the Great Western Railway was first mooted. Ald. F. Smith resigned in March, and George Macbeth was elected in his stead. About this time, too, the people began to ask for a park, and a committee to select a site was appointed, with Ald. Egan as chairman. The site they picked out was the property bounded by Piccadilly street on the north, Carling's Creek on the south, the Sarnia Road (Richmond street) on the west, and Wellington street on the east. The absurdity of this site for a public park is apparent now to everyone. The city then was

one-third smaller than at present, and that property was much more out of the way in 1868 than even now. The recommendation is perhaps explained when it is stated that most of the land to be bought was designed for park purposes. However, the Council of 1868 were pretty independent, and rejected the committee's report. Further than that, when it was tried to get a bill through the Legislature to sell the Port Stanley to the Great Western Railway, they sent a deputation down to the House, and succeeded in defeating the bill. The only other event of importance this year was the final withdrawal of regular troops from London.

In the year 1869, all the old members of the Council whose turn it was to retire, were re-elected as follows:—Barnabas Wheeler, John B. Smyth, Walter Nichol, Hewitt Fysh, Simpson H. Graydon, George Macbeth and Thomas Partridge, sen. The Council selected John Christie as Mayor, but in about a month he got tired of the office and resigned. Mr. S. H. Graydon was elected by the Council to fill the vacancy. It was in 1868 the Western Fair Board was organized, and in 1869 the City Council voted $2,000 towards the erection of suitable buildings. The citizens also responded liberally, but all the County Council would give was $500. Miss Rye visited London in the summer, and was entertained as the guest of the corporation. On the 13th of September His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, His Excellency the Governor-General, and some other distinguished "nabobs" came to London, and were rapturously received. The Council on the occasion voted $200 for a procession of the fire brigade and fireworks. Col. J. B. Askin died in this year, and the Council passed a resolution of regret at the occurrence.

By far the most important matter, however, that came before the people in 1869, was the railway agitation. J. G. Thompson applied for a charter for Thompson's air line through Southern Ontario, while the Great Western applied for another charter for the Canada air line. The Council of London decided to oppose both; but a public meeting of citizens declared they would take the least of two evils, and decided to oppose the Canada air line, and let the other go through. Hon. John Carling, however, with his usual deep interest in public improvements, ignored both resolutions and supported the Canada air line, and opposed Thompson's. Both charters went through the House, though, and as a result the County of Elgin has the roads to-day. The lot for the present city registry office was purchased from D. Glass.

In 1870 the first matter recorded in the Council minutes is the decision of the Council to attend the funeral of the late Hon. G. J. Goodhue in a body on the 13th of January. The elections this year resulted in the return of James M. Cousins, Samuel McBride, David Hughes, Henry B. Strong, Jesse W. Rapley, Thos. Peel and Thomas Partridge, jr. Mr. S. H. Graydon was re-elected Mayor. It turned out that Mr. Rapley wasn't properly qualified, and he resigned. Daniel Lester was elected in his stead.

Fuel became so scarce that the London & Port Stanley Railroad drew it into the city and sold it by the cord at cost. No citizen could get more than a cord at a time, and as a result the price of fuel fell 25 per cent., and the Council publicly thanked the directors for their consideration. Trouble broke out in the Phœnix Fire Company, and charges were made against its chief. They were not sustained, and as a result the committee decided to disband the company and reorganize it. No less than two aldermen died this year, viz., Ald. Strong and Ald. Macbeth, the latter very suddenly. Thos. McCormick replaced the first-named in No. 4 Ward, and John Williams the latter in No. 6. Ald. Egan made another attempt to get the park located north of Great Market street, but failed. Ald. Campbell, however, got a committee appointed to negotiate for the present site of Victoria Park. In 1870, too, the construction of the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad was first mooted.

In 1871 there was another change in the mode of election, and instead of one of the three aldermen from each ward retiring each year, all went out of office. The new Council comprised James M. Cousins, Andrew McCormick, Duncan C. Macdonald, John B. Smyth, John Campbell, Joseph Jeffery, Francis E. Cornish, William Starr, John Woods, Hewitt Fysh. Thomas McCormick, Samuel Barker, Simpson H. Graydon, Jesse W. Rapley, Benj. Shaw, John Christie, Thomas Peel, John Williams, Thos. Partridge, jr., Thos. Partridge, sr., and Jas. Egan. Ald. J. M. Cousins was elected Mayor by the Council. By a vote of the people $100,000 bonus was given towards the construction of the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad. The Council had this year to pass a resolution of regret at the death of Simeon Morrill, first Mayor of the town of London. A bubble which burst in London at this time was the Charing Cross Hotel. It was to be an immense sanitarium near the Forks, at the Sulphur Springs. Its projector, Mr. Dunnett, invited the Council to attend the corner-stone laying, and fixed a date. The corner-stone was laid, but afterwards the project fell through. It was in this year that the Council let the London & Port Stanley Railroad practically pass into the hands of the Great Western. Among other transactions in connection with this deal was the transference of $70,000 worth of London & Port Stanley Railroad bonds to W. P. R. Street for $3,500. The late Bishop Cronyn died on the 22nd of September, and the Council suitably honored his memory.

In 1872 the election returns placed the following gentlemen in office:—James M. Cousins, Duncan C. Macdonald, James Moffat, John B. Smyth, John Campbell, Samuel McBride, Wm. Starr, John Woods, Arch. McPhail, Hewitt Fysh, Samuel Barker, Alex. Murray, Simpson H. Graydon, Benj. Shaw, Jesse W. Rapley, John Christie, John Williams, Benjamin Cronyn, Thos. Partridge, jr., Thos. Partridge, sr., and James Egan. Ald. Campbell was elected Mayor by the Council.

The first piece of business was a strong resolution brought in by

Ald. Moffat and Smith, condemning all who had anything to do with the sale of the bonds to Mr. Street, and proposing legal proceedings to recover them. The resolution did not pass. It was in this year and in consequence of this deal that the Council introduced the system of holding secret meetings, a practice which lasted until public opinion became so strong it had to be abolished. But by far the most startling event that occurred in this city in 1872 was the abduction of Dr. R. Bratton, a Confederate refugee. He was wanted in the States, and an American detective located him in London. He obtained the aid of a citizen and seized the doctor one night while on his way home, gagged him, had a cab ready and drove with him to the station, took a train there and soon had the unfortunate refugee on American soil, passing him off on the way as a lunatic who needed restraint. The city Council at once held an indignation meeting on hearing of the case, and ordered the Mayor to lay the matter before the Crown. This was done, with the result that Bratton was returned to British territory, and the parties in Canada who had a hand in the abduction punished, one getting a couple of years' imprisonment. The latter is now a resident of Essex county, while the other still resides in London. The Council minutes of this year contained a resolution of regret at the death of Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald. Lord Dufferin, Governor-General, visited London in the fall of the year, during the Western Fair, and vast crowds came from all parts of Western Ontario to see him. Ex-Mayor Marcus Holmes died in the fall of 1872, and the Council paid due respect to his memory.

In 1873 the Council comprised J. M. Cousins, D. C. Macdonald, J. B. Smyth, S. McBride, Arch. McPhail, L. C. Leonard, Thomas Browne, James Moffatt, Jesse W. Rapley, John Christie, John Williams, Benj. Cronyn, Thos. Patridge, jun., S. H. Graydon, Andrew McCormick, B. Shaw, James Egan, John Beattie, Alex. Murray, Thos. Partridge, sen., and Wm. Starr. Andrew McCormick was elected Mayor. A motion by Ald. Macdonald, seconded by Ald. Smyth, asking the Legislature to amend the law so as to elect Mayors of cities by direct vote of the people, carried, and bore good fruit.

Nothing of importance occurred municipally during the year, except some trouble in the fire department, which resulted in the resignation of D. Bruce and the suspension of Chief Wastie, who was, however, soon after reinstated.

In 1874 the Mayor was elected by a direct vote of the people, and Mr. B. Cronyn was the successful man. The Council was composed of D. C. Macdonald, Col. Moffatt, R. Pritchard, John Beattie, James Cowan, T. F. Kingsmill, Wm. Starr, Arch. McPhail, Wm. Farris, Alex. Murray, L. C. Leonard, C. W. Andrus, Jesse W. Rapley, Geo. G. Magee, John Kearns, John Christie, John Williams, Col. Lewis, Thomas Partridge, sen., Thomas Patridge, jun., and J. R. Peel. This year the city succeeded in obtaining the Ordnance lands and old buildings thereon from the Government by deeds. Some excitement

was caused in July, 1874, by another row in the fire brigade, in which some of the Aldermen took a hand. During August, Lord and Lady Dufferin paid a flying visit to the city, lasting simply over night, and the cost of entertaining them amounted to $1,395.50.

In 1875 Mayor Cronyn was re-elected, and the Council consisted of Aldermen Pritchard, Smyth, Macdonald, James Cowan, A. B. Powell, Phillips, Starr, Farris, Leonard, Hiscox, Abbott, Bunn, Browne, Rapley, Williams, Lewis, Egan, Partridge, jr., Partridge, sr., and Christie.

The erection of iron bridges around the city was commenced this year, Blackfriars being the first. In the early part of February John Birrell died, and the Council passed a suitable motion of condolence. In 1875 the fire brigade was put on a regular permanent basis, Thos. Wastie being appointed chief, "to devote his whole time to the city's service," at a salary of $800 per annum. Ald. Farris died in July, and Ald. Dunbar was elected to the vacancy. The City Hospital was completed in 1875 and opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. What will seem strange to the average citizen now, several motions to sell Victoria Park off in building lots were actually made in the Council, but defeated. A vote for a water-works system resulted in the defeat of the by-law this year.

In 1876 D. C. Macdonald was elected Mayor, with the following Council.—Aldermen Pritchard, Sutherland, Fitzgerald, Thompson, McPhail, Skinner, Hiscox, Ross, Henderson, Minhinnick, Rapley, Browne, Christie, Williams, Lewis, McColl, Partridge, sr., Partridge, jr., Jones, Campbell and Murray.

The amalgamation of the Great Western Railroad and London, Huron & Bruce Railroad took place by act of Parliament. In the year 1876 the Crooks Act came before the Legislature, and when the City Council proposed to raise the license fees there was a great scene in the Council Chamber. On one hand the licensed victuallers were present, and on the other hundreds of ladies, clergymen and temperance people. John Carling and others spoke in the liquor interest, and Rev. R. W. Wallace, Rev. Mr. Murray, Rev. James Graham, Dr. Oronhyatekha and Rev. J. Rice for temperance. Temperance carried the day, or rather the Council, by one vote 11 to 10.

In 1877 Robert Pritchard was selected by the people as Mayor, and the following aldermen were elected:—Messrs. Sutherland, Gray, Campbell, Fitzgerald, Thompson, Murray, Jones, Skinner, Regan, McNab, Hiscox, Minhinnick, Browne, Rapley, Christie, Williams, Boyd, Egan, Partridge, jun., and Partridge, sen. This year the Council provided the necessary funds for the erection of the High School building, which is now the Collegiate Institute.

The year 1877 also saw the memorial "rumpus" on the police force, which resulted in the resignation of Chief Wigmore. A by-law for the construction of the present waterworks, at a cost of $325,000, was submitted to the people on Dec. 14, and carried.

In 1878 Col. Lewis was returned as Mayor, together with Ald.

Campbell, Smyth, Thompson, Murray, Powell, Regan, Skinner, Stringer, McNab, Eddleston, Keenleyside, Glass, Rapley, Browne, Christie, Williams, Vining, Egan, Thos. Peel and J. R. Peel. On the minutes of the second meeting of this year is recorded the following:—"Ald. Thompson gave notice that he would move at the next meeting, that in order to elevate the standard of this Council, the proceedings be opened in future with prayer, and that ex-Monk Widdows be engaged as chaplain for the Board, and that the Salaries Committee be requested to report the amount to be paid for his spiritual services, etc." The late E. W. Hyman, one of London's first Water Commissioners, died on the 12th of April of this year, and the Council held a special meeting to pass a resolution of regret, and attended his funeral in a body.

In 1879 Col. Lewis was re-elected Mayor. The aldermen were Robt. Pritchard, John Campbell, James Muirhead, W. W. Fitzgerald, A. B. Powell, A. K. Thompson, Wm. Skinner, Samuel Stringer, Charles Taylor, Geo. Eddleston, B. W. Greer, Geo. T. Hiscox, James Ardell, Graham Glass, Geo. Gray, Wm. Scarrow, John Williams, John Boyd, J. R. Peel, James Egan and John Raynor. Water Commissioners—Hon. John Carling and J. R. Minhinnick. Ex-Mayor William Simpson Smith died in June of this year, and the Council attended the funeral. In September, 1879, the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise visited London, and it cost the city $1,244 to entertain them.

In 1880 Alderman Campbell was elected Mayor, being opposed by Minhinnick. Raynor and Lewis, Water Commissioners. R. Pritchard, E. Meredith and James Muirhead, Aldermen of the First Ward; R. S. Murray, A. K. Thompson and James Cowan, of the Second; C. Taylor, J. W. Jones and Wm. Skinner, of the Third; W. Milroy, Geo. T. Hiscox and W. H. Rooks, of the Fourth; N. Wilson, T. Browne and Graham Glass, of the Fifth; W. Scarrow, J. Boyd and W. D. Buckle, of the Sixth; and Thomas Peel, J. D. Sharman and Wm. Wyatt, of the Seventh Ward. Thomas Carling died in February, and the Council passed a resolution of condolence and attended the funeral in a body. It was decided by the people, with 93 majority, to sell the Exhibition Grounds; but the Council subsequently backed down and didn't carry out the people's wishes. The laying of cedar block pavement was commenced this year.

In 1881 the municipal elections resulted in the choice of J. Campbell for Mayor, his vote being 1,413, while Mr. Lewis received 1,095. James Muirhead and A. B. Powell were elected Water Commissioners. 1,301 votes were recorded for the sale of the Exhibition Grounds and 1,435 for the sale of Salter's Grove. The Aldermen elected were Robert Pritchard, John B. Smyth and James H. Wilson, First Ward; Stephen O'Meara, James Cowan and Robert S. Murray, Second Ward; John W. Jones, Francis Love and Samuel Stringer, Third Ward; Geo. T. Hiscox, Benj. Higgins and Wm. Milroy, Fourth Ward; Lewis Adams, Thomas Browne and Graham Glass, Fifth Ward; John Boyd, Wm. D. Buckle and Wm. Scarrow, Sixth Ward; Thos. Partridge, jr., J. D. Sharman and Wm. Wyatt, Seventh Ward.

In 1882 Edmund Meredith was elected Mayor; G. S. Birrell, C. B. Hunt and R. Pritchard, Aldermen for First Ward; C. S. Hyman, R. S. Murray and O'Meara, Second Ward; J. W. Jones, W. Skinner and C. Taylor, Third Ward; Thomas Beattie, John Ferguson and B. Higgins, Fourth Ward; T. Browne, S. Crawford and J. R. Minhinnick, Fifth Ward; John Boyd, W. D. Buckle and Talbot Macbeth, Sixth Ward; Harry Becher, Thomas Peel and J. D. Sharman, Seventh Ward.

John Brown, born in Ireland in 1807, settled at London in 1832; subsequently kept store at St. Thomas; returned to London, and in 1835 was a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In 1852 he was appointed City Treasurer, and for thirty years filled that position, until death called him in 1882.

In 1883 a few changes were made in ward representatives, but the Mayor retained his office.

In 1883 Messrs. Birrell, Labatt, Hunt, Hyman, O'Meara, Cowan, Skinner, Stringer, Browne, Boyd, Becher and Moore formed the Council.

In 1884 the city elections resulted in the choice of C. S. Hyman for Mayor by 620 majority. J. M. Cousins and John Raynor were elected Water Commissioners. The Aldermen for Ward 1 were re-elected; Messrs. O'Meara, Cowan and Beattie were elected in the Second; in the Third Ward Thomas C. Hewitt replaced Browne; in the Fourth J. S. Niven and W. Scarrow replaced Boyd and Moore. H. Becher headed the poll. At this time the by-law establishing a free library was adopted.

In 1885 Henry Becher was elected Mayor, receiving 1,755 votes, while his opponent (Hiscox) received 1,164. Messrs. Birrell, Hewitt and Raynor, candidates for Water Commissioners, received 1,771, 1,633 and 1,456 votes respectively. The Aldermen who received the highest number of votes were George Watson, H. C. Green and Chas. Taylor, First Ward; Stephen O'Meara, Jas. Cowan and C. A. Kingston, Second Ward; Samuel Stringer, Joseph Hook and Thomas Browne, Third Ward; W. Scarrow, T. D. Hodgens and John Christie, Fourth Ward. The by-law to abolish the office of Water Commissioners was voted down: 407 for; 1,069 against. The by-law for sale of the Fair Grounds was carried: for, 1,729; against, 1,114.

In 1886 the city elections resulted as follows:—Mayor, T. D. Hodgens (1,643), W. Scarrow (1,375) and James Cowan (630); Water Commissioners, Hewitt (1,977), Birrell (1,955) and Cousins (1,899). The Aldermen elected were:—For Ward 1, George C. Davis, George Watson and Charles Taylor; Ward 2, S. O'Meara, Alex. McDonald and Charles A. Kingston; Ward 3, S. Stringer, Joseph Hook and Thos. Browne; Ward 4, M. D. Dawson, Joshua Garrett and John Boyd; Ward 5, George Heaman, J. W. Bartlett and John Nutkins.

In 1887 James Cowan was chosen Mayor, defeating W. Scarrow by 902 votes, the figures being 2,270 and 1,368 respectively; Messrs. Hiscox, Muirhead and Cowan were elected Water Commissioners;

while the by-law, granting a loan of $75,000 to the Southeastern Railroad Company, was carried—for, 1,957, contra, 329; majority, 1,628. The aldermen re-elected were Davis, C. Taylor, McDonald, Stringer, Hook and Heaman; the new members were Jarvis, Greer, Moule, Bowman, Moore, Vining, Geo. Taylor, Dreaney and McIntosh.

In 1888 the Council comprised Wm. Wyatt, John Heaman, Thos. Connor, Stephen O'Meara, John Callard, John Moule, W. H. Winnett, Wm. Skinner, Wm. Jones, Geo. Taylor, J. B. Vining, Henry Dreaney, N. P. Graydon and Geo. Heaman.

The last eight years of municipal life (1881–8) are well known to almost everyone in the city. There was the discovery of John Brown's defalcations and his sad death; the reduction in the number of wards with fewer aldermen; the amalgamation of the City and London East; Hodgens's famous tooth-powder charges in connection with the City Hospital; the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and Michigan Central Railroad into the city; the lighting of the streets by electricity; the sale of the old fair grounds; the erection of fair buildings on Queen's Park; the purchase of part of Carling's farm; and the sale of the Ordnance lands. All these events and many others are familiar to the reader, and it is unnecessary to rehash them. The following gentlemen have filled the chief magistrate's chair during that period:—1880–1, John Campbell; 1882–3, Ed. Meredith; 1884, C. S. Hyman; 1885, Henry Becher; 1886, T. D. Hodgens; 1887–8, James Cowan.

Thomas Scatcherd, born at Wyton, Nissouri, in 1821, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and served the city as solicitor from 1849 to the period of his death at Ottawa, April 15, 1876. In 1861 he was chosen to represent West Middlesex in the old Parliament; in 1867 was elected for North Middlesex; in 1872 re-elected, thus spending fifteen years in parliamentary life.

The appointment of W. R. Meredith, City Solicitor, *vice* Scatcherd, deceased, was made April 26, 1876.

A by-law appointing Mayor Cowan, R. Pritchard and A. B. Powell as the City of London Trust, was passed Aug. 29, 1888.

Fire Department.—The Volunteer Fire Brigade dates its organization back to 1842. It was originated by Simeon Morrill, George J. Goodhue and High Constable Groves. They succeeded in having a by-law passed by the District Council of which William Balkwill was president, compelling every householder to keep a fire bucket made of leather, painted black, and hung in a convenient place in each house. Cowhide dippers, as they were called at that time, were inspected regularly by Capt. Groves, who was for many years at the head of the fire organization. It was a funny spectacle to see each man with a bucket running to a fire, and then form in line at some well, passing the buckets along the line, up ladders, to the fire; but, ludicrous as it was, good work was often done, and valuable property saved by these pioneers.

In the year 1844 G. J. Goodhue purchased an engine which was

simply a garden sprinkler. The arrival of this wonderful piece of machinery was the occasion of the first company being organized, by Capt. Groves. They ran this little tub with a company of old citizens, and did good work with it until the occasion of the great fire of April 11, 1845, when, after a minute's work, it was abandoned, and disappeared in a general ruin. The company purchased two Perry hand engines from a Montreal house, which they used for some time. Their first steamer was purchased in 1867. Upon the organization of Phœnix Company, S. McBride was the first captain; Edmund Beltz, first lieutenant, and D. S. Perrin, second lieutenant. This company was composed principally of young men who were very active and took a delight in sports, and would often go over into the States to a firemen's tournament, frequently winning first prizes, and was counted the best department in existence at that time. The company who got to the fire first were awarded prizes against other companies in the city; and it was very laughable, as well as exciting, to see them getting to a fire, and was often dangerous. John Rolfe was Captain of No. 4, Rescue, hook and bucket company. From the start of this company, the name was changed several times. Company No. 5, called "Rising Sun," was organized some time after, with Daniel Lester, captain.

In 1863 the department was made up as follows:—Chief Engineer, Jno. Hunter; assistant, Chas. Cater; second assistant, Jno. McDowell. Phœnix No. 2—60 men—Daniel Perrin, captain; Donald McDonald, first lieutenant; Geo. Wheeler, second lieutenant; James Findlater, third lieutenant; Wm. Loughrey, representative. Rescue No. 4—60 men—John Gibson, captain; John Cavanagh, first lieutenant; Thos. Langan, second lieutenant; Timothy Flinn and John Shean, representatives. Hook and Ladder Company—40 men—Wm. Abraham, captain; S. Gibson, first lieutenant; Wm. Bradshaw, second lieutenant; J. P. O'Byrne and Wm. Graham, representatives. Many of London's leading business men at present were at one time volunteer firemen of this city. Geo. Taylor, Samuel McBride, James Durand, Samuel Stewart, Ed. Beltz, A. S. Abbott, Geo. Jackson, Richard Wigmore, A. Grant, and many others were on the volunteer fire brigade in old days. In December, 1872, a Babcock fire extinguisher was introduced, and with this new departure a motion to abolish the volunteer fire department, and create a regularly paid fire brigade, was made. As the city grew, a volunteer brigade with hand reels could not protect it; and in 1867 the Phœnix steam engine was purchased. The volunteer system, however, continued in force until 1873. Thomas Wastie, chief for some time previous to that, instituted the permanent system, and was the first chief of the paid department.

Present Department.—The fire department of to-day dates back to April 1, 1873, when Thomas Wastie was appointed Chief. Two permanent men beside the chief were only appointed at first in 1873, viz., Oliver Richardson, driver, and David Bruce, engineer. There were fourteen call men appointed, at $100 each. They were James

Findlater, John F. Doyle, R. Wonnacott, Patrick Gleeson, Thomas Richardson, Geo. Till, Daniel Sullivan (killed shortly afterwards in an accident at Hyman's tannery), Harry Boyd, John Maddiver, Joseph Reeves, Harry Pratt, John Roe, Alex. Harvey and Richard McBride. During the year 1875 there were 138 fire alarms, being 86 over 1874. 107 fires were attributed to incendiaries, and 31 fires to other causes. On three occasions there were two fires raging at the same time. The most dangerous was that of June 12, 1875, on Maitland street. During the year 18 brick buildings were on fire, one being totally destroyed; 27 wooden buildings were totally destroyed, and 54 partially destroyed. The department was made up of 20 men. In 1875 the fire alarm system was put in, and in 1879 the introduction of the waterworks did away with the old Phœnix steamer, which was sold to Middlebrook, Ont., in 1886. No. 2 steam engine was purchased in 1873, the same make as first steamer, being a double pump and cylinder. This engine was sold to Petrolea.

The record of fires from 1877 to July 1, 1888, is as follows:

1877.....56	1880.....50	1883.....77	1886.....75
1878.....52	1881.....91	1884.....74	1887.....96
1879.....56	1882.....70	1885.....73	1888.....33

At the present time, with fourteen permanent and six call men, the brigade never was in a more efficient condition. The following is the personnel of the department as at present constituted:—Chief, John A. Roe; Departmental Foreman, A. McMurchy; Electrician, J. E. D. Crawford.

The force at Central Fire Station comprises:—Station Foreman, John Aikins; Drivers, George Gray and James Gleeson; Firemen, Oliver Richardson, J. D. Riddell, Thomas Aikin and Samuel Notley; Call Men, P. C. Gleeson, R. Wonnacott, Joseph Reeves, Michael Gleeson, Harry C. Smith and Michael Donohue.

Station No. 2 comprises:—Station Foreman, J. D. Findlater; Driver, Arch. Nicholson; Firemen, Arch. Mohr and John Swanwick. Chief Roe has been at the head of the force for about six or seven years, succeeding Wastie, who went to the North-west.

Transactions of Council with Department.—In June, 1843, Captain Till and other members of the fire department resigned, when it was ordered that the key of the engine-house, together with all apparatus belonging to the engine, trumpets, buckets, etc., etc., be examined by Thomas Frazer, and placed in possession of the village clerk. By-law No. 50, passed immediately following the resignation of the fire company, provided that not more than six pounds of gunpowder shall be kept in any store or dwelling, and that not more than thirty pounds shall be kept in any out-building near such dwelling-house or store. In July, Alex. Lowrie was summoned for making a fire on Talbot street, and had to pay nine shillings and ninepence for violation of by-law. Henry Groves was chosen Captain of the fire department, August 23. He was ordered to procure some necessaries for the company, but

nothing over the value of five shillings without a special instruction from the Board. The direct pay was twenty-five shillings to the company for every fire, chimneys excepted. The constable reported £4-11s. 3d. received from ex-fire-Captain Till. John Gray received a box of lucifer matches September 9, and on the same day the village Board ordered "that the box be removed to some distant out-house, as the Board considered the same unsafe to be kept in a store." Very stringent laws were adopted about this time to provide against fire. Thompson Wilson, barrack-master was charged by the Inspector of London, with allowing the chimney in the brick barracks to catch fire; but the case was dismissed by the Police Board. Another item going to show the existing fear of fire, is by-law 53, which provided "that any persons who may open any of the public tanks or draw water therefrom, except in case of fire, should be fined not less than five shillings," Anthony Gale was fined five shillings for allowing his chimney to take fire in December, 1843. William Marshall was appointed town chimney sweeper, and Inspector Whittimore was instructed to see that every house and shop had its share of fire buckets in 1844. Fire had taken such a hold of the public mind, that a large meeting was held to organize a hook and ladder company. The Board, agreeable to the opinion of the people, sanctioned this organization and appointed Samuel H. Park, captain; Patrick McLaughlan, first lieutenant; Alex. Lowrie, second lieutenant; and Alex. S. Armstrong, secretary. In February, summary proceedings were taken against John Burke, for refusing to aid in extinguishing a fire.

In January, 1845, the fire engine was taken to Peter McCann's house, he agreeing to keep it safe at ten shillings per month. John Birrell was allowed £35 6s. 4d. for laying new sidewalk on Dundas street, the former walk being destroyed by the fire of October, 1844.

August 31, 1846, a fire engine was ordered from James McKenny, Quebec, and the same to be paid for by a check on the Board at one year, with interest. In September, new tanks were erected at the corners of Talbot and Richmond streets and Dundas.

In April, 1847, E. P. Ellis, treasurer of the Fire Company, presented an account of £13 5s. 0d. Peter McCann, first lieutenant of Fire Company, also presented his account. In August, John Gumb was ordered to deliver 30,000 brick at £1 per thousand, for the purpose of building an engine house.

A 700-pound bell, the same exhibited at the Buffalo, N. Y. fair, was ordered from A. Good at 12 cents per pound, $14 for the yoke, and $5 for the wheel. In October, 1848, this was the first and long-looked for fire-bell of London, a trumpet being its predecessor for alarm purposes.

The Council passed a by-law forbidding the erection of wooden buildings where old buildings were burned, June 16, 1849. On Jan. 21, Bennett's resolution to form a Town Protective Society, to take charge of all goods in case of fire, was carried. In March a by-law for

the government of the Fire Department was passed. In December it provided for the employment of a chief engineer, first and second assistant engineers, a captain for each engine, hook and ladder, hose and property protection company, one first and second lieutenant, one secretary and one treasurer. The engine company was limited to sixty members, and the other companies to forty members, Wm. Goodwin was secretary. The nomination of Simeon Morrill chief, and Peter McCann and John Plummer assistants, was confirmed.

In May, 1850, a sum of £250 was granted to purchase a fire engine capable of throwing water fifty feet high.

A motion by Councillor Barker, made in 1852, to permit the volunteer rifle company to wear side-arms while attending fires was lost. A lot on the north side of King street was purchased from Alex. McDonald, and on it an engine house was built. The Council, in February, appointed the captains of several fire companies. A board of fire wardens elected Elijah Leonard chief engineer, with William Rowland and James Cousins second and third engineers. Each warden was to wear a Kossuth hat with plumes.

In August, 1853, the Council resolved to raise £900 by debentures, for building the firemen's hall and engine-house.

In March, 1854, the fire brigade was presided over by C. N. Simms, chief, with J. E. Murphy and Francis Smith, first and second engineers.

The fire companies of 1857 were Fire King, Hook and Ladder, Phœnix, Defiance, Rescue and Rising Sun. The officers of the Hook and Ladder Company of 1859 were :—Charles Stevens, captain ; William Abraham and Charles Flew, lieutenants ; John S. Mearns, secretary, and D. McPherson, treasurer ; the last two named being representatives to the Fire Brigade Board.

Fires, 1844–1888.—The following record of fires is based solely on contemporary history, such as the Council journal and newspaper files. The first reference to fires in this journal is made in January, 1844, when the Police Board ordered twenty-five shillings to be paid to the fire company for services rendered at the burning of John O'Brien's house. John Jennings' distillery was destroyed by fire, April 14, and the Board offered a reward of £25 for the conviction of the incendiary. In October the police office was used as a store-house for goods rescued from the fire of that month. The Board further thanked Captain Caddy for £10 subscription, being the proceeds of one night's entertainment by the Garrison Theatrical Company. This sum was equally divided between Leonard, Perrin, Thomas Clark, Veitch, Faulds and Edmunds, they being the principal sufferers from the fire. Samuel H. Park was paid £2 17s. 6d. for the use of teams during the fires. Peter McCann was allowed £4 10s. for men on duty during the fire.

The fire of April 11, 1845, which either washed or wafted away some three hundred stores, dwellings, churches, banks, post-office, hotels, etc., was the most disastrous known in London. It originated

in the Robinson Hall, and spread with amazing rapidity. On this occasion the 2nd Royals (Infantry), who were then stationed in the new barracks on the present Victoria Park, did efficient service in guarding property and keeping order for the sufferers against a large number of plunderers from the city and country. At this time a large garden sprinkler presented to the fire company was destroyed, and all the houses, cabins, churches, etc., within the district bounded by Ridout, Dundas, Talbot south to the river were swept away. To give an idea of how this fire spread, it is related that James Nixon had just taken his horse from the Robinson Hall stables one minute before the archway was ablaze. The locations of the greater number of business houses in 1845 are given at the close of this chapter, so that the names of the principal sufferers are preserved.

Stephen Bonser (or Bonsel) was allowed £5 for services as engineer, while £3 18s. 3d. were allowed to the company for services at the burning of Mrs. Shepherd's house in April, 1847.

Among the persons paid for services at the fire of Jan. 15, 1849, were George Taylor, Charles Hine, Wm. Winslow, Richard Bissett, Joshua Freckleton, Wm. Lamont, Peter Wright and Henry Boyd, each receiving five shillings. The investigation into the origin of this fire, which destroyed Donald McDonald's store and Joseph Goodwin's dwelling adjoining, showed that Robert Gunn discovered the fire. On January 16 the Council presented a record of their vote of thanks, printed in gilt letters and neatly framed, to the young men Burwell, Schram and Will Burns, "for their intrepid and persevering conduct in arresting the progress of the lamentable fire." During this fire Mr. Burke's house was pulled down unnecessarily. The burning of Henry Dalton's soap factory, Jan. 30, was accidental.

The following entry is made in the records of the Council :—"The chief engineer reported to the Council that he had offered a reward of £5 to the Phœnix Fire Company, if said Company would save a certain wooden building which was in danger of being consumed by fire on the morning of May 28th." Notices were given that application for payment of this sum, and also of £1 to Mr. Holmes's Fire Company, would be made at next session of Council. The fire originated in Reynolds's butcher shop, also used by cabinet-maker Allen, a brother in-law of Reynolds. This resulted in the destruction of buildings belonging to Dennis O'Brien, and of Sutherland's printing office. At that time Sutherland slept in the printing office. Peter Glen, tailor, and Donald Stewart resided near the burned buildings The Council offered £25 for the conviction of the incendiary. The grants to the Phœnix and Holmes's Companies, as asked, were made, and £5 to the Juvenile Fire Company. On June 18th an attempt was made to burn Lawrason & Chisholm's store. The Council presented John O'Neil with an address, thanking him for saving such valuable property.

A fire was started in the buildings on the north side of Dundas

street, August 15, 1850. The Council offered £250 reward for the capture and conviction of the incendiaries. The fire originated in Smith, Matthewson and Moore's buildings, where they formerly kept store. It was discovered after midnight by Robert Summers, who gave the alarm, and saw a man run from the place, having first thrown turpentine against the house. This building, Goodhue's store, the frame occupied by Oliver's shoe store and Dennis O'Brien's brick (then occupied by Ronald Robinson as a tavern), were destroyed. The inmates barely escaped. At Oliver's and other places Robert Summers aided in saving the family and some of the leather.

The fire of January 7, 1851, threatened the town. Lieut.-Colonel Crutchley and men of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the local firemen, and a small number of citizens, worked faithfully to rescue property. The majority of the citizens were mere spectators, as the following resolution of the Council points out:—"That this Council regret being called upon to condemn, in the strongest language, the apathy evinced by a great portion of the spectators on that melancholy occasion, who, not content with refusing to assist in procuring water or otherwise endeavoring to arrest the flames, actually seemed by their gestures and conversation to enjoy the sight, and, so far from being of any use, only retarded those who were willing to exert themselves. Therefore, the Council would request all those who attend fires merely to gratify a morbid curiosity, to remain at home in future." One result of this fire, however, was the appropriation of £300 for the purchase of a "good engine and hose." The fire of February 7 was discovered in the house occupied by Wm. Till, cabinet-maker, on Ridout street. Till's shop, with the exception of a small dwelling house on the northern side, formed the last of a range of wooden buildings, extending nearly from York to King streets. The wind was from the north, which, with the exertions of the Hook and Ladder Company and a partial supply of water, prevented the consuming of the block. As it was, about one-third (the southern part) was consumed; and in the remainder the houses were completely gutted. In the houses burnt, the following were the sufferers:—Thomas Fraser's dwelling house, the cabinet shop and dwelling house of William Till, with a quantity of lumber; no insurance; the next was owned and occupied by E. P. Ellis as a cabinet shop, insured for $1,500 in the Genessee Mutual; the next occupied by W. H. Soper, gunsmith, who was insured for £100; the building, owned by Maurice Baker, was also insured. This was the last building burned, and was pulled down while on fire, thereby stopping any further progress. Till, on whose premises the fire broke out, lost heavily. The military were on the ground, and rendered all the assistance in their power.

The fire of August 24, 1851, destroyed the old Catholic church building at the corner of Richmond street and Maple avenue.

The fire of Oct. 7 was discovered in the range of wooden buildings on Richmond street, between the Congregational Chapel and Dundas

street. The range was owned by S. S. Pomeroy, and consisted of six different shops; one of which was vacant, and the other five occupied as follows:—Dr. Wanless, druggist, stock insured for £250 in the Empire State Co., and furniture, &c., £200 in the Provincial; R. Gunn, shoemaker; Lawson, tailor; W. Jarman, tin and copper-smith, £100 in the Empire State Co.; Wm. Bissell, £50 in the Hudson River Co. Some damage was done to Mr. Strong's Hotel, but through the exertions of Phœnix Fire Co., No. 2, the fire was prevented from extending. The fire of December, which destroyed some houses on the south side of Dundas, necessitated an order by Council giving the privilege to persons burned out of erecting temporary wooden buildings.

In February, 1857, a fire broke out in the basement of the City Hall, caused by overheating of furnace pipes. In this year the hospital was burned. Later in 1857 the City Hospital on the Hamilton Road, Henry Groves' house on York street, Pomeroy's on Dundas, Carmichael's on Mill street, and Cameron's on Wellington street, were set on fire.

The fire of May 27, 1859, destroyed six tenement houses, owned by Ingram, on Waterloo street. In July, 1860, a fire broke out in the Higgins stable on Dundas near Clarence, and destroyed the building and adjoining sheds in rear of the Hiscox tavern. Higgins's and Hiscox's taverns and Wesleyan parsonage were saved by the firemen, under Wigmore, McPherson and Frank Church. The first fire of 1863 originated in Thomas Craig's office, and resulted in the destruction of Adam Hope & Co.'s hardware stock and store. The military engineers saved the books. The second fire was in their new store, where Stephenson's store now stands, opposite the City Hotel. At this time Warren's, Chisholm's and Hope's stores were destroyed.

In 1865 a fire destroyed all the buildings between the stores of E. Beltz and R. Reid; subsequently the vacant lot was purchased by J. Green, for the purpose of building thereon a dry goods warehouse. During the operation of clearing out the old ruins, one of the walls fell, carrying down Beltz's hat store and Mrs. Egan's property. The fire of May 24th destroyed Elijah Leonard's old foundry on Ridout and Fullarton; also Dennis O'Connor's dwelling. Owing to the fact that the machinery and material were removed to the new foundry, Leonard's loss was small.

Thompson & Hendershott's oil refinery, on the river bank, east of the London and Port Stanley bridge, was burned January 23, 1867. Wood's Hotel, corner of Clarence and Dundas streets, was destroyed by fire December 13. The buildings were erected in 1840 and owned by Benj. Higgins. The firemen, aided by the 53rd regiment, confined the fire to the hotel.

The Reindeer Inn, also known as "Murphy's Erin-go-Bragh," owned in 1867–8 by John Armour, was burned January 27, 1868. This was a large frame building at the corner of Bathurst and Richmond streets. Heathfield & Williams' drug store, on Dundas street,

was on fire March 4. The department saved the building, but deluged the stock with water. The fire of July 27, which threatened the Catholic school-house, was followed by a fire on Hitchcock street (Maple street) and Richmond street, which destroyed Stewart's fanning mill factory and nineteen other buildings. The mill building was owned by John Dignam; but the contents represented $12,000. A. Kerr's building adjoining was valued at $1,000; Stewart and Rudd's dwelling and barns, $2,500; barn adjoining factory, $500; McKellar & Stewart's wagon factory, $6,000; McKellar's dwelling, $1,000; Waddell's cottage, $1,200; Western Hotel stables and contents, $2,000; Grey's plow factory, $300; Magee's block of six dwellings, $3,600; Gillean's building damaged; also Mrs. Darby's, Hardwood's carpenter shop, Peel's marble works, Richardson's carpenter shop, P. Weston's dwelling and other buildings damaged. The losses amounted to $40,000. M. & E. Anderson's foundry, Adelaide and Dundas streets, was blown up September 21, 1868, killing one man and wounding seven. Twelve years before the Anderson foundry, then on Richmond and Fullarton streets, met with a similar fate, when a number of lives were lost and a number wounded. The fire of December 29 destroyed the grocery house of Frank Smith & Co., the loss being estimated at about $40,000.

The fire of Jan. 6, 1869, originated in Finlayson's dry goods store, on Dundas, and gutted that store. In saving adjoining property much damage was done, the total losses being placed at $30,000. John White's hotel, on North street, was partially destroyed by fire also in January. Thomas Hodgens's wagon shop, on Richmond and Market, was destroyed by fire February 11. The fire of June 7 destroyed Bullock's dwelling and slaughter-house on King and Rectory streets, near St. Paul's Cemetery. The Canada Chemical Works were burned in September. The Ontario Chemical Works, on London Road, were destroyed October 12, involving a loss of $15,000. Wm. McMillan's oil refinery, on Bathurst, east of the Grand Trunk Railroad depot, was gutted by fire November 3–4. The house of Wm. Smith, near the Catholic cemetery, was burned November 26. The act was imputed to Mary Hawkins, whose love was not reciprocated. A tavern at the corner of Richmond and Litchfield streets was burned December 6.

The tinshop of I. W. C. Baker was burned January 5, 1870, entailing a loss of $2,500. The other property destroyed was A. Johnston's building, $1,400; Hiscox's hotel, $1,600; T. Powell's furniture, $500; Mrs. Trebilcock's stock, about $600; Goldner & Hooper's, about $300; Dr. Westland's furniture, $300, and Benj. Higgins's building, $300—in all $7,500. The O'Callaghan and Elson frame building, which stood on Richmond street, opposite the City Hall, was burned January 21. Elson's butcher shop, Mountjoy's fruit store, Henry Taylor's bank and Burke's photographic rooms were in the building. The house was erected about 1841, and for ten years was used by the Wesleyan Methodists for church purposes. The fire on

Duke and Cartwright streets, of February 22, destroyed property valued at $2,000. A. Graham's barn, and James Anderson's and Mrs. Hennessy's cottages were destroyed. The grocery store of Michael Gleeson, on Richmond and Bathurst streets, was destroyed by fire February 27. The children narrowly escaped death. The petroleum works of Englehart & Co., on Adelaide street, were destroyed by fire February 24. Oliver Odell was burned to a crisp, and others severely injured. A second explosion at Englehart's works, April 9, entailed a loss of $2,000; and a third on May 23, 1870, damaged property valued at $6,000. Macmillan & Latham's oil still exploded August 11.

The explosion at Steadwells' refinery April 22, 1872, caused the death of Joseph Ellis and J. Weaver, while on December 31st young Hussey was killed in Elliott's foundry. The burning of Mrs. Howard's child at the barracks occurred September 3, 1872. S. Adams & Co.'s oil stills were damaged by explosion in June. In November, the frame buildings near the Terrapin restaurant on Dundas street were destroyed by fire. Mrs. S. A. Gibbons, whose fancy goods store was in one, and Geo. Shaw, who had a grocery in another, suffered some loss. The old buildings were on the site of the proposed buildings of W. J. Reid & Co. In December, the Victoria Hotel stables on Duke and Wellington streets, with the dwellings of Wm. Noden and Mrs. Ions, were burned. On the morning of December 10th the old frame passenger depot of the Grand Trunk Railroad was destroyed, and on December 15th the old artillery barracks on Wellington street.

The explosion of an oil still in the Hodgens refinery, east of Adelaide street, resulted in the destruction of fourteen oil cars. This occurred January 10, 1873. The fire of February 8th destroyed Kirkpatrick's shoe store, and Thomas Simmon's fruit shop on Dundas street. On April 18th the boiler in Hyman's tannery (London) exploded, killing Daniel Sullivan. Geo. Horner, foreman, and George Vincent, engineer, were arrested on the charge of continuing the use of the engine for months after they knew of the dangerous condition of the safety-valve.

The Ontario Car Works of London were destroyed by fire in June, 1874. The total loss of $80,000 was met by an insurance of $65,000. The fire of June 22 destroyed nine buildings on Richmond street, between King and York streets, and on the 27th two frame buildings on the west side of Richmond, between the streets named, were destroyed. On July 4th two frame buildings on Bathurst, near Clarence, were burned.

The fire of February 27, 1875, destroyed Muirhead & Gray's oatmeal mills, and also the block on the corner of Dundas and Richmond. On March 31 Westlake's dry goods store was burned. In August the factories of Nash & Jackson and of White, Yates & Joliffe were destroyed.

The Golden Quoit Hotel, on York and Burwell streets, was burned August 30, 1876. M. Glass was then proprietor.

The London Iron Works, owned by E. Leonard & Sons, were des-

troyed by fire May 4, 1881, thirty years after their establishment by Elijah Leonard. Seventy portable engines and boilers were destroyed, and the total loss was placed at $60,000. The works stood on York, between Waterloo and Colborne, and gave employment to eighty-five workmen. George Gray and Harry Smith, two firemen, narrowly escaped death. Thomas Green's planing mill was destroyed by fire September 11, entailing a loss of $25,000.

The Globe Agricultural Works on Dundas street were destroyed by fire September 11, 1882. The concern was insured for $27,000, but the loss was placed at over $45,000 by Mr. Mahon, the manager.

The Imperial Oil Company's works in London East were struck by lightning and destroyed on July 11, 1883.

The wholesale house of Hobbs, Osborne & Hobbs, was blown up by gunpowder, February 18, 1884. The two upper floors were carried away, and fire completed the ruin. Donald Smith was burned to a crisp; Percy H. Ince was rescued half crushed and half burned; Frank Shaw and Frank H. Smith escaped. The firm carried the heaviest hardware stock in Western Ontario, and lost about $35,000. The building was insured for $12,000, and the stock for $63,000.

The Phœnix Foundry, erected in 1871–2, was destroyed by fire May 29, 1885. Five hundred reapers and binders were burned, and an acre of buildings and material destroyed. John Elliott & Sons, the owners, estimated the loss at between $150,000 and $200,000, insured for $52,000.

The Canada Chemical Co.'s works were destroyed June 12, 1887, involving a loss of $100,000. In 1867 this industry was established here; was burned out in 1870, but rebuilt and carried on a great business. The fire of June 17 broke out in an old frame building on the south side of Queen's avenue, near Talbot street, and destroyed much property. Cousins's pump factory on Wellington street, with two stables, were burned August 5.

Hunt's mill, at the foot of Talbot street, was destroyed by fire May 18, 1888. The gutting of the old Mechanics' Institute building on Talbot street, opposite Queen's avenue, occurred July 22, 1888. The oatmeal mill, on the corner of Talbot street and the railway, was destroyed, only the bare walls standing, August 20.

Village and City Police.—In the year 1840, London was constituted a police village, controlled by a Board of Police, with functions similar to those of the Board of Aldermen of to-day. Of that body, which was elective, Mr. Goodhue was chosen the first President. Under this system of rule the village continued till 1847, when it was created a town with Simeon Morrill as its first Mayor. In 1834 Lawrence Lawrason was appointed a Justice of the Peace for London, and for over 40 years served as such. In 1866 he was appointed first Police Magistrate for London, holding the position until his death in 1882. E. Jones Parke is the present Magistrate.

A memorial of military honesty is written under date of May, 1843.

It appears that Private James Ilett, of the Royal Regiment, found a shawl. This the Board ordered should "be cried through the town by the 'General Brown,' and given up to the true owner."

In May, 1843, a note for £11 5s., payable to Thomas Clifford or bearer, by Nathan Choat, was found on the street and turned over to the Board.

Michael McGarry was appointed Constable, Town Warden and Inspector in August, 1844, *vice* Bennett. In those days the duties of Town Warden and Inspector were not always pleasant or safe. On one occasion Lowrie called at Devanny's bake house to inspect the stove pipe. A law suit followed, when one of the witnesses, Richard Falls, or Faulds, swore as follows:—"Lowrie caught hold of Devanny's collar, and Devanny gave him the paper and told him to leave the bake house, which Lowrie refused to do, upon which Devanny threw him out." This unceremonious conduct cost the baker 8s. 9d.

The officers of the Police Board in 1846, were the same as in 1845, with the exceptions that Wm. McBride was appointed assessor. In January, 1846, the room for Police Board was rented from Timothy Cook, on Ridout street, for £1 per month. The officials at this time were very exacting. John Becket had to pay fourteen shillings "for standing with his team on one of the crossing places on the street, contrary to by-law." October 9, 1848, Councilman Doyle's motion, that all the policemen, except the high bailiff and inspectors, be dismissed, was carried; also one providing that the new police force, consisting of three privates and the high bailiff, should receive £20 per annum and usual fees, while the inspector was to be paid £30 per annum. Ezekiel Whittimore was inspector, and Messrs. Wiggins, Boyd and R. Jennings, policemen. Colonel Clinch, was inspector of licenses.

In January, 1849, Peter McCann was appointed high constable; James Dunbar and Michael Kennedy, fee-paid constables for St. Andrew's; Michael McGarry and Henry Boyd, for St. Patrick's; T. Wiggins and J. Wakely, for St. David's; and T. Fletcher and W. Robb, for St. George's; Annesley Griffith, inspector; W. Williams, town crier; R. Jennings, pound-keeper; and J. H. Caddy, engineer.

On January 21, 1849, Miriam H. Rowley, while passing by his store, observed a light inside; the ubiquitous Peter McCann was soon on the scene, when he found Malachi Hart and Michael Young preparing to sleep in Rowley's bed-clothes. McCann took them to prison, and next day had them fined.

Daniels moved to have the Mayor and two councilmen also sit weekly as Police Court Magistrates in 1849. In 1854 Thael Van Valkenburg was appointed high bailiff, but in January, 1855 the office gave place to that of high constable. In January, 1855, a report in favor of establishing a regular police force was adopted. Robert Mawhinney, John Iles, John Keary, Andrew Pollock, John T. Mitchell, Henry Shadwell and Christopher Teale were appointed, but Pollock resigned, and Edward Templeton was appointed. William O'Rielly

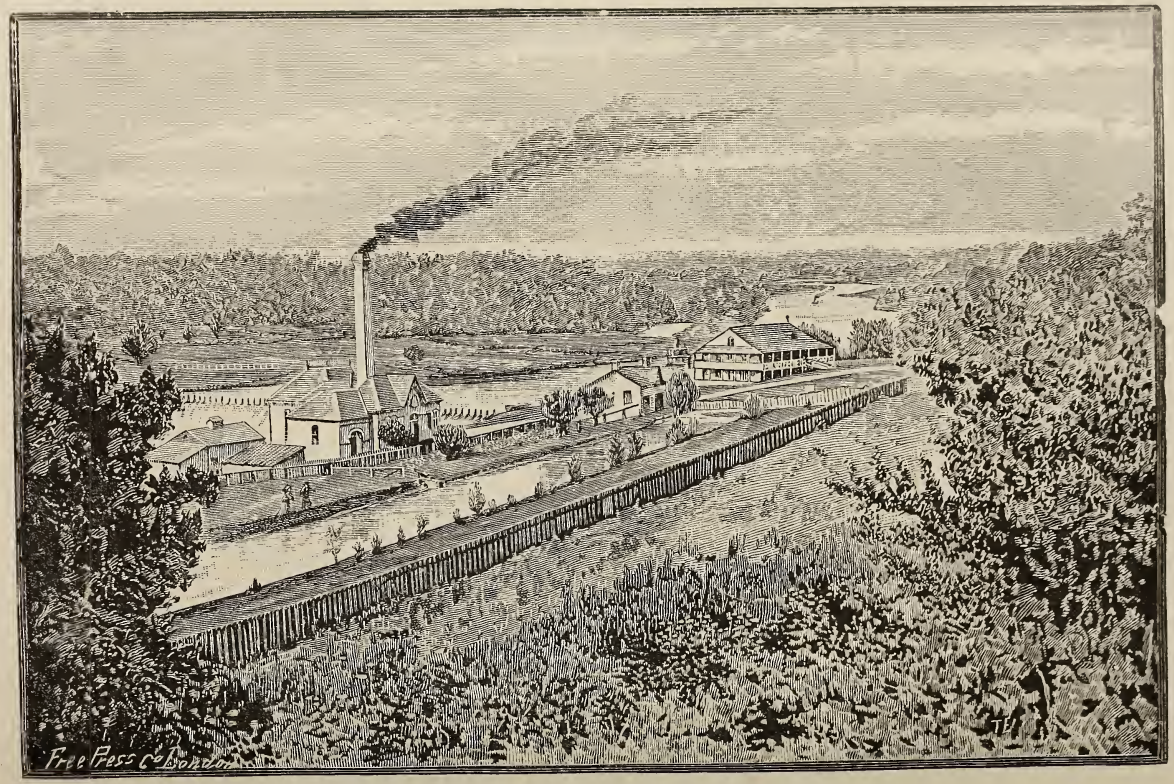
was chief constable. In July, 1855, Samuel Parke Ayres was appointed chief constable, *vice* William O'Rielly. On September 24, 1860, the police force was discharged and a new one appointed, comprising the following members:—Robert Mawhinney, James Taylor, Patrick Wallace, William Baskerville, James Guttridge, Henry Phair and John Larkin. Baskerville was appointed chief, but was succeeded in February, 1861, by Richard Wigmore.

In 1877 there were thirty-two applicants for the office of Chief of Police, recently held by Chief Wigmore. Sergeant W. T. Williams, of the Toronto police, was chosen, while ex-Chief Wigmore was appointed head of the detective force, at a salary of $600 per annum.

In 1863 the force consisted of a chief and seven constables. There were no sergeants and no detectives. Brock Stevens was chief, having succeeded S. P. Ayers, second chief of the London city police, a year or so before. T. VanValkenburgh was the first to hold office. The constables were Henry Phair, Robert Mawhinney, Patrick Wallace, John Larkin, William Baskerville, James Guttridge and Jas. Fletcher. Three of the above-mentioned seven are still on the force. Baskerville, who afterwards became sergeant-major, is in the city also, and it is only a short time since Mr. Mawhinney died. Brock Stevens resigned from the force shortly after, but continued to reside in London until 1876, or thereabouts, when he committed suicide for some unexplained cause. He was succeeded by Richard Wigmore, previously employed in the Sheriff's office, and Mr. Wigmore held the office until 1875, when, through some difficulties arising on the force, he resigned. He was succeeded by Wm. T. T. Williams, the present chief, who previous to that time had been a sergeant in the Toronto police force, and had also seen considerable military police and detective service in England and France. The force, as now constituted, comprises one chief, three sergeants, two detectives, and twenty-four police constables. The following are the names of the officers:—

Chief, W. T. T. Williams; sergeants, Robt. Adams, Thos. Jenkins and Arthur Maguire; detectives, Henry Phair and William Ryder; police constables, John Larkin, Patrick Wallace, James Hobbins, John Boyd, Robert Weir, William Pope, Robert Crawford, Nelson Smith, Robert Egleton, John Morgan, Richard Ralph, David Dibbs, Walter Chalcraft, Thomas Nickle, George Campbell, Robert Birrell, Thomas Howie, Thomas McDonald, Wm. McGowan, John D. McColl, Michael Toohey, Gilbert Woolway, James Gilson and Thomas Whittaker.

The force is in a very efficient state, as Chief Williams maintains the strictest discipline. For years now "crooks" have worked shy of London, owing mainly to the wide-awake character of the city detectives. The detective department was added to the force about 1871 or 1872, Enoch Murphy being the first appointed. About 1873 or 1874 fire bugs were burning up the city right and left, and Henry Phair was made a detective and is still on the force. Detective Murphy was succeeded by Detective Ryder about three years ago.



LONDON WATERWORKS, SPRINGBANK.

The other two officers, besides Detective Phair, who were on the force in 1863, and are still on it, are Patrick Wallace and John Larkin. As stated above, there were no sergeants in 1863; but now there are three of the most capable police officers in Canada holding these positions. Robert Adams is the senior, and has seen long service on the force. Thomas Jenkins comes next in seniority, and has been on the force about twelve or thirteen years. He is also a very capable officer, as is Arthur Maguire, the third on the list, also.

Henry Boyd, for over 20 years the city bell-ringer of London, died in Dec., 1872. Years before, while on the police force, he was beaten by soldiers, from the effects of which he suffered until his death.

Richard Dinahan, who was caretaker of the City Hall for over 17 years, was presented an engrossed copy of the Council's resolutions on his resignation in Jan., 1873. Robert Mawhinney, who died in 1888, held the position for years. Henry Merritt succeeded.

Town-Crier Williams was the first, and for a long time the only advertising medium London possessed. He would go about the town ringing his bell, and from time to time, as he became the center of a crowd, would make his announcements. "There will be-e-e an auction sa-a-ale, on the Market Squ-a-re, this afternoo-o-n, at half-past two-o-o." And then he would go on and detail what was to be offered. Town-Crier Williams commenced business in the forties, and continued until the daily newspapers left nothing for him to do. They absorbed the advertising patronage, and the profession of the town-crier became a thing of the past in 1863-4.

London's Water Supply.—In the earlier years of the settlement the house-keeper carried water from the river in a pail, or where a large supply was needed, an empty whisky barrel would be rolled down, filled and rolled back to supply the kitchen, give drink to the thirsty, or aid in building up the stock of whisky. In April, 1830, a well was ordered to be excavated opposite lot 16, on the south side of Dundas street, and within the street limits, with a water conveyance thence to the jail, where a reservoir and pump were to be constructed. Wells then came into general use, and well-water continued to be used for years. On the organization of the village, the water question received some attention, but only from 1843 is there reliable information of the measures taken to insure a supply. Two tanks, fifteen feet eight inches long, six feet wide and ten feet deep, were ordered in November, 1843—one to be placed near the foundry, and one at the corner of Richmond and Horton streets. In February, 1844, the town well on North street, in the rear of Farley's house, was cleaned and otherwise improved. Leonard Perrin was allowed "to lay down pipes from lot 15 to lot 16 on Dundas street in February, 1845." In June, Lawyer Wilson asked permission to lay down pipe from the well at the corner of Talbot and North streets to his buildings on Dundas street. In June, 1846, Robert Gunn complained to the Board "that John Wilson turned the water out of its proper course in North

street." This undoubtedly resulted from Wilson's unanswered prayer for leave to put down water pipes referred to in 1845. Permission was given the people to take water from the pipes leading from the spring to the tanks in August, 1847. Among the first to take advantage of this privilege of attaching pipes to the tank at the old Montreal bank, at the corner of Ridout and North streets, was Dennis O'Brien. A special assessment of one farthing on the pound was made in September, 1848, on Dundas street from Ridout to Talbot, to pay the expense of sprinkling the street.

In January, 1851, R. Johnstone, of the Committee of the County Council on the jail water supply, recommended that the Warden, Engineer and a member of Council be appointed a permanent committee to superintend improvements on water-works, and for selling water to consumers in the town. In February, 1852, Councillors Barker, Oliver, Code, McClary and Anderson were appointed a committee to consider the best means for obtaining a supply of good water for the town. In August there were eleven large tanks in use, three of which were constructed of brick. A committee of the Council recommended the erection of eighteen additional tanks—nine of brick and nine of wood. This committee was presided over by John C. Meredith.

A petition to the Legislature asking power to erect a system of water-works was adopted in January, 1853. In November, 1854, Elijah Leonard introduced a by-law providing for the establishment of the London and Westminster Water-works Company. Peter McCann was one of the directors. In consequence, however, of a suspicion that the Pond Mills water contained nothing but surface water, the company fell through. In 1866 several artesian wells were sunk, but the water was strongly impregnated with sulphur. One of the wells, at the foot of Dundas street, has been running since, and it is proposed to build a sanitarium in connection with it at an early date. After the failure of the artesian wells, and a thorough test of the Westminster ponds, it was decided to try the Byron springs, about four miles down the river. The result was the discovery of an inexhaustible supply of pure spring water, and a natural elevation for a reservoir commanding the city.

In November, 1871, a report from the committee sent to examine the water-works at Jackson, Mich., was received. In March, 1874, Charles Dunnett placed before the Council Dr. Anderson's reference to, and Dr. Machattie's analysis of 1870 of, the sulphur springs water. On October 7, 1874, Thomas C. Keefer, writing to the Council, speaks of collecting the springs near Coombs's, but suggests that, to avoid tunnelling the river to put down water pipes, every effort should be made to obtain a supply on the city side of the branches. On February 15, 1875, Messrs. Macmahon, Gibbons and McNab were authorized to inform the Council that, should privileges be granted, a private company with $600,000 capital was willing to undertake the construction

of water-works. On March 29, 1875, a vote on the question of the by-law appropriating $400,000 for water-works, on the basis of T. C. Keefer's estimate, was taken, when 243 votes were for and 699 against. A very bitter feeling was manifested before and during the election. The disbursements for the year 1874 were $659,202.02.

In September, 1876, a company applied for a charter to supply the city with water. The members were George S. Birrell, Charles Murray, Isaac Waterman, Ellis W. Hyman, John McClary, John Elliott, Thomas Muir and George Moorhead. The committee reported in favor of accepting a scheme proposed by this company or the establishment of a system by the city. At this time William Robinson, city engineer, presented estimates for $94,395 as the cost of a thorough system. Wilson's spring, on the 6th Concession of London, Lot 4, as described in the engineer's report of 1875, was referred to as the proper source of supply.

The by-law authorizing the construction of water-works passed at special meeting of the Council, December 26, 1877, and in March, 1878, a contract for the construction of water-works and reservoir was sold to Stevens, Turner & Burns, of London, for $194,000. In May an 18-inch pipe was placed from Waterloo and York streets to Coombs's Hill, 3½ miles, crossing the Thames south of Westminster bridge. The reservoir and works were constructed near the old mill, and a dam constructed to obtain power for the pumping machinery, as it was then determined to dispense with the use of coal. The building was erected by Screaton & Gibson, and in it were placed two Holly turbine wheels of 103 horse-power each. The reservoir on Chestnut Hill—298 feet above the river, and 150 feet above the highest point in the city, except the Catholic Cathedral—has a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons, being 198 square feet at the bottom, and 400 square feet at the surface, with a depth of 17 feet. The grounds, comprising 62 acres, were fenced in 1878 by James Biggs, under the direction of John Kitchen, the Water Commissioners' foreman. On November 11, 1878, City Engineer Wm. Robinson resigned, and Thomas Tracy, P. L. S., was appointed. John Carling, R. Lewis and J. R. Minhinnick were the first Water Commissioners. In June, 1882, J. M. Cousins was appointed, *vice* Muirhead, as shown in the municipal history.

The whole of the works, including a reservoir of over 6,000,000 gallons' capacity, about 31 miles of mains, 180 hydrants, valves, a dam, pump house, machinery, road, etc., also about 1,000 services, was completed and water turned on in January, 1879. Since that time extensions have been made each year, including the London East works, which were connected in 1885 on the amalgamation of London East with the city. In 1882, steam pumping machinery of a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons (imperial) was put in, and has given the most thorough satisfaction, a duty of 82,000,000 feet pounds per 100 pounds of coal consumed having been realized, according to the test of George C. Robb, M. E. Considerable damage was done to the works

by the great flood of July, 1883, but the repairs were quickly and thoroughly made, the supply being kept up by the steam pumping machinery. In 1886 the reservoir was cleaned out, relined with hydraulic cement concrete, improved facilities for emptying and cleaning added, and additional storage for the spring water provided at considerable cost, and in August, 1887, Dufton's springs were purchased for $2,500. The original works were designed by Wm. Robinson, C. E., and carried out under the superintendence of T. H. Tracy, C. E., the present City Engineer, who has had charge of the work since that time. The present works comprise over 45 miles of mains, 250 hydrants with valves, and about 5,000 services, which have been put in free to the consumer to the extent of twenty feet inside the street line. The offices of the department are located in the City Hall. The neighborhood surrounding the water-works is one of the most beautiful in Western Ontario. It is known under the name of Springbank, and with the boats running on the river, thousands of people visit it weekly. The receipts of the department at the present time are between $40,000 and $45,000 annually, and the running expenses from $10,000 to $12,000. The balance up to 1885 was not only expended on capital account, but additional sums borrowed. In 1885, however, the department had a handsome balance on hand, and since then the showing has been even better.

Analysis of Water.—To point out the difference between the waters used by the people of ante-water-works days and the present inhabitants, the following statement is given, founded on the report of W. Saunders, chemist, on the constituent parts of water in and around London, made to the Council. Water from the well at the corner of Adelaide and North streets (the Mayor's residence) contained 25½ grains of solid matter; from his own well on Dundas, between Waterloo and Colborne, 29½ grains; from Dr. Brown's well, Kent street, near Talbot, 51 grains, and from Harvey's well, Talbot street north, 70 grains. The water at Coombs' springs yielded 16½ grains, while it showed only 9 degrees of hardness, compared with 11 to 17 degrees for the well waters named.

The Asylum wells water in 1871, as certified by A. T. Machattie, contained 11.07 grains (east well) and 18.81 grains (west well) of saline matter. The former showed 6.51 grains, and the latter 14.90 grains of carbonate of lime; while carbonate of magnesia was represented by 4.56 and 3.91 grains respectively. The analyst stated that "the only saline matters present in any appreciable quantity, are the carbonates of lime and magnesia, which are, as usual, dissolved in excess of carbonic acid. The waters are remarkably free from alkaline chlorides and sulphates; they contained no organic matter, either of vegetable or animal origin, a fact which conclusively indicates the absence of surface water or any contamination from sewage; they are perfectly colorless and transparent, and contain nothing in any way prejudicial to health. The 'east' well being *softer* than the 'west,' is

so much the more suitable for ordinary domestic purposes; but there is nothing in either water to prevent its general use in the Asylum."

A Terrible Holiday.—The celebration of May 24th, the Queen's birthday, has been observed at London since 1850, when Councillor Labatt asked the Mayor to proclaim the day as a town holiday. For years it was observed by the people in revelry and banqueting. The barbarous barbecue, roasted ox, whisky and ale, being main features; but as men's intelligence developed, a good deal of the barbarian disappeared, and the day became one of quiet pleasure. Such was that of 1881 in its beginnings. All day long the loyal people of London indulged in quiet pleasures; some at home, some at Springbank, and others, more fortunate, visiting friends in the country or in other cities of Canada. The day was ordered for holiday making, the Princess Victoria and Princess Louise carried hundreds down to Springbank and back, and all went merry as marriage bells until evening, when the murky sky gave notice to the merrymakers that the hour for returning was at hand. At five o'clock the Victoria arrived at the picnic grounds, bringing down many who had passed the day in the city. Both decks were even then crowded. No sooner was the boat halted than a greater crowd on the wharf leaped on board, and in a few minutes about 800 men, women and children, were huddled together in a space fit only for 100 persons. The captain and crew seemed as contented as the excursionists; all were anxious to be at home for supper. So the boat cleared from the wharf and crept slowly up the Thames. The swell of the waters sometimes leaped in on the lower deck, but there was little fear in the hearts of the travellers until the crowd surged to one side, when that side of the lower deck was submerged to a depth of eight inches. The captain now became aware of danger, and asked the people to be still; but the warning was unheeded. The boat had now reached the expansion of the river, about 1,300 feet west of the cove bridge, and held its way one-fourth the width of the river from the bank. Suddenly a volume of water swept over the lower deck, and the boat turned over, leaving the deck floors almost perpendicular, then the supports bent and broke, and in an instant the celebrants were in the water, fighting for life, or crushed to death in the wreck. The evidence of John T. Fryer before the coroner's jury forms part of the official history of this tragedy. He states:—"Was on the Victoria; I saw her coming to Springbank; I was on the dock; she came in bow first; she appeared to be very much crowded; a number, myself among the rest, jumped over the bulwarks, and gained the boat before the gang was lowered. I saw some of the passengers get off—not many; I saw a number getting on over the gangway; the vessel then swung around and came up to the dock with the bow towards London; she was so loaded then that I could not get a seat; my wife got a seat; my wife got on over the bulwarks; when she got in, I handed my child to her; my reason for getting over the bulwarks was to secure a seat, as I saw the rush was so

great; there were eight in my party, all of whom got over the bulwarks, except my father—he came over the gangway; after the Victoria came back to the dock the second time, she remained some five or ten minutes there before she started for London; I think some got on and some got off the second time; I heard some say that the captain said he would not start until some of the people got off; but very few got off; the boat went towards Ward's hotel, but we did not stop there; the boat appeared straight to me; when approaching Woodland, we passed the Forest City; the people went to the south side to see it, and that gave the boat a list in that direction; immediately after passing the Forest City, I noticed the Princess Louise; I said to those near me it was strange the three steamers should all be at Springbank at the same time; after passing the Forest City, I saw the Princess Louise coming around the bend approaching Woodland; it appeared to me that both boats were making to the wharf; as we got to Woodland the people were pretty much to the south side; it was here where the vessel commenced to lurch; just after that I stepped into the wheelhouse with my child in my arms; after this one or two boys came up to the captain and told him, 'We must get the people to go over to the north side of the boat, as the boat is listing over to the south, and the water is coming in on the deck below.' After this a deck hand (a Frenchman) came up; he told the captain that the people would not move for him, and for him (the captain) to come down and use his influence. The captain asked if the engineer had the pump or syphon at work. The captain hurried around to myself and one or two others to use our influence to try and get the people to trim the boat; he said he couldn't leave the wheel. One young girl in front of the wheelhouse asked the captain if there was any danger; he said, 'If you don't go over, I will run you ashore, and you will have to walk home.' Just after he said this, the boat made a sudden lurch to the south, and then rolled over to the north and went down, north bow first. When the people found the boat lurching to the south they then moved over in a hurry to the north, this causing her to lurch heavily to the north, and went over apparently north bow first. When I was in the water up to the neck, the connection to the steam boiler broke, and the steam rushed by our faces. In getting on to the hull, I noticed the supports had all been broken off clean with the deck." Nicholas Forkey, a deck hand, gave similar evidence.

A thousand stories, relating to that evening on the river, have been told; but all, even if given here, could not portray the scene. The first effort to save life was made by Henry Nickles and M. Reidy, of the Forest City Club, who took two women ashore, and then, undressing, labored to save life so long as one appeared living in the water or the wreck. Guy Parks and John Cousins remained in the club boat, and took the first load of women ashore. Fitzpatrick, night baggageman at the depot, rescued his wife, daughter and daughter's child.

The boat Princess Louise arrived soon after, but too late to rescue.

She was moored close to the wreck, and near the north bank, and planks stretched from her deck to the shore. At about seven o'clock that evening the bodies of the dead were brought on board and ranged on the upper decks. So great was the number, that the bodies of children and infants were placed over those of adults. At 10 o'clock that night 153 bodies were recovered; later, more were found, and next day the work of burial was commenced, the streets of London leading to the cemeteries being devoted to funeral processions for the remainder of the week.

The grant of $500 to the Mayor of London, to aid in defraying the expenses of the care and maintenance of those who needed assistance, in consequence of the wreck of the Victoria on the Thames, May 24, 1881, was made by the County Council, June 7.

The list of the 182 interments in the various cemeteries is as follows :

WOODLAND CEMETERY.

Short, James, 13, city.
Matthews, Annie, 23, London West.
Matthews, George William, 2, London West.
Hayman, Henry, 37, London East.
Hayman, Mrs. H., 37 London East.
Hayman, William H., 2, London East.
Abey, Harry, 12, London East.
Kendrick, Maria E., 24, city.
Major, Charles Edward, 12, city.
LeClaire, John, 15, Westminster.
Harper, David, 47, city.
Stevens, Mary, 35, London West.
Stevens, Ellen, 12, London West.
Stevens, Thomas, 5, London West.
Stevens, Mary, 3, London West.
Smart, Elizabeth, 26, city.
Smart, Laura, 8 months, city.
Swayzie, Jane, 18, city.
Coughlin, Edward, 9, city.
Dyer, W. H., 45, city.
Dyer, Margaret, city.
Dyer, Bertie, 5, city.
Lawson, Elosia, 21, city.
Millman, W. H., 39, city.
Millman, Ontario, 8, city.
Millman, Turville, 6, city.
Evans, Elizabeth, 35, city.
Evans, Fanny Elizabeth, 9, city.
Evans, Samuel, 6, city.
Evans, George William, 2, city.
Evans, Albert Ernest, 1, city.
Robertson, James, city.
Siddons, Charles, 13, London South.
Mackay, Miss, city.
Westman, William, B. D., 14, London South.
Smart, George, 5, city.
Deadman, Alice M., 21, London South.
Swanwick, Lettia, 21, London East.
Roe, Frederick, 17, city.
Graham, Simon Peter, 13, city.
Graham, Mary Jane, 10, city.
Williamson, Alice, 29, city.
Williamson, Edward, 8, city.
Wastie, Alfred, 14, city.
Wallace, Thomas J., 15, city.
Kelly, John, 14, city.
McIntosh, Adaline, 11, city.
Tatham, Dolly, 8, city.
Craddock, Mary, 18, city.
Box, Emma Jane, 22, city.
Meredith, J. W. C., 72, city.

ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

Maloney, Delia, 22, city.
Glavin, Mrs. Michael, 27, city.
Glavin, Mary, 4, city.
Walsh, Patrick, 20, city.
Walsh, Joseph, 17, city.
Madden, Elizabeth, 16, city.
Madden, Mary, 13, city.
Jones, Annie, 13, city.
Jones, Frank, 7, city.
Hogan, Minnie, 12, city.
Beaton, Lillie, 13, city.
Beaton, Mary, 6, city.
Fitzgibbon, Richard, 14, city.
Stewart, Elizabeth, 18, city.
Darcy, James, 28, city.
Conroy, Henry, 16, city.
McCarthy, John, 12, city.
Quinn, Mary, 15, city.
Tierney, Mary, 13, city.
O'Connell, Mary, 17, city.
Curran, John, 50, city.
O'Brien, John, 17, city.
Laughlin, Eddie, 13, city.
Pendergast, John, 36, city.
Pendergast, Mrs., 36, city.

MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY.

Anderson, Minnie E., London East.
Abbott, Hudson G., 9, city.
Burns, Jennie M., 13, city.
Burns, Ida M. L., 11, city.
Baskerville, John, 30, city.
Baker Annie.
Breze, Thomas, London West.
Cornish, Ellen, 20, city.
Gorman, Charles, 13, city.
Short, Wm. E., 15, city.
Harrison, Harry, city.
Shane, Henry, 12, city.
Lister, Thomas, city.
Tremeer, George P., London West.
Tremeer, Willie, London West.
McPherson, Mary P., 15, city.
Morrison, Nellie, 16, London East.
Morrison, John, 14, London East.
Morrison, William, 4, London East.
Prescott, Emma, city.
Prescott, Nellie, city.
Fryer, A. R., city.
Fryer, Mrs. A. R., city.
Fryer, William, city.
McLellan, Mrs. Mary A., city.
Fisher, Emma Jane, city.
Shayer, Alfred, 25, city.
Wonnacott, William, 19, city.
McNorgan, Eliza, Port Huron.
Mooney, Fred T., city.
Smith, Mrs. Mary J., 45, Westminster.
Smith, Minnie, 17, Westminster.
Weatherhead, James, 38, Westminster.
Jones, Lizzie E.
McBride, Wm., 64, city.
Marham, Rosetta Ann, 8, London East.
Skinner, Lillie, 16, city.
Delling, Daniel.
Heron, Mrs. Mary Ann, city.
Bailey, Rosetta, city.
Handy, Mrs.
Handy, Nellie.
Dubeau, Mrs. Emma, and two-year-old child, city.
Hardy, William.
Wall, John, 33, city.
Wall, Martha, city.
Mustill, Precilla, 13, city.
Glass, William D., 23, city.
Cooper, Fannie D., 19, city.
Colville, Samuel D., city.
Magee, Harry, 15, city.
Smith, Orville E., 21, Westminster.
Edmunds, Samuel L., city.
Edmunds, W. C., city.
Hall, Benjamin, 25, city.
Hall, Mrs. B., city.
Hall, one-year-old child, city.
Pike, Mrs.
Chapman, Elias, city.
Irons, Mrs., city.
Grafton, Margaret, 19, city.
Vick, Richard, 16, city.
Smith, Edwin A., city.
Gibling, Walter J., 12, city.
Wiseman, ——, 13, city.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH CEMETERY.

Perkins, James, 9, city.
McPherson, Miss, 13, London West.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CEMETERY.

Scott, Mrs. Wm., 58, city.
Elliott, Josie, 12, city.

INTERRED ABROAD.

Griffith, Jula A., 17, Brick Street Cemetery.
Oronhyatekha, Henry W. H., 10, interred at Belleville.
Middleton, Janet, 17, at Galt.
Shipley, Lizzie, 15, at Falkirk.
Shipley, Minnie, 12, at Falkirk.
Foxten, Annie, 22, at Clinton.
Foxten, Jane, 20, at Clinton.
Whaley, Henry, 21, at Clinton.
Cole, Albert, 12, at St. Thomas.
Kilburn, Mrs., 20, at Kilworth.
Hay, William, 24, at Pinkerton, County of Bruce.
Dennis, Hannah, 25, at Palermo.
Pilkey, Joseph, 18, Hamilton.
McEllistrewn, Julia Ann, 21, at Galt.
Anderson, Henry, 10, in country.
Smith, Harvey, 21, at Brick street.
Mrs. J. M. Young's son, 10, at Birr.
Ashbury, Mrs. W., at St. John's.
Nixon, William, 14, Brick street.
Pile, Samuel, 23, in country.
Diver, Hiram. Rochester.
Diver, Mrs. Hiram, Rochester.
Diver, two children, Rochester.
Nukins, George, in country.
Johnson, son of T. Johnson, Lobo.
Hall, George, 29, Toronto.
Deacon, W. S., 10, Birr.
Boomer, Chas., 16, Norwichville.
Batzner, and lady friend, Bothwell.
Hazen, Ida, Port Burwell.
McVicker J., in country.
Willson, two Misses, Birr.
Gahan, Joseph, 17, Wheatley.

London never will forget that dreadful day; yet, every summer, the small river steamers ply regularly between London and Springbank, and as the excursionists behold the spot where so many sunk to death, they shudder.

Floods of 1883.—The flood of July 11, 1883, was discovered about two o'clock that morning by Wm. Thompson of the *Advertiser*, who was returning with his report of the Imperial Oil Works fire, and went down to the river bank to see what effect the heavy rains would have on the river. The first act in the drama was the death of two children of Thomas Malin, one by crushing, the other by drowning. It appears that when Malin discovered the waters, it was too late to escape, and so he had his family climb a tree. While his daughter was handing up the baby to its mother, the house was swept against the tree, crushing the baby to death and injuring the mother. The bodies of Stratfold and his child and Wattam, were among the first found. The Lacey children were also swept away.

Gas and Electric Lighting.—For over twenty years London may be said to have been in public darkness; for, with the exception of lights erected by the hotel keepers, there were no street lamps. On April 12, 1853, Barker & Spellman applied to the Council for a charter to supply the town with gas. Simeon Morrill was appointed a delegate to visit Quebec, to secure the charter from the Legislature. Mr. Morrill's little bill for this trip was £28 7s. 6d. An act was passed, and the Council gave the required privileges. The order to subscribe for 500 shares of the London Gas Company was made in August, 1853.

In November, 1854, the Council negotiated with the gas company for lighting the town, and by April, 1855, there were twenty-one street lamps lighted by gas, and nineteen more ready to be placed on the opening of spring. In September, 1855, there were eight street lamps proposed to be placed on Dundas street, five on Ridout, twelve on Wellington, eleven on Richmond, four on Clarence, one on North, six on Talbot, five on King, and three on York, or seventy-seven street lamps in all, in addition to three at Wellington street bridge. Of this number only twenty-two lamps were actually in place then. The price suggested was £7 10s. per lamp per annum. On October 15, 1856, a further contribution to the gas company of £2,500 was authorized. A statement giving a list of shareholders of the London Gas Company, and a report of business for two years ending July 31, 1857, was presented to the Council. This covered the period of Edward Glackmeyer's management, and shows a gross profit of £3,379 11s. 6d., out of which £482 were paid for losses during Garth's management, and £1,223 interest on loans during the two years. In April, 1873, there were 169 street lamps in use. During the last fifteen years, lamp-posts were erected everywhere within the city limits. Notwithstanding the existence of the electric light and its very general use,

the gas works of to-day take a large share in supplying public and private lights.

The Ball Electric Light patent was secured for Canada in December, 1881, by Messrs. Stevens, Turner & Burns, Fitzgerald & Fellows, John Walker, T. H. Tracy, all of London, and J. B. Scoville, of Boston. The Company was formed here simply for the manufacture of machinery. Some years later a proposition to light the city by electricity was made and received, and about 120 lights placed, the works being on the river bank on the southern line of London.

Public Market.—The market place of the village was at first located in front of Peter McGregor's hotel, almost opposite the Courthouse; and a frame building served as a market shed. But as the town progressed, the market was removed to the square upon which it is now held, and a big frame structure was put up. Afterwards the citizens became dissatisfied, and got into a dispute, and a change was again made to Wellington street, and subsequently to the spot now occupied by the Grand Trunk depot. After remaining there a year or two, however, it was brought back to the present large square, where it has since remained.

Tenders for market tolls were opened May 1, 1843, and the privilege sold to Maurice Baker for £169 17s. In May, 1843, an advertisement for 25,000 feet of two-inch plank and 6,000 feet of oak scantling was ordered to be made through the columns of the *Inquirer*, presumably to be used on the market grounds. William Carlill was before the Board on May 8 for not paying market fees. He was compelled to pay the fees (two shillings), and also thirteen shillings and ninepence fine and costs. Alex. S. Armstrong purchased the market tolls, for £251 currency, for 1844. John Schofield was fined ten shillings, and eight shillings cost, "for buying a pig which had not been taken into the public square," in January. On August 12 the question of removing the market house to the market ground on the new survey was discussed, and the building ordered to be moved to the new site in February, 1845. William Horton, John Balkwill and others bound themselves to expend £200 on the erection of a market-house in the new square. On September 9 the contract for building was sold to Robert Wann. By-law 52 provided that the old market-house should cease to be used in January, 1845, and that the house, erected in the fall of 1844 on the Government grant, between York and Bathurst streets, should be open from January 27, 1845. John Jennings protested against the location and the by-law. In February, 1845, Marcus Holmes proposed to erect a market-house in the west end of the town, should the Police Board assent. This petition was stored carefully away. In March, market stalls were sold at £4 each, the buyers being William Winslow, William O'Rielly, John Balkwill, Anthony Pegler, Thomas Bickell, John Gordon, John Elson, Martin Rykard, Joseph Duer and John Talbot. The latter bought the tolls

and fees for £173 3s. 3d. Dr. Lee was fined for buying lumber without the market fees being paid, on May 1, 1845. Tenders were opened in January, 1846, for completing the Covent Garden Market, and contracts awarded to Biaham & Byman for carpenter work, £35; George Summers, for plastering, £20; and to John Bonser, for painting, £3 15s. The market tolls and fees were sold to Richard S. Talbot for the year 1849–50. In December, 1850, a proposition to sell the old market grounds on Bathurst and York streets to the Government, for railroad depot purposes, and purchase suitable grounds in some other part of the town for market purposes, was carried. Messrs. McClary, Bennett, Carling, Anderson, and, in fact, all the members of the Councils of 1849 and 1850, gave this railroad subject much attention.

In November, 1851, Councillors McClary and Anderson moved that the petition of Samuel Peters, A. Mountjoy and others, asking that fifty feet in the centre of Wellington from Dundas to York be set off for market grounds, be acted upon, was carried. Immediately the Council ordered the removal of the old buildings to Wellington street, and in November, 1852, the market-house on Wellington street was completed.

In March, 1853, the Council resolved to purchase a tract of land within the town for the enlargement of Covent Garden Market. A loan of £20,000, payable in twenty years, was sanctioned, to carry out the resolution, as well as to erect a town-hall, market-house and other buildings. A twenty-five feet lot on Dundas street (evidently the entrance to market on Dundas street), was purchased from L. Lawrason at £25 per foot. In April, Councillors Anderson, Oliver and Barker, were appointed a Building Committee, with W. B. Leather and Samuel Peters, architects. A former motion by Barker and Scanlon, to have the town-hall front on Richmond street, was met by petition and remonstrance; but their motion carried. The market-house contract was sold to Wm. Niles, Windsor & Green, Whitehead, Grant & Niles, the price being £3,636 13s. In September, 1853, the City Hall contracts were sold to Windsor & Green, who contracted for brick work; Niles & Scott, cut-stone; Craig & Campbell, carpenter and iron work; Haskett & Sons, painting. The total was £7,501 10s. 3d.

In May, 1854, Nellis & Ayers purchased the market tolls of Covent Garden for £400 15s., and by-laws for the regulation of the market were adopted. John Kernes leased the market tolls for 1855–6, paying £808.

The extension of the market square in 1879 necessitated the purchase of 110 feet frontage thereon, at a cost of $24,833; the owners claiming $37,550. The arbitrators were:—Geo. G. Magee, V. Cronyn, and A. S. Emery; W. R. Meredith, represented the city, and David Glass, the owners. The property adjoined the Masonic Temple, and was adjudged to be worth $225 per foot.

The market prices quoted February 14, 1850, give three shillings

and fivepence for fifty pounds of fall wheat, and two shillings and ninepence of spring wheat:—

Barley—We hear of no transactions.
Oats—per bush. 1s. 2d. @ 1s. 3d. Still continue to be delivered from the farmers very sparingly.
Timothy Seed—7s. 6d. per bushel.
Clover Seed—Several parcels offering, but heard of no actual sales, except one small lot of fifteen bushels @ 20s.
Hay—per ton, 50s. @ 55s.
Straw—per ton, 20s. @ 25s.
Flour—per 100 lbs., 7s. 6d.
Potatoes—per bush., 1s. 7d. @ 1s. 10½d.
Apples—per bush., 1s. 10½d. @ 2s. 6d.
Pork—The quantity exposed for sale these last eight days has proved large; 20s. per 100 lbs. for good quality is about the current price.
Beef—per lb., 1½d. @ 2d.
Mutton—per lb., 1½d. @ 2d.
Butter—per lb., fresh, 7½d.; salt, 6d. @ 7½d.
Eggs—per doz., 7½d.
Geese—each, 1s.
Fowls—per couple, 6d. @ 7½d.
Turkeys—each, 1s. 10½d @ 2s. 6d.

Hospitals.—So early as 1832 the question of hospital accommodation came grimly before the people. Cholera of the worst type prevailed here; and so terrible did its ravages become in July, that only eleven grand jurors remained, and Captain Groves was the only one left in the settlement who would take care of the sick and dying, Dr. Donnelly having succumbed to the disease, and Dr. Lee being engaged in furnishing medicine. The matters connected with hospital relief since that terrible year are described in the following memoranda from Council reports:—Alfred Carter was appointed in 1847 to attend to the sick and destitute immigrants. A shed was ordered to be erected for them on the Market Square, and the old market-house was opened for the use of immigrants on August 17, and the same month a burying ground for immigrants was established. The town warden was instructed to provide maintenance for a woman (Mrs. Husband) found near Water's mill with her thigh broken, in December; Dr. Anderson and Magistrate Morrill having refused her relief on the part of the district.

A case of small-pox was reported in June, 1848, when a small building was erected in which to keep the patient. In 1849 a resolution to petition the Government on the subject of removing the hospostal from the market ground was adopted, and on April 1 the immigrant hospital, then condemned, and the market-house, were set on fire, and the former totally destroyed, the Council offering £25 reward for the conviction of the incendiary. The first Board of Health was established June 18, 1849, when Dr. A. Anderson, S. Morrill, L. Lawrason, J. Ashton and S. Eccles were appointed. In July a memorial from Simeon Morrill and fifty other members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, complained that paupers, dying in the town, were buried in the grounds granted to the Society by the Government. The Council at once acted on the complaint, and ordered that all such interments must be made in the grounds then known as Potter's Field.

In the fall of 1849 Dr. Henry Going had charge of the cholera hospital, where a number of immigrant patients were confined. In

December Peter McCann was ordered to inquire into the needs of a number of Scotch immigrants, who swarmed in the village. In 1850 the Council ignored Doctor Going's services; but ultimately his claim against the town was referred to Dr. Phillips and Dr. McKenzie, who reported in favor of granting him a much smaller sum than was considered by him due.

In September, 1852, a by-law prohibiting the interment "of deceased" persons within the town was passed. A committee to locate grounds on which to build the city hospital was appointed in 1855, which resulted in the erection of a small house called the City Hospital, the expenses of which for 1856 amounted to £551 3s. 8d. The little building, burned down in 1857, was on the Hamilton Road near the One Horse Tavern. The Council offered liberal rewards for the incendiaries. On February 1, 1859, a soup kitchen was established at London. There were 2,948 quarts of soup served that month, or 3,912 meals; 222 loaves of bread, 218 lbs. rice and 632 lbs. of beef were consumed, with other foods, costing $59.54. The kettles cost $23.50. The number of families relieved was 83 and the number of persons 346. The corresponding month of 1858 cost the city $132. In 1859 the Masonic body subscribed $58 for relief, and others $25. In March John Carling subscribed $100, Edward Emery $20, and John K. Labatt 1,000 lbs. of flour. Several smaller donations were given toward relieving the poor.

The total cost of city hospital and out-door relief for 1859 was $3,272. In this year there were 124 patients; while from 1855 to the close of 1858—four years—there were only 364 patients.

The report of the Committee on Hospitals, made April 8, 1861, charged a few of the aldermen with being too intimate with the matron and other female attendants at the city hospital. The report was very severe, but evidently necessary in view of the total lack of morals prevailing. The steward and matron were recommended for discharge.

In 1862 Kielly's house on York street, near Westminster Bridge, was leased at $200 per year for hospital purposes. In 1864 Mrs. Hyman was president of the committee of ladies who managed the House of Refuge. A Mrs. Noble, then matron, was reported on very unfavorably to the Council by the Hospital Committee, and her dismissal asked for.

At a meeting of the trustees of the late London Savings Bank, held January 9, 1865, Adam Hope, Lawrence Lawrason, Simeon Morrill, Alexander Anderson, Charles Monsaratt, William Begg and John Wilson being present, it appeared that after all deposits and charges of management were paid off, $234.39 in currency remained, with one $100 debenture and nine $1,000 debentures, issued by the corporation of St. Thomas, November 8, 1864, and one City of London debenture, dated June 27, 1853, for £500. This surplus was donated to the county and city, on condition that the interest thereon would be devoted to the sustenance of an hospital for both county and city. In

December, 1872 this fund was brought into use, and the city hospital made the beneficiary.

In the fall of 1866 the Asiastic cholera scourge extended to London, but, owing to the prompt measures taken by the Board of Health, its ravages were confined within narrow limits.

During the summer of 1870 the small-pox epidemic reached London, when a special building for hospital purposes was erected. In Feb., 1871, the Council asked the authorities for the use of the frame building formerly used by the troops as an hospital. This request was granted.

Stephen Grant and Mrs. Grant were appointed steward and matron respectively, March 28, 1870, of the City Hospital. Old Mr. Busby, the former steward, was retired on account of age. For some years, indeed during their administration, the management of the establishment was excellent. Dr. Moore was appointed city physician in 1871. The small-pox epidemic of 1872 carried off a number of residents. In 1872, plans for a new hospital building were called for, but new accommodations for the afflicted did not seem to clinch the disease. In the winter of 1872-3 there were a number of deaths from small-pox. In October, 1876, Dr. D. M. J. Hagarty took charge of the City Hospital.

The Mount Hope Orphan Asylum was opened October 2, 1869, when two children were admitted; but before the close of the year the number increased to fifty. In 1875 there were twelve Sisters of St. Joseph in charge, and six engaged in the work of education in the city schools. Prior to the establishment of this great institution, the prison formed the general house for orphan children

The new hospital, or new addition to the Mount Hope House of Refuge, was completed and opened October 16, 1888, Rev. Father Tiernan presiding over the religious services.

On the morning succeeding that 24th of May, 1881, as soon as the dread intelligence was conveyed to the Sisters of Mount Hope, ten of their number formed themselves into a faithful band, going two and two to various parts of the city, visiting alike the homes of the bereaved Protestants and Catholics. Many orphans, left poor and helpless, were dressed and kindly cared for. Some of the scenes they witnessed were harrowing in the extreme.

The Protestant Home was organized fourteen years ago. In November, 1888, the following named officers were elected:—Patronesses, Mesdames (Dr.) Ryckman, (Bishop) Baldwin and Henry A. Smith; president, Mrs. Morphy (re-elected by a standing vote); vice-presidents, Mesdames Robinson, Hyman and Jeffery; secretary, Mrs. Garlick (re-elected by a standing vote); assistant secretary, Miss Fowler; treasurer, Mrs. Gregsten (re-elected by a standing vote); auditors, Messrs. Wright and Thomson. After brief remarks from the officers elect, the Standing Committee were elected for the year as follows:—Trustees, new members, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. J. W. Little, Mrs. Parker,

Mrs. Shuttleworth and Mrs. Blackstock; re-elected, Mesdames Boomer, Belton, A. Brown, Bremner, Cleghorn, Carfrae, De la Hooke, James S. Duffield, jr., Dawson, Douglass, Edge, Fitzgerald, William Glass, Gordon Garlick, Samuel Glass, John Green, Gregsten, Gordon, E. W. Hyman, Charles Hutchinson, Ingram, Jeffery, Thomas Kent, R. Lewis, KcKenzie, McCallum, W. R. Meredith, Morphy, Hamilton, Moore, Owrey, Priddis, Robinson, G. F. Robertson, Rock, W. J. Reid, Henry Smith, Smart, A. Thomson, Geo. Webster, Col. Walker, H. Weld, and the wives of the Protestant city clergymen. Advisory Board, new members, Messrs. V. Cronyn, C. S. Hyman, J. W. Little, George C. Gibbons, William McDonough and C. McCallum; re-elected, Messrs. William Bowman, Hon. John Carling, F. Davis, J. H. Flock, John Elliott, Wm. Glass, Samuel Glass, John Green, Chas. Hutchinson, Alex. Johnston, Joseph Jeffery, R. Lewis, Thomas McCormick, Mr. Muir, Oliver McClary, Lieut.-Col. Moffat, George Robinson, A. Thompson, John Walker, John Wright.

Following is an extract from the statistical return made to the Government on October 1st, 1888, showing the number of children in the Home on Oct. 1, 1887, as 35 boys, 19 girls; admitted during the past year, 18 boys, 9 girls; discharged, 12 boys, 10 girls; deaths, none; remaining inmates on September 30, 1888, 41 boys, 18 girls; total, 59. Average stay of each child, 257 days; collective stay of all the children, 20,355 days. Number of beds made up each day, 68. The children are nearly all Canadians, and all Protestants, with two exceptions.

In Jan., 1867, the Council granted for the use of the proposed Magdalen Asylum the building then known as the old Grammar School; but later decreed that, unless occupied as such before three months, it should be sold to Samuel Stansfield for $50. However, it became the residence of Jane Doyle, then jail matron.

The Protestant House of Refuge Association, organized in April, 1865, reopened their house in December. Mrs. Hellmuth was president; Madames Scott and Stone, vice-presidents; Mrs. J. C. Thompson, secretary; and Mrs. Samuel Glass, treasurer.

The corner stone of the Protestant Home was placed by Mrs. Gregsten, president, Sept. 14, 1876. The lot and buildings cost $13,000, and the work of construction was carried out under the direction of James Cowan and members of the building committee.

The Women's Refuge was established March 2, 1876.

The Guthrie Home.—A number of years ago a home for English orphans was established here, and later the house on the first concession of Westminster founded. In 1885 John T. Middlemore, who founded the Orphan Children's Emigration Charity in 1872, brought thirty girls and seventy boys hither from Birmingham. This was his thirteenth visit, each former visit contributing a large number of such people to the Canadian population. In 1886 he brought out fifty girls and seventy boys from Birmingham to the Guthrie Home, London.

In June, 1887, his fifteenth party of fifty girls and one hundred boys, (orphans) from Birmingham, England, arrived to aid in building up the interests of the Dominion. This work Mr. Middlemore has made a study. During the fifteen years of his career in ridding England of an unprofitable class of persons, he has bestowed upon Canada at least 2,000 members of that class, a few of whom are said to have made useful residents.

Schools of London.—The Collegiate Institute, the twelve public schools and three separate schools of the city, may be estimated in value in round numbers at $200,000. There are also the new Medical College, Huron Divinity College, Hellmuth Ladies' College, Sacred Heart Academy, Hellmuth Boys' College (not in use), the Art and Design School, the Commercial College, and at least half a dozen well-ordered private schools. Steps are also being taken to secure for the city a Normal School, admittedly the chief need of Western Ontario in the direction of educational appliances; and here is the seat of the county Model School, for the training of teachers.

In 1828 the first school was opened at London by Peter Vanevery, who was temporary jailer and man-of-all-work around the new court-house. The name of the teacher, and the time and place in which he taught, convey an idea of the very humble beginnings of education here. His residence was a small frame house, which stood where Somerville's grocery store now is.

Edward Allen Talbot taught school in a frame building on the south-east corner of Richmond and Queen's avenue. Among the pupils were his two sons, James McFadden, jr., W. H. Niles, Ralph Lee, a son of the doctor, Edward Gibbons and Ira Schofield, jr. Sheriff Glass, in his reminiscences of the early schools of London, states:—"'The first school (remembered by him) was opened in 1833, on Dundas and Richmond, by one Taylor, an asthmatic, consumptive person, who could scarcely master 'the three R's.' He was assisted by his wife, a tough, wiry little woman, with less education, but greater energy. They combined lath making with their educational duties; the male teacher cleaving the large bolts of oak and cedar until quite exhausted, when his wife would take up the work, and, with draw-knife in hand and astride the draw-horse, she would thin down the thick ends and prepare the lath for market. Then followed in rapid succession the opening and closing of other schools. Miss Stinson, Mr. Busbee, Miss Dyer (a resident in 1877), John Talbot and Rev. Mr. Wright, all taught private schools between 1833 and 1836. Most of these teachers were but poorly educated. They were strong believers in the doctrine, 'to spare the rod is to spoil the child,' and enforced most lessons with a liberal application of blue beach gads, which were then found in a swamp at or near the corner of Richmond and King streets. The total number of children at this time of suitable age for school did not exceed 10 or 12. The schools were opened by the persons named as a private enterprise, without government or

municipal aid. The usual charge was from from $1.25 to $1.50 per quarter. It will be readily seen that the probable return was not such as to command the best talent, and this will also account for the rise and fall of so many schools in so short a time. Mr. Taylor (father of Wm. Taylor, who died in 1876-7), who taught for many years subsequently in London Township, opened a school on Horton street in 1838. He was far in advance of the others, educationally, and taught for many years afterwards in the same place." W. H. Niles states, this Taylor was a robust Irishman, who taught school in a house rented from W. Niles on the east side of Talbot street, opposite the present oatmeal mill.

In October, 1835, Mrs. John H. Miller opened a children's school on Dundas street, the rate being one dollar per month. John H. Miller opened a senior school in the same home, at $2 per month. In 1841 the Common School Board was presided over by Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, with Rev. W. F. Clarke as secretary. The Grammar School was held in the court-house, with B. Bayly as principal. Thomas Parke was commissioned in May, 1843, to obtain the school money for 1842, and pay it into the bank of Upper Canada at Kingston. The tax levy for school purposes in 1844 was £81. On April 1, that year, the Superintendent of Public Instruction informed the Board that the apportionment of the Common School Fund was £79 18s. 4d. On April 8 Rev. Benjamin Cronyn was appointed Superintendent of Education for the Town of London, and on June 10 he was ordered to district the town for school purposes. His report was in favor of making each Ward a district, and this was adopted.

The total amount of assessment for school purposes in 1845 was £124 3s. 3d. The amount of the tax roll for 1844–5 was £372 9s. In January George Railton received £3 7s. 6d. as clerk to the Superintendent of Education, and John McDowell £6 3s. 4d. as collector. In February, the appointment of Edwin Rowley as school teacher, and the refusal of Rev. Mr. Cronyn to examine him for a teacher's certificate, was before the board. It appears that on April 13, Philo Bennett and E. P. Ellis, trustees for St. Andrew's ward, were anxious to employ Edwin Rowley as school-teacher, but Rev. Superintendent Cronyn refused to examine Rowley, on the ground of his being an alien; then the trustees asked the Board to take the necessary measures to compel Mr. Cronyn to examine the teacher, and certify to such examination, but the proceedings were as unsatisfactory as they were boisterous. £106 were transferred to Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, representing the school moneys of 1846. In June, 1848, the school trustees asked the Council "for a larger appropriation, for erecting a school-house on a large scale." This petition was granted, and in 1849 the Union School was built, and opened in the following year, with Nicholas Wilson as principal. He was succeeded by Robert Wilson, and he by the late Hamilton Hunter, who retired from teaching to accept a Government position.

In January, 1849, James Reid and George G. Magee were appointed Trustees of Common Schools, *vice* Harding O'Brien and J. S. Buchanan, retired. A special assessment of three farthings per pound valuation was authorized to be used in paying teachers and erecting buildings on the grounds granted by the Government for school purposes. This resolution was carried, but Mayor Dixon's opposition to a similar one on January 29th resulted in vexatious proceedings. Debentures for £550 were authorized May 7th, the proceeds to be applied on completing school-house. In November, 1849, Architect Thomas declared the building complete, and £411 were paid Joseph F. Rolfe, the contractor. On October, 29, 1849, Simeon Morrill presented a large bell for the use of the new common school. About this time the colored population of the town was over 200, and a colored school was established by the members of the colony. In January, 1850, Miss R. J. Dawsey petitioned the Council to compensate her for teaching a colored school of forty pupils during the year 1849. This petition was sent to the School Board, with a recommendation to grant her pay, where it was reported favorably.

In April, 1850, the four school sections were united. The by-law, as drafted by H. C. R. Becher, pointed out the desire of the people to have one large school building, where scholars could be classified according to their knowledge. Each class should have a teacher, and all work under the direction of a head master. £150 were ordered to be levied for school purposes. In May, Councillors Barker and Carling pointed out the necessity for a school-house in St. George's Ward, and asked the appointment of themselves and Mr. Becher to purchase a site and obtain plans, etc. A motion to this effect was carried, and £300 appropriated for building. The Central School at London was opened in 1851, with N. Wilson, head master, and Robert Wilson and Patrick Murtagh, assistants. The head master's salary was then £150 per annum.

On Jan. 28, 1852, a petition from the Trustees of the Grammar School, asking the erection of a school building, was reported unfavorably; but the application of the Board of Public Instruction of the Town of London was received favorably, and the Council recommended the renting of the Mechanics' Institute for school purposes.

Such were the steps taken to build up a school system here from 1841 to 1854, that the new city of 1855 found herself in possession of good schools and good teachers, which compared favorably with other towns of Upper Canada. The school statistics from 1855 to 1868 tell the story of progress :—

Year.	Pupils Registered.	Average Attendance.	No. of Teachers.	Average Cost per Pupil.
1855	1,823	973	12	$6 88
1856	2,219	1,064	14	7 57
1857	2,737	1,244	16	6 73
1858	2,459	1,337	17	6 32
1859	2,336	1,461	20	6 11
1860	2,301	1,443	20	6 01

Year.	Pupils Registered.	Average Attendance.	No. of Teachers.	Average Cost. per Pupil.
1861	2,527	1,537	21	5 18
1862	2,661	1,656	22	5 11
1863	2,825	1,692	22	5 04
1864	2,972	1,782	22	4 68
1865	3,218	1,930	24	4 30
1866	3,237	1,990	25	4 73
1867	3,372	2,058	25	4 63
1868	3,586	2,153	25	4 55

J. B. Boyle became principal in 1855, with twelve assistant teachers—six male and six female. Among the best known teachers of the city schools within the period to which the above figures refer, were J. B. Boyle, Adam Anderson, William Irwin, Nicholas Wilson, John Taaffe, Hamilton Hunter and John McLaren, Miss A. B. Corrigan, Miss Eliza Ellis, Miss Bella Norval, Miss McElroy, Miss Harriet Oakley, Miss Eliza Coyne, Miss Isabella Coyne, Miss H. Gillespie, Miss M. Yates, Miss Jane Kessack, Miss Lester, Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins, Miss Christina Robertson, Miss Dora Gurd, Miss D. Robertson (1862, and resumed in 1865).

The School Board of 1863 was composed of the following:—Messrs. William McBride (chairman), W. Wade, R. Gunn, J. G. McIntosh, James Dunbar, S. H. Graydon, D. McPherson, John Ross, Jas. Johnston, O. Baynes, Alex. Gunn, Thomas Webb, A. G. Smyth and Alex. Johnston. The School Trustees elected in January, 1872, were Robt. Reid, Alfred G. Smyth, James Dunbar, William Rowland, John Phillips, Alex. Gunn and Ezra A. Taylor.

A reference to the general chapter on schools will show the names of the old-time school superintendents of London village. J. B. Boyle is inspector of the city public schools, having been appointed to the position in August, 1871. A. S. Abbott was appointed secretary of the School Board in December, 1850, and is still holding the office. The late Judge Wilson was local superintendent of schools up to 1863, as shown in the general history. The Bishop of Huron subsequently held that position. Rev. W. F. Clarke was superintendent for awhile before Judge Wilson's time. The outlay for school purposes in 1863 was some $14,459; the estimates of 1888 placed it at $57,511, including $3,340 to the separate schools. An early public school principal was Robt. Wilson, then N. Wilson; next Hamilton Hunter, who was succeeded by Mr. Boyle.

Following is the personnel of the Board of 1888:—James Wright, chairman. Collegiate Institute Trustees—Cl. T. Campbell, Charles F. Colwell, James B. Cook, John D. Sharman, Francis Love, Moses Masuret, Alfred W. Woodward. Public School Trustees—Jas. H. Wilson, Wm. J. Craig, James Wright, Albert O. Jeffery, Joseph M. Wilson, Alexander A. Durden, John Turner, Thomas Howard, Henry Childs, F. W. J. Ball.

The list of teachers in October, 1888, is as follows:—*Central School*—Messrs. Carson (head master), and Stewart, Misses Booth, Yates, Mills,

Cannell, Pitcher, Dunbar, Coyne, F. Buckle, S. A. Buckle, Simpson, Magee, Robertson, Christie, and H. Buckle. *King street*—Mr. Jas. Learn (head master), Misses Webbe, L. V. Porter, Hay and Johnston. *Horton street*—Mr. R. M. Graham (head master), Misses Ferguson and Rogers. *Waterloo South*—Mr. H. A. T. Hobbs (head master), Misses McDonald and Skelton. *Hamilton road*—Mr. J. Wright (head master), Misses Fairbairn, Luke and Brock. *Colborne street*—Mrs. Gahan (principal), Misses Mulveny, Rougvie, Pocock and Purdom. *Princess avenue*—Mr. Woodburn (head master), Misses Tyler, Macklin, Johnston, Fleming and Simpson. *Talbot street*—Misses Miller (principal), McIntosh, Weatherson and Lynch. *Waterloo North*—Mr. R. F. Wilson (head master), Misses Wrighton, Ferguson and Evans. *Lorne avenue*—Misses Boon (principal), Oliphant, Winnett and Cathro. *Rectory street*—Mr. W. D. Eckert (head master), Miss Macklin, Mrs. Oliphant, Misses McLeod, Cameron and Black. *Park street*—Mr. S. G. Gibson (head master), Misses Mohr and Young. *Protestant Home*—Miss Crosbie. *Town Hall* (East End)—Miss Walton. Music—Mr. J. L. Barron.

The city system is at the present time in the course of a greatly needed reorganization, whereby what is known as the Central School, formerly called the Union School, established in the year 1849, will be abolished, the property sold, and the Ward schools will in time be all graded. By the old mode, pupils reached the Collegiate Institute by a course through the Central; but under the new order of things, each ward will carry on the curriculum up to the point of passing the entrance examination, and so become direct feeders of the Collegiate Institute. Number Five Ward has a well equipped school of that description already doing splendid work, and a new building has been completed on Simcoe street in accordance with the graded plan. It will displace the old Horton street school. The new graded school building on Horton street, between Clarence and Wellington, is 100x110 feet, each of the three floors being of this area. Over each of the main archways are what is purported to be the likenesses of ex-Chairman Sharman and Chairman Wright, of the Board of Education, but it would take a rather acute observer to recognize the faces of either of these gentlemen in the stone cutting. The building was designed and its construction superintended by T. H. Tracy, city engineer. The cost of the structure is placed at about $30,000, divided as follows:—Masonry, Joshua Garratt, $11,000; carpenter work, John Purdom, $8,340; Credit Valley dressings, T. J. Heard, $4,500; slating, George Riddell, $904; plastering, Murray Bros., $873; painting and glazing, A. T. Corp, $1,067; furnaces and air vents, Smead & Co., $2,480.

Old Grammar School and the Collegiate Institute.—The London District Grammar School was established in 1834 at Long Point, on Lake Erie. On its transfer to London, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, was appointed master. This was Francis Wright, the same who married the eldest daughter of W. K. Cornish. After ten years' service

he resigned, and James C. Thompson, of Adelaide, was appointed; but, on his removal to the old St. Thomas school, Rev. Benjamin Bayly, of Dublin, Ireland, took charge of the school, and for thirty-seven years presided over the Grammar School in the old court-house, until 1861, afterwards in the Central School, and later in the new Collegiate Institute, Mr. Thompson assisting for some time in the mathematical department. Mr. Bayly settled on Manitoulin Island in 1837 with Archdeacon Brough, and about 1841 received his appointment at London, where he died in January, 1879.

In September, 1878, the present commodious buildings on Dufferin avenue, erected at a cost of over $16,000, were first occupied; and in the January following, the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bayly was filled by the appointment of the Rev. F. L. Checkley, B. A., who administered the affairs of the school for nearly eight years. Just after the removal, the status of a Collegiate Institute was conferred upon the school, which honorary distinction it still retains. On the retirement of Mr. Checkley, in 1887, the present head master, Samuel Woods, M. A., was appointed. Mr. Woods has been identified with High School work since 1862, a longer service than any other High school master in the Province, so far as is known. A new feature in Canadian High School work was introduced by him at the opening in September last. This is to give a thorough scientific and literary education to every pupil in the Institute, while not neglecting or overlooking in the slightest degree the claims of the language courses in both the ancient and modern tongues.

The present staff is composed of the following members:—Principal, Samuel Woods, M. A.; English master, R. Ferguson, B. A.; classics, R. A. Little, B. A.; science master, A. Hotson; modern languages, T. C. Somerville; mathematics, R. Grey, B. A.; commercial, N. Wilson; assistant mathematics, A. Andrus; assistant English, Miss F. Hanson; drawing, S. K. Davidson; music, St. John Hyttenrauch; janitor, J. Jury.

Collegiate School.—The London Collegiate School, built at Mount Pleasant in 1865 (after plans by Wm. Robinson), by Geo Taylor and Fowler, was opened Sept. 1. The principal promoters were Archdeacon Hellmuth and the Bishop of Huron.

Divinity School.—In 1861 Bishop Cronyn decided to establish a Diocesan Divinity School, and Rev. I. Hellmuth was sent to England to collect funds. His success was represented by $62,000, of which the Rev. Alfred Peache gave $25,000. The college was opened Dec. 2, 1863, and must be considered the beginning of Huron College.

Huron College.—This institution was incorporated by an act of Parliament, which received the royal assent May 5, 1863. It was opened by the first Bishop of Huron, Dec. 2, that year; the inaugural address on the occasion being delivered by the Dr. McIlvaine. The first principal of the college was Dr. Hellmuth, afterwards Bishop of Huron. The first students matriculated on Jan. 9, 1864. This insti-

tution rose out of a need felt by Dr. Cronyn, for a supply of ministers of the church for the wants of his diocese. On his consecration to the episcopal office in the year 1857, he found that, out of 138 townships in the thirteen counties constituting the Diocese of Huron, not more than thirty were supplied with the ministrations of the church; so that there were, in round numbers, only two clergymen to an entire county. For some six years the wants of the diocese were partially supplied from various external sources. At the present time, 1888, there are 125 clergymen engaged in pastoral work in the Diocese of Huron, of whom 63 were trained at Huron College. The number of students who have passed, or are passing, through Huron College is about 132. Bishop Hellmuth was associated with Bishop Cronyn in the work of developing Huron College, and the divinity chair was endowed by the Rev. Alfred Peache, of England, with the munificent sum of £5,000 sterling. Rev. R. G. Fowell, M. A., is now principal of the college, having succeeded the late Rev. Dean Boomer, LL. D.

Boys' College.—Hellmuth Boys' College, subsequently Dufferin College, named after Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, was founded in 1865, with Rev. Dr. Darnell as principal; but it was not successful, and closed some years ago.

Hellmuth Ladies' College.—This school was founded by Bishop Hellmuth, and inaugurated by Prince Arthur on Sept. 23, 1869, though actual work was begun in the college on Sept. 1. The week of the formal opening was a great occasion for London and the West. The Provincial Fair was in progress, and, in addition, Prince Arthur and suite, Sir John Young, Governor-General, Lady Young, and Sir John A. Macdonald visited the city. They were welcomed by the corporation, the Fair Association, the militia and multitudes; fireworks, band music, and a ball and supper being part of the programme. Col. Taylor was D. A. G. at the time, and Lieut.-Col. Lewis and Lieut.-Col. Shanly were with him at the depot when the royal party arrived; Capt. J. Walker being in command of the guard of honor. Hellmuth College is now under the principalship of the Rev. E. N. English, M.A. The original cost of the site was $3,000; but, owing to the many improvements made upon and around it, it advanced in value to $40,000 in 1877, a figure which it easily commands in the market. The building and grounds form two of the features of London improvement, although two and one-half miles north of the city. Hellmuth College was conceived soon after the establishment of the Diocesan school, and on Oct. 17, 1864, the corner-stone of the buildings was placed.

Western University.—The Western University of this city grew out of a desire to extend and strengthen the educational machinery of Huron College, and Bishop Hellmuth was its most ardent promoter. The initiatory meeting was one of the professors and alumni of Huron College, held in Christ Church on Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1877, Dean Boomer in the chair, and Rev. J. W. P. Smith (now Canon Smith), secretary. An organization to promote the University was thereupon

formed, and the name "Western University" was chosen at a meeting held on Nov. 1, 1877. Early in 1878 the Ontario Legislature passed an act incorporating the University, conferring all necessary powers and prerogatives, including those of conferring degrees in arts, divinity and medicine; and on June 20, 1881, an order-in-council was issued, conferring university powers. Subsequently the Hellmuth Boys' College property was taken over, and on May 20, 1881, Huron College was affiliated. The inauguration occurred in presence of a large gathering at the Chapter House on Oct. 6, 1881, Bishop Hellmuth presiding. The late Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education at that time, delivered an address, and short speeches were also made by Dean Boomer, V. Cronyn, Chancellor, Dr. Moore, Dean of the Medical Faculty, and Rev. Mr. Haney, of Ireland. The first convocation for the conferring of degrees was held on April 27, 1883. Details of the organization of Huron College and the London Medical College appear elsewhere. The London Law School was organized a couple of years ago, but has not had an active existence.

London Medical College.—The meeting to organize this department of the Western University was held at the Tecumseh House May 24, 1881. The first faculty completed organization October 3, 1882, when the department was inaugurated, the professors being the following named:—Chas. G. Moore, M. C. P. S., L. C., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, Dean of the Faculty (member of the Consulting Staff, London General Hospital); John M. Fraser, B. A., M. D., M. R. C. S., England, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine (member of the Staff, London General Hospital); R. M. Bucke, M. D., F. R. S. C., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases; William Saunders, F. R. S. C., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; J. A. Stevenson, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Toxicology (member of the Staff, London General Hospital); James Bowman, Professor of Theoretical and Practical Chemistry; Charles S. Moore, M. D., C. M., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children (member of the Staff, London General Hospital); F. R. Eccles, M. D., M. R. C. S., England, F. R. C. S., Edin., Professor of Physiology; Wm. Waugh, M. D., C. M., Professor of Anatomy, General, Descriptive, and Surgical (member of the Staff, London General Hospital); H. Arnott, M. B., Professor of Clinical Medicine; James Niven, M. B., M. R. C. S., I., Professor of Clinical Surgery (member of the Staff, London General Hospital); W. H. Moorhouse, M. D., L. R. C. S., and L. R. C. P., Edin., Professor of Histology and Dermatology; G. P. Jones, M. D., Professor of Sanitary Science (member of the Staff, London General Hospital); Alex. G. Fenwick, M. D., M. R. C. S., England, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; John Wishart, M. D., M. R. C. S., England, F. R. C. S, Edin., Demonstrator of Anatomy (member of the Staff, London General Hospital); Secretary-Treasurer, J. A. Stevenson, M. D.; Dr. McGugan filling Dr. Eccles's chair while the latter was in Europe. The school has already

turned out some twenty-two graduates, and they are proving a credit to the professorial work. Until this year the lectures were delivered in the old Hellmuth Boys' College building on St. James street, but on October 2, 1882, possession was taken of the new structure at the corner of York and Waterloo streets, which, with the lot, cost about $10,000. The college will accommodate about 100 students. The site is part of the Central School property.

The present faculty is made up as follows:—Dean, and professor of clinical medicine, H. Arnott, M. B.; principles and practice of medicine, John M. Fraser, B. A., M. D.; nervous and mental diseases, R. M. Bucke, M. D., C. M., F. R. S. C.; materia medica, Wm. Saunders, F. R. S. C.; theoretical chemistry, Jas. H. Bowman; physiology and gynecology, F. R. Eccles, M. D.; surgery and surgical anatomy, Wm. Waugh, M. D., C. M.; clinical surgery, J. Wishart, M. D., C. M.; principles and practice of medicine, W. H. Moorhouse, M. B.; pathology and histology, D. B. Fraser, M. B., of Stratford; obstetrics and sanitary science, G. P. Jones, M. B.; medical jurisprudence and toxicology, A. G. Fenwick, M. D.; practical chemistry, W. E. Saunders; anatomy, general and descriptive, J. M. Jackson, M. D., C. M.; demonstrator of anatomy, W. J. Mitchell, M. D.; physiology, H. A. McCallum, M. D.; materia medica and therapeutics, H. Meeks, M. D.; botany and zoology, John Dearness, I. P. S. The officers of the faculty are:—Dr. Arnott, dean; Dr. Waugh, registrar; and W. E. Saunders, treasurer.

The London Law School.—This school was opened December 4, 1885, Judge Frederick Davis delivering the inaugural address. The faculty comprised William Elliot, Senior County Judge; W. H. Bartram, registrar; W. W. Fitzgerald, bursar; W. P. R. Street, Q. C., LL. B., professor of equity jurisprudence, now Assize Court Judge; David Mills, LL. B., M. P., of Parke, Mills & Purdom, professor of International law and rise of representative government; J. H. Flock, of Flock & Flock, professor of criminal law; James Magee, of Harris, Magee, Clark & Jeffery, professor of real property law; M. D. Fraser, of Fraser & Fraser, professor of personal property law; I. F. Hellmuth, LL. B., professor of constitutional history; W. R. Meredith, Q. C., LL. B., M. P. P., of Meredith, Fisher & Beattie, professor of municipal law; and George C. Gibbons, of Gibbons, McNab, Mulkern & Harper, professor of law of contracts.

The list of the first students enrolled is as follows:—

Babcock, G.	Emery, E. C.	Johnson, T. F.	Morehead, G.
Bartlett, P. H.	Fisher, R.	Johnson, W. F.	Moore, J. P.
Bayly, R.	Fitzgerald, W. C.	Judd, J. C.	O'Neil, J. D.
Beattie, J. H. A.	Fitzgerald, W. E.	Lucas, I. B.	Purdom, A.
Bowman, T. M.	Flock, Ed.	Macbeth, H.	Reid, Thos.
Brydges, C. H.	Graham, R. M.	McPhillips, Jas. J.	Scandrett, Thos.
Chapman, F. E.	Gunn, G. C.	McPhillips, John J.	Smyth, W.
Cowan, R. K.	Harding, F.	Mills, N.	Sutton, A. E.
Cronyn, E. S.	Johnson, E. H.	Mills, W.	Walker, J. S.
Dignan, R. H.			Weekes, G. N.

Many of the above named are now barristers, and some of them associated with old firms in London.

Art School.—The Western Ontario School of Art and Design, one of the first and best in the country, was established about 1878. It has efficiently conducted departments of painting in oils and water colors, china painting, industrial designing, modelling, etc. The *Canadian Gazette*, London, England, speaks in high commendation of the designing and painting on china done in the London Art School, which was exhibited at the Colonial. The teachers at present are Messrs. J. H. Griffith and J. R. Peel, while the institution is under the able presidency of Colonel Walker, county registrar. The studios are located in the Mechanics' Institute building. There are several excellent private art enterprises carried on in the city; and the Western Art League, composed of London artists and others, promises to be of service. Charles Chapman, who died in October, 1887, was the father of the Western Ontario Art School. John H. and James Griffith came to London in 1854; but in 1875 the former retired to his Westminster farm. He suggested the establishment of the Art School at London, and has been connected with it since organization. He was the first to introduce into Upper Canada the art of porcelain painting and photography on china, and the first to introduce photos in carbon.

Forest City College.—This is a practical business school, presided over by J. W. Westervelt and J. H. W. York. Its establishment at London was well received by the people, and its success has been noticeable.

Separate Schools.—There are three Roman Catholic separate schools—the principal school, St. Peter's, on the same block with the cathedral; the next, the comparatively new Sacred Heart school on Queen's ave.; and third, St. Mary's school, at the corner of South and Maitland streets. On January 21, 1874, the original school-house was burned. The trustees offered $100 for the conviction of the incendiary. The elegant school buildings on Park avenue were completed in September, 1882, at a total cost of $9,000, and opened by Head-master Brown, who, on November 6, 1888, resigned the principalship after a service of eighteen years. Peter Naven, of Ashfield, was employed as his successor. One of the departments of the Sacred Heart Convent is devoted to the Separate school of the Dundas street district. In 1888 a part of the new buildings was designed for separate school purposes.

The English Church in Canada.—The early history of the English Church in Canada is given very fully in former pages. Rev. Mr. Macintosh, of Kettle Creek, appears to have been the first minister of this denomination, who held services at or near London about 1827. In 1829 Rev. E N. Boswell was placed over the district, and named the parish St. Paul's; and from his coming, to the present time, there is little difficulty in finding out the material history of the church here, much relating to its earlier years being narrated in the chapters referred to above. Mr. Boswell's short term at London was not attended with

such pleasures as would induce him to stay. In 1832 Rev. Benj. Cronyn came from Ireland, and that year he preached in the old grammar school, court-house, dwelling, or, if you please, a house-of-all-work, yet standing. In 1834-5 a frame building was completed where the custom-house now stands, fronting on Queen's avenue; some years later an organ was introduced, and in 1843 a bell placed in the belfry. All were destroyed in the fire of Ash Wednesday, in February, 1844. At that time the old Mechanics' Institute held its place on the Court-house Square, and in it services were held until a new house of worship could be completed. Among the leading members of the church in London and neighborhood in 1842-4 were Judge H. Allen, H. G. Allen, J. B. Allen, J. B. Askin, H. C. R. Becher, H. Chisholm, John Givens, G. J. Goodhue, L. Lawrason, Monsarrat, W. Horton, John Harris, W. W. Street, Freeman Talbot, John Wilson, C. S. Gzouski, and others, whose names occur in many pages of this work. They decided that the new edifice should be a large and commodious one, and not a frame like its predecessor. Many, if not all, the bricks used in its construction were actually burned in the present churchyard. So rapid was the progress made, that the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was celebrated on June 24, 1844, St. John's Day. The presiding clerical dignitary was Bishop Strachan, of Toronto; for in those days there was no Diocese of Huron. The ceremony was performed with Masonic honors. St. John's Lodge, No. 209(a), then the only Masonic lodge here, assembled at 1 p. m. in their room in the old Robinson Hall, and, having been marshaled by the late Worshipful Bro. Niles, proceeded to the court-house building, from which, after divine service by Rev. Mr. Cronyn, an imposing procession was formed and marched to St. Paul's churchyard, where the stone was duly laid. Subsequently, the streets were paraded, and a Masonic banquet was held at night. Samuel Peters used the trowel, the same which is held by his son to-day. In 1845–6 St. Paul's church loomed up after plans by Thomas, of Toronto, and soon after a chime of bells was placed in the new building.

St. Paul's Cathedral is a handsome, old-fashioned church, seating about 1,400. The nave is 95 feet by 65 feet, with galleries. The chancel is 40 feet by 30 feet. The organ is a grand instrument, built by Messrs. Warren, of Toronto, and put up in 1872. When the Diocese of Huron was erected in 1857, the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Cronyn, was elected first Bishop, though for some years he still continued Rector of St. Paul's, but resigned in 1867, when the Rev. Dr. Hellmuth was appointed. In consequence of the declining health of Bishop Cronyn, Dr. Hellmuth was elected as Coadjutor Bishop, and succeeded to the full charge of the diocese the same year, 1871, when the Rev. Canon Innes was appointed; this position he still continues to hold, as Dean of the Cathedral. St. Paul's was consecrated by the Right Rev. Maurice P. Baldwin, third Bishop of Huron, in 1884. It is a well endowed church, and from its surplus revenues the several

parishes of the city and county receive assistance. The following parishes have been formed, and churches erected, from the original parish of St. Paul's :—Christ church, 1883; Memorial church, 1872; St. John the Evangelist, built in 1888 by the parishioners of the Chapter House, which was erected into an organized parish in 1873; St. George's, London West, 1874; St. James's, London South, 1875; and St. Matthew's, London East, 1882. Among those who at various times officiated as assistant clergy in the church, were the late Rev. Mr, Bayly, for many years High School head master, Rev. H. H. O'Neil, Rev. Mr. Hayward, Rev. John McLean, late Bishop of Saskatchewan, Rev. G. J. Lowe, Rev. Mr. Starr, Rev. S. B. Kellogg, Rev. J. G. Baylis, Rev. J. Gemley, Rev. A. Brown, and R. Hicks, present curate. A. G. Smyth is an old-time official about St. Paul's, having been vestry clerk continuously since about 1859. He was preceded in that office by Wilson Mills and W. J. C. Meredith.

Christ Church.—Prior to 1862, when a mission embracing the the territory south of York street was established, with Rev. G. M. Innes in charge, St. Paul's was the centre of English Church worship. This mission was founded in the Central School building. On week nights, out-door services were held on the site of the proposed church, which had been presented by Bishop Cronyn for that purpose. An amusing incident is related of one of these services. In lieu of a better stand, the missionary used to speak from the top of an old hollow stump, with a congregation of from 60 to 100 gathered about on the grass. On the occasion in question, some mischievous boys had filled the stump with dry leaves, which, in the middle of the sermon, they contrived to set on fire. The preacher had speedily to descend from his perch and seek a cooler atmosphere. Above the ashes of the old stump arose the present pulpit. The building was consecrated by Bishop Cronyn in 1863; and Col. Moffat collected funds that paid for the first organ, and Rev. Mr. Innes, who continued rector until 1865, presented the communion table, chancel chairs, and small oak font. The second rector was the late Rev. James Smythe, who was in charge until 1876. In 1872 Rev. B. Bayly was assistant, when the Rev. J. W. P. Smith (now canon), previously rector of St. John the Evangelist, Strathroy, was appointed. In connection with this church is the Church of England Temperance Society and Band of Hope. The church building was valued in 1872 at $7,000, and the parsonage at $3,000; while in 1888 the total value is placed at $8,000. In 1872 the congregation numbered 600, and the communicants 100. The building is well located on the corner of Wellington and Hill streets.

The Memorial Church.—This building was erected to the memory of the late Right Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, first Bishop of Huron, through the liberality of his children, and was opened for public worship Dec. 13, 1873, declared free of all debt and encumbrance, and consecrated by Bishop Hellmuth. The house, which occupies a fine site on the corner of Queen's avenue and William street, is noteworthy

among the edifices of London, not only because of its appearance, but by reason of its associations. It is the monument of a great and worthy pioneer. It is of Gothic architecture, built of white brick faced with red, and heavily buttressed. The congregation had a beginning in a small frame chapel on Adelaide street, whence they moved, fifteen years ago, to the present building. The late Rev. W. H. Tilley, who had been curate of St. Paul's Church, was appointed first rector. He labored zealously and successfully for upwards of three years, and in 1877 removed to Toronto, and became assistant minister at the Cathedral. Mr. Tilley was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. Canon Richardson. In 1879 the building was enlarged. In 1884 a lot adjoining was purchased and the parsonage erected; later the sexton's house was added, making a property valued at about $40,000.

St. John's Chapel is named in 1863, with Rev. Isaac Hellmuth and Rev. H. Halpin in charge. In 1866 Rev. W Wicks and Mr. Halpin had charge of this chapel and of Huron College. Rev. I. Brock came in 1868, with Mr. Halpin still assistant. In 1874 a chapel bearing this title was opened on George street by Bishop Bedell, of Ohio. This building was closed by Bishop Hellmuth in 1884, when the congregation worshipped in the Chapter House.

Church of St. John the Evangelist.—In October, 1886, Rev. Richard G. Fowell was asked to become pastor of this congregation. He accepted, and at once entered on the task of church building, and on March 9, 1887, the corner-stone was placed. Later, this project was pushed forward, the rector being assisted by Rev. D. Williams, with I. Danks and Colonel Fisher, wardens. Rev. W. T. Hill, the present rector, aided in the work which Mr. Fowell commenced, and soon the church building on the corner of St. James and Wellington streets was completed, and opened in November, 1888. The property, when the Sunday school room is completed, will have cost little short of $13,000. The original services in this parish were held in the Huron College library until 1874, when St. John's Chapel, George street, was opened.

The Chapter House, a quaint, solid, stone building, out on Richmond street, was designed by Bishop Hellmuth to form the nucleus of a cathedral, and was built in 1874. The Chapter House contains the offices of the large and wealthy Diocese of Huron, with the Diocesan archives and Synod records, which are in the charge of E. Baynes Reed, secretary-treasurer and registrar, a position which he has held for many years, and the duties of which he discharges with marked ability and great zeal. In the Chapter House are held the meetings of the Synod, and of the Executive and other synodical committees. In 1873 Very Rev. Dean Boomer had charge of the Chapter House. In 1876 he and Rev. W. F. Campbell presided. In 1879 Rev. P. B. DeLom was curate, and in 1882 Rev. A. J. Gollmer. The ministers since 1882 are named in connection with the college or with other churches.

St. James's Church.—The corner-stone of St. James's Church, on

Askin street, London South, was placed May 24, 1877, by the Bishop of Huron, Revs. M. Boomer, J. W. Marsh and Evans Davis. The building committee were Henry Taylor, John Beattie, John Pope, John Unglis G. S. Birrell, Thomas Churcher, A. J. Moore, A. Pontey, C. E. Brydges, C. M. Mayne and R. B. Hungerford, with architects Tracy, Robinson and Fairbairn. Story & Wattam, masons, and A. Purdom, carpenter, were the leading contractors. The building was opened Nov. 18, that year. Rev. Mr. Davis is still pastor.

St. Matthew's Church.—This church was an outgrowth of St. Luke's, which, for a time, existed on the Hamilton road, east of Rectory street. In 1879 Rev. J. B. Richardson attended this church; in 1880 Rev. R. Fletcher, and in 1882 the present name appears instead of St. Luke's, its former title. Rev. W. M. Seaborn is the present minister. The building is east of the fair grounds, on Dundas street.

St. George's Church.—This congregation dates back to 1874, when Rev. Evans Davis established a mission there in connection with the new parish of London South. A brick building was erected, which has since been used as a house of worship. Rev. G. B. Sage is now minister in charge.

The Church of England City Mission was established in 1867, by the Dean of Huron and Rev. J. Smythe.

All Saints' Chapel.—The old brick Primitive Methodist Church building, at the corner of Adelaide street and the Hamilton road, is now an English mission in connection with the Memorial Church. Rev. Canon Richardson is pastor, with the Rev. O. H. Bridgman, assisting.

St. Ann's Chapel.—The corner stone of St. Ann's Chapel, in connection with the Hellmuth Ladies' College, was placed May 30, 1877, by Mrs. Hellmuth, to whom a trowel was presented by the teachers and students of the college. The building was erected by Elms & Son, from plans by Lloyd, of Detroit. Among the ministers connected with college and chapel may be named:—Reverends A. Sweatman and W. A. Young, 1869; F. Checkley, 1872. In 1880, Rev. C. B. Guillemont was pastor of St. Ann's and Hellmuth Ladies' College, and he, with the Rev. H. Riener, in 1881; and Rev. E. N. English, in 1884.

Methodist Church.—This organization, in 1874, comprised the former Wesleyans, Protestant or Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists. The first general conference of this church was held at Toronto in September and October, 1874, and there London conference was represented by forty-eight members. The statistics then presented showed 73,557 Wesleyans, 20,950 Methodists of Eastern British America, and 7,439 New Connexion Methodists,—or a total of 101,946. In 1884, the union was strengthened by the admission of Episcopal Methodists and Bible Christians.

Speaking of old-time churches, A. G. Smyth says:—"The first Methodist edifice was an old rough-cast building on Ridout street, near where Mr. Weld lives, or old Mr. Hamilton's.—That must have been away back about 1832. Two early ministers were Rev. Mr. Stoney

and Rev. A. S. Newberry. The next Methodist church was a frame one on the corner of King and Talbot, where Dulmage's Hotel afterwards stood. James Odell and Capt. John Smyth, my father, who was a great Methodist, were its chief promoters. I'll tell you whom I was talking to the other day—Mr. Henry Roots; and, do you know, he put up in that church the first ornamental piece of ceiling plaster ever seen in London. It was considered a wonder in those days. That church was finally turned into a double dwelling, and afterwards became an hotel. The Methodist parsonage of that day is standing yet on the east side of Talbot street (No. 350). Its a small white frame house. One of the Ryersons—John, I think—used to live there. In those days the women sat alone on one side of the church and the men on the other, like the sheep and the goats. After the Talbot Street Church, another was built on the east side of Richmond, about opposite where the Albion Restaurant now stands. Ultimately, the property was sold to John Elson and Samuel McBride, preparatory to the building of the North Street Church. Away back about that time a division occurred among the Methodists, and the New Connexion people put up the building which now forms part of Victoria Hall.

Queen's Avenue Methodist Church—In 1823 London Township was set off as a circuit of the Wesleyan Church, with Robert Corson in charge. In 1824–5 Edmund Stoney, who came hither with the Talbots, was here; succeeded in 1826 by Daniel McMullen and Matt. Whiting. In 1827 John S. Huston was here alone; in 1828–9, Matthew Whiting; in 1830–1, John Bailey, with Messrs. Dean and Biggar, assistants; John K. Williston came in 1832; John Beatty in 1833; Wm. Griffiths in 1834; David Wright, with Messrs. John Law and John Flanagan, in 1835–6; Edmund Stoney, with Hugh Montgomery and A. S. Newbury, in 1837–8, and Adam Tainley, with Messrs. Steer and Byers, in 1839, when the house on King and Talbot streets was erected. Up to 1831 Methodists, like others, had few rights which the law might respect; but under the legislation of that year ministers of that denomination showed their hands. The first meeting-house was a small rough-cast building, 18x24, situated at the corner of Carling and Ridout streets, many years afterwards built on by the Bank of Montreal. This house was finished and opened for divine service about the year 1833. There was no settled minister here at that time. London was merely a passing preaching place, where occasionally a minister stayed over and held service. In 1839 the congregation had increased to a size that would warrant them to erect a more commodious building. Accordingly, a neat frame chapel, about 30x40, was erected at the corner of King and Talbot streets, now used as an hotel. London at that time became a station, and there were regular services held in the new church every Sabbath. This was then the central church of a large circuit, of probably ten miles around. The Willises from the north, and the Beltons from the north-east, made it their place of worship. Old Mr. Willis was the door-keeper at

the quarterly meetings. The most prominent members in 1840 to 1847 were the English family, old Squire Morrill, the Daltons, the McBride family, Murray Anderson, etc., living in London or immediate vicinity. In 1846, owing to the union of the Canadian and British Conferences, the London congregation then came up to the church occupied by what was then known as the British Missionaries, and there continued till the year 1854. The old building, a heavy frame, 40x60, plain gothic, is now extinct; and the stores of Messrs. McBride's stove warehouse, Taylor's bank and Mountjoy's store, Richmond street, now flourish over the site.

The first preacher in this old church, was the Rev. Ephraim Evans, afterwards Dr. Evans, who is still a hale and hearty old gentleman, who located here as a superannuated minister. In 1852, owing to the crowded state of the Richmond street church, the trustees undertook the erection of the large brick church which may now be seen on the corner of Park and Queen's avenues, then known as the North Street Methodist Church, but now Queen's Avenue Church. The lot was bought from Anthony Pegler January 13, 1852, for $700. On April 9, Architect Hodgins, of Toronto, was engaged, receiving $100 premium for his plans. On June 26th the contract for excavation was sold to Wm. Ellis for £39 15s.; and on January, 1853, that for brick to Screaton & Grant; for carpenter work to Geo. Watson; for glazing to John Bonser; and for plastering to W. Tibbs. This structure was two years in building, and was opened with great pomp and ceremony early in July, 1854. The size of this structure was 120x66, with tower and steeple, and was at that time acknowledged to be the finest church west of Great St. James Street, Montreal. The trustees, or building committee, were: Murray Anderson, Wm. McBride, Samuel McBride, Samuel Glass, John Elson, James Coyne, Samuel Screaton, Samuel Peters, Geo. Tyas. The chairman was the Rev. Wm. Pollard, then pastor; the late Wm. McBride being secretary and presiding steward.

According to a minute in the secretary's books, Mrs. Raymond was engaged as organist in November, 1853; and in July, 1854, the trustees fixed the yearly rental of pews, and decided to sell them by auction to the highest bidder. Samuel McBride received the important appointment of pew steward and collector of rents during the same month. The time at length arrived when the all-important work drew to a successful close, and the church was opened for public worship on July 16, 1854, the collections of the day amounting to £50 15s. Rev. Dr. Evans, now in his eighty-sixth year, and actively engaged every day in charge of the headquarters of the Western Ontario Bible Society branch in this city, took one of the services on that memorable occasion. Rev. Mr. Pollard, who was in charge during the building of the edifice, left about the time of opening, or before, and was succeeded by Rev. William Wilkinson. In the year 1856 came the Rev. J. Douse, and a couple of years later the Rev. Dr. Cooney, a remarkable man in his way, as some of our readers may remember. The St.

Paul's peal of chimes were wont to ring out their music across the street while the Wesleyan service was in progress, and one morning Dr. Cooney stopped to inform the congregation that the only pleasure those bells ever gave him was when they stopped ringing. In 1860 Rev. G. R. Sanderson became pastor. After a continuous, active, ministerial service of fifty-two years, he was superannuated at the London Conference of June, 1888, held in the same old edifice, and he is now, in his declining years, a member of the congregation over which, twenty-eight years ago, he presided as pastor.

The Trustees in 1862-3 were: Messrs. Peters, Tyas, Abbott, S. and W. McBride, Screaton, Lawless, Elson, Garrett, A. Johnston, Ware, M. Anderson and Leary. Passing on down to November, 1872, Messrs. Thos. McCormick, Geo. Robinson and A. B. Powell were added to the Trustee Board, and about that time the resolve was made to erect the brick school-room in rear of the church, which cost some $13,000, and is now popularly known as Wesley Hall. In 1873 the old Methodist cemetery east of the city was sold, and a new plot west of Petersville having been purchased, the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Company, an organization distinct from the church, was organized. In October, 1874, the late Wm. McBride resigned the secretaryship of the Trustee Board, and Ambrose B. Powell was chosen to fill the position, and has acted in that capacity ever since. Thos. Green, R. J. C. Dawson and James Eaton were chosen trustees in 1874. R. J. C. Dawson has been recording steward since George Robinson resigned the position. Among the incidents of 1878 was the resignation of Samuel Screaton from the position of choir leader, after a quarter of a century's faithful and valuable aid in the service of song. In the same year, Wm. Glass was chosen a trustee in place of his father, Samuel Glass, deceased. Among other worthies whom the church has lost by death were S. Peters, Wm. McBride (drowned in the Victoria disaster), John Elson, Geo. Tyas and Jas. Coyne. Messrs. John Green and Geo. C. Gibbons were chosen trustees in 1883. About the close of 1880, important improvements, destined to revolutionize the interior of the church, coupled with the introduction of a $9,000 organ, built by Warren, of Toronto, were resolved upon; and the next year saw all this accomplished before August, involving an outlay of some $15,000. The reopening services began on Aug. 5, 1881, those taking part being Rev. Leo. Gaetz, the new pastor, Rev. Dr. Nelles, of Victoria College, and others; Dr. Verrinder, the organist, giving a concert at night. On Aug. 7, Rev. Dr. Nelles and Rev. Dr. Hunter, then of Toronto, preached, and on Aug. 14, Rev. Wm. Williams and Rev. J. A. Murray.

In the introduction to the history of this church, all the early circuit preachers are named from 1823 to 1839. Their successors are now given as follows:—James Norris, with Samuel Rise and William Coleman, 1840; Rise and William Price in 1841; Edmund Shepherd, with M. Holtby, Jeffries and Lovell, assisting, 1842–4; E. M. Ryerson, 1845; C. Lovell, 1846; E. Bothwell and Goodfellow, 1847; John

Carroll, with A. S. Byrne, S. S. Nelles and G. Young, 1848-50; Wm Pollard, with Ames, Laird and Pearson, assistants, 1851–3; H. Wilkinson, with T. Stobbs, R. Creighton, J. L. Samedy and J. E. Sanderson, 1854-5; John Douse, with James Preston, 1856-7; Robert Carney, with James Dixon and G. R. Sanderson, 1858-9, the latter presiding in 1860–1, with W. C. Henderson, assistant; Richard Jones, with John Potts, 1862-4; James H. Bishop, with William J. Hunter, 1865–7; James Elliott and William Briggs, 1868–70, E. M. Collum, assisting in last year; Dr. W. Jeffers and B. B. Keefer, 1871, and the latter with James Hannon in 1872–3, when Mr. Keefer was succeeded by J. J. Hare, assistant.

Under the union of 1874, the Methodist Church of Canada became the title, with James Hannon in charge, and Messrs. Hale and T. J. Reid, assistants. From 1875 to 1878, James Graham and William Walsh attended this church; John Philp, 1878-81, while the membership was 260; Leonard Gaetz, with R. J. Treleaven, assistant, 1881–4; Daniel G. Sutherland, 1884–6, and J. G. Scott, 1887–8, now Secretary of London Conference. The present membership is 503, with 585 pupils in Sabbath School, which is superintended by J. F. Jeffers and R. J. C. Dawson. The stewards are Geo. Robinson, Thos. McCormick, John Green, William Glass, Alexander Johnson, H. H. Nelles and R. J. C. Dawson.

Methodist New Connexion Church.—This denomination, adapted by the secessionists from John Wesley's doctrine in 1797, was established in London Township in 1835. This branch of Methodism was suggested by Alexander Kilham. It will be remembered that, in 1829, the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized by Henry Ryan and James Jackson, who seceded from the Canada Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after, the new faith took root in the Thames valley. In 1841, a union between the Canadian Wesleyan Church and the New Connexion Church of Canada East was formed, and the name, Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, adopted. In 1843, the Protestant Methodists of Eastern Canada were admitted, and, in 1864, the title, The Methodist New Connexion Church in Canada, was chosen.

London City Circuit of the Methodist New Connexion Church, was set off from London Township in 1850 (see history of London Township), with H. O. Crofts and J. B. Kershaw, preachers. From 1851 to 1853, William McClure presided, with Barnet, Caswell and Savage, assistants. Joseph Robinson was preacher-in-charge from 1854 to 1858, his assistants being Savage, Scott, Williams, Shaw and Leach. John Shuttleworth was here from 1859 to 1861, Leach and Holmes assisting. James Caswell ministered alone in 1862–3; John Cleaver and J. R. Gundy in 1864; J. A. Miller and J. L. Wilkinson in 1865–6; J. C. Seymour and J. J. Lutze in 1866; David Savage, 1867–9, with J. T. Pitcher assisting the first year; George Richardson alone in 1870–2, and George Buggin alone in 1873–4.

Wellington Street Methodist Church.—This Church dates back to 1875. Upon the union of the New Connexion Methodists with the Wesleyans, the congregation, who had worshipped for a number of years in the old New Connexion Church, Clarence street (part of Victoria Hall), decided to vacate the old edifice and erect a church more in keeping with their new condition. Under such circumstances, the house now known as the Wellington Street Church had its origin. The old building on Clarence street was sold, and the net proceeds of the sale devoted to the funds for the erection of the new. Operations upon the edifice were immediately commenced, and in the spring of 1876 the foundation-stone was placed by John Macdonald, of Toronto, and in December dedicated by Dr. Ives; the cost of church and parsonage being about $15,000. Among the first members were:—Rev. Thos. Hadwin, Thomas Green, John McClary, Samuel Stewart, John Watson, William Thomas, A. Westman, Thomas McCormick, Rev. David Ryan, Rev. E. Tucker and Leonard Bartlett. No extensive alterations have taken place, and the edifice now stands as when first erected. Last year the Young People's Society of the church devoted some $1,000 to a general renovation, and the building was elaborately frescoed and painted, and additional comfort added to the furnishings. A lot at the east end of the church has been acquired recently, in anticipation of the need of increased accommodation, and the entire church property is now valued in the neighborhood of $20,000. On the completion of Methodist union, the congregation of the Bible Christian Church, that formerly worshipped on Horton street, disbanded, some joining. The church was established under its new name in 1875, with John Kay, pastor, who had two appointments and 131 members. Mr. Kay and James Watson were ministers in 1876, when the circuit claimed only one appointment. George R. Sanderson, D. D., presided from 1877 to 1879, and David Savage in 1880–2, the membership being 230. At this time Thomas Hadwin, R. E. Tupper and D. Ryan were superannuated ministers. John V. Smith presided in 1883–6. Dr. E. B. Ryckman, the present pastor, was appointed in 1886. The membership is about 300, while the Sabbath school, under William Yates, claims about 500 scholars.

Pall Mall Street Church.—At a meeting held at Rev. Wm. Pollard's parsonage, Sept. 17, 1853, the minister presiding, with George Fitzgerald secretary, it was decided to build a frame house for worship, on St. James street, east of Waterloo, where John Raynor resided. James Thompson was appointed treasurer, with Thos. Barns, James Thompson, Geo. Fitzgerald, James Bailey, James Penn and John Griffiths as building committee. Among the first subscribers to the building fund were:—James Bailey, D. F. Ware, John Griffiths, Wm. Coad, Benj. Dawson, William Glass, William Barker, Mr. Bennett, John W. Carlin, Mrs. Van Zant, David Carter, Thomas Carlin, Jas. Penn, George Fitzgerald, Mr. Bennett (second), James Thompson and James Whiting. The contract for frame, plastering, &c., was sold

to William Coad for £210; but he was not to supply pulpit or pews, as they were to be taken from the Richmond Street Church. The church was duly opened on Jan. 29, 1854, sermons being preached by Rev. S. Rose, Rev. Dr. Skinner and Rev. W. Pollard. Services were afterwards held there by Revs. Wilkinson, Preston, and others. Disaster was ahead, however, for, in an exciting municipal contest, the church was set on fire and destroyed. The School Trustees granted the congregation the use of the old St. George's school, and in 1859, during Rev. Dr. Cooney's time, steps were taken to build the present brick edifice on Pall Mall street. Among the trustees at that time were E. Bennett, B. Dawson, John Griffiths, Woodward, Fitzgerald, Holland and R. Matthews. Here is a resolution that appears in the minutes while the church was going up:—"Moved by Bro. Fitzgerald, seconded by Bro. Dawson, that we have the name in marble, 'Wesleyan Methodist Church, A.D. 1859,' the cost not to exceed eight dollars.—Carried." The little slab is to be seen yet in the side of the church. The opening service occurred in November, 1859, sermons being delivered by Rev. Mr. Musgrove and Rev. Mr. Bredin. Among those whose names are variously associated with the church history were:—G. R. Sanderson, Dr. Potts, R. Jones (1863), J. H. Bishop, James Elliott, James Hannon, James Turner, J. Allan and W. Kettlewell.

Pall Mall Street Church was set off from Queen's Avenue in 1875, with Thomas J. Reid, minister; Jas. S. Ross was pastor from 1876 to 1878, Joseph M. Hodson, from 1879 to 1881; and Lewis W. Crews, 1882–4. Since the second union of 1884, the pulpit has been filled by L. W. Crews, F. B. Stacey, Wm. Godwin and E. B. Lanceley, the latter now being minister in charge, with W. D. Buckle, secretary of quarterly meetings. The proposed new church building, estimated to cost $12,000, is to stand on the corner of Colborne and Piccadilly streets.

Dundas Street Centre Methodist Church.—This church dates back to 1856, when N. English, Geo. Webster, Murray Anderson and L. Perrin aided in organizing a congregation away out east on the Dundas road. That year, a lot situated on the corner of King and Adelaide streets was purchased as the intended site for the edifice. The response to the building fund was, however, too meagre to allow of the erection, even upon the smallest scale; and in the following year, to keep the spark of life aglow, a small cottage was taken on Adelaide street, at an annual rental of £15, and utilized as a place of worship. The Rev. John Douse was the first to occupy the pulpit. At the outset, the effort to establish a congregation in the locality seemed as if it would prove futile, and at a meeting of the trustees, held in September of the same year, pecuniary assistance and numerical support had ebbed so low that it was decided to abandon the attempt, and sell the furniture in order to realize the rent. On subsequent consideration, the resolution was rescinded, and more strenuous exertions decided upon. James Preston succeeded Mr. Douse, then Dr. Rooney preached here, followed by G. R. Sanderson. In 1860, the lot purchased previously was called

into service, and a frame structure, capable of seating 300, was erected. Revs. Richard Jones, James Bishop, W. J. Hunter and James Elliot followed as pastors in the order named, each remaining for three years. In 1869, in the second year of the pastorate of Wm. Briggs, now in charge of the Methodist Book-room, Toronto, the circuit had become so populous, that the erection of the present brick structure was decided upon. The corner stone was placed May 17, 1869, at the corner of Dundas and Maitland, by Reverends W. M. Punshon, President of Conference, and Messrs. Elliot, Briggs, Bishop and Bredin. The cost of the building was estimated at $12,000. The contractors were Thos. Green, Thos. Short, J. W. Smyth, and Richards & Hardy. The painting and glazing were contracted for by Robt. Lewis. Wm. Watson was the architect. The cost of the church and parsonage was about $20,000. The church was dedicated April 3, 1870. On Dec. 13, 1867, the project was conceived at the house of Rev. J. H. Bishop, when subscriptions, amounting to $2,000, were received. The trustees at the time were :—Alex. Johnston, Anthony Keenleyside, Murray Anderson, Isaac Webster, Geo. Burdett, John A. Nelles, John Green, Ed. Smith, Geo. Robinson, Chas. Douthwaite, Thomas McCormick, Amos Bradford, Obadiah Richards and R. Lewis. In the meantime, the sale of the old frame church had been effected to the Episcopalians, for $500. Afterwards, it passed into the hands of the Baptists.

In 1871, Rev. Alex. Langford was called as pastor, and he presided here until the union of 1874.

The pastors after the union were :—Wm. R. Parker, 1874-6 ; G. N. A. F. T. Dickson, 1877-9; James S. Ross, 1880-2, with Joseph H. Robinson, superannuated; and Edward B. Ryckman, 1883-4. In this year the church was known first as the Dundas Street Centre. Rev. J. V. Smith took charge in 1886.

In the spring of 1887, large transepts were added to the east and west of the church at a cost of some $6,000. The entire church property, at the present time, is valued at about $30,000 ; and the edifice, since the addition of the transepts, will accommodate 1,200 to 1,300 worshippers. The trustees of 1888 were Messrs. Dr. Eccles, R. Lewis, Thos. McCormick, ex-Ald. Wm. Bowman, Gilbert and J. H. Glass, Isaac Webster, W. Lewis, Frank Cooper, A. Bradford, A. Keenleyside, J. G. and Geo. Shuff, G. Burdett, A. McBride, A. Johnston, J. Green, G. Robinson, W. Plewes, W. Willis, J. A. Nelles, and Mr. C. J. Beale, recording steward.

The Sunday school, under Mr. Birks, claims a membership of 537, with 36 teachers.

Queen's Park Methodist Church.—On Dundas street east, not far from the new Western Fair Grounds, stands the Queen's Park Methodist Church, of comparatively recent origin, and is now under the pastorate of the Rev. E. Holmes. This was detached from Dundas Street Church in 1877, called Dundas East, and placed in charge of Geo. W. Calvert, in 1877–8 ; of James S. Ross in 1879 ; of Geo. R.

Sanderson in 1880–2; and of Geo. W. Henderson in 1883–4, when it received some additions by the union of that year. An unauthenticated note says:—London East was established as a Wesleyan circuit in 1873, with Wellington Jeffers, pastor, the membership at that time being seventeen.

King Street Methodist Church.—This church dates back to December, 1859, when a building was completed by the Primitive Methodists. The question of replacing the old church on Hill and Grey streets by a new house on King, between Wellington and Clarence, was carried in May, 1865, and in November, 1865, the house was dedicated by Rev. Robert Wood, then superintendent of this district—R. I. Walker presenting a silver communion service. W. Wade, James Cassell, W. Rolph, R. J. Walker and James Daniels were associated as trustees. The late Wm. Trebilcock was, also, long prominently identified with this congregation. The cost of erection was in the neighborhood of $11,000. The more recent pastors have been Rev. Wm. Herridge, Rev. Eli Middleton, and the present able clergyman, Rev. J. Holmes, who assumed charge two years ago. Messrs. John Friend, Chas. Thorne, John Goodge, J. J. Mason, Frank Miller, W. Gray, E. Grenfel and A. W. Spry, comprise the present Board of Trustees. Extensive alterations in the interior, together with the addition of a large porch at the entrance, are now in course of completion, at a cost of some $1,900. A gallery, horse-shoe shaped, has been erected, and other improvements made. At one time the old society worshipped in a small house adjoining the present Wellington Street Church, which was ultimately converted into a dwelling-house.

The Primitive Methodist Church, on Adelaide street and Hamilton road, was completed, and dedicated on November 21, 1873. The frame, 32x40, cost $1,200. This building is now used by the English Church as a mission house, in connection with Memorial Church.

Bible Christians.—The Bible Christian Church was represented in the London District in 1868 by E. Roberts and W. Hodnett. It appears a house of worship was erected about that time, for, in February, 1873, it is recorded that the building was restored at a cost of $3,500, and reopened. Their church in London East was dedicated Oct. 15, 1876, by Revs. E. Roberts and J. A. Murray. London Centre Circuit was established in 1878, with Rev. W. Quance pastor. In 1881, Rev. W. H. Butt took charge, under the union of 1884; he is now presiding pastor of the united Methodist churches of Glencoe. In 1879, London East Circuit of the Bible Christian Church was set off, with G. H. Copeland in charge. In 1882, L. W. Wickett succeeded as pastor, who served until the union of 1884. The church at the corner of Dundas and Elizabeth streets is now in charge of Rev. S. G. Livingstone, of the Methodist Church of Canada. The old Horton street building, where the other congregation of Methodists used to worship, is now occupied by building contractors.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The history of Episcopalian Metho-

dism is so surrounded with all other forms of that denomination, it is difficult to point out its beginning. Up to the period of Mr. Ryan's rebellion against American Methodism, the Episcopal form was observed here (1823–8) and in Westminster (1816–28). The first church-house is said to have been erected by the Wesleyan, Mr. Huston, on the site of the present O'Callaghan terrace, and, as he was stationed here in in 1827–8, that must have been the year of its building. After the first Catholic Church was finished, about 1834, the Methodist Episcopalians claimed some place of worship; but no one seems to remember its locality. Their church building on Colborne and North streets was opened August 11, 1867. The cost of the building was $3,000. The services were conducted by Bishop Smith, father of Rev. P. Smith, the pastor at that time. This was a frame building, which was subsequently used as a roller-rink, and later as a dwelling-house. The society next erected their brick building on Colborne and Queen's avenue, which, after the union of 1884, was used as an opera house, but later converted into a double brick dwelling.

Hamilton Road Methodist Church.—On the Hamilton road, just west of Rectory street, is another branch of Methodism, in charge of the Rev. S. J. Allin. This church formerly stood at the north end of Park street, near the car-works property, and was brought into existence by the Rev. Dr. Jeffers. The building was afterwards moved to the Hamilton road.

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church building, now a brick on Grey street, dates back over many years, the congregation, early in the sixties, worshipping in a frame on Thames street, afterwards purchased by Thos. Macnamara, and used as a residence. Rev. S. Peaker is the present Grey street pastor.

Catholic Church.—In the chapter of general history devoted to church affairs, the story of the introduction and growth of the church in Canada is related, and its beginnings in the Erie peninsula described. The first church erected was of logs, with an earthen floor, and stood at the corner of Maple and Richmond streets, opposite the Huron Hotel. It was begun in 1833 and dedicated in 1834, Rev. Father Downie, then stationed at St. Thomas, officiating. Later, Rev. Father Dempsey officiated here, coming at intervals from St. Thomas. In 1851 was begun the erection of the old brick cathedral, which was dedicated in 1852 by Bishop De Charbonnel, of Toronto. The log church was burned Aug. 24, 1851, and on that day mass was celebrated in a frame building used as the Town Hall, afterwards known as Balkwill's Hotel, at the corner of King street and Talbot, west of market square. The frame building on King street, known as the Universalist Church, was then leased by the Catholics, and occupied by them until the opening of their new place of worship. That old King street building has had a varied history—first a Universalist church, then a Catholic place of worship, afterwards a Congregational church, then Presbyterian, and last of all it was used as a Salvation Army barracks until burned down

on Jan. 25, 1888. Services were held in the brick church for 33 years, the farewell sermon being delivered by Bishop Walsh on Sunday, April 19, 1885, on which occasion vespers was sung by the late Rev. Mgr. Bruyere and Father Walsh; Fathers Dunphy, Coffey (then editor of the *Catholic Record)*, Tiernan and Kennedy, assisting in the sanctuary.

Prior to the completion of the old log building, the services of the church were conducted in the few Catholic homes of the district round the village, notice of the arrival of a priest being generally given to the people by Patrick Smith, John Cruickshank, Hugh McCann, Jas. Reid, and Dennis O'Brien. Among the first Catholic families in the town were the above named, together with Garret Farrel, Capt. McLoughlin, A. McCausland, Patrick McLoughlin (who lived opposite of where J. B. Smyth's grocery store now is), J. Wilson, J. O'Byrne, J. Wright, Patrick O'Flynn (who was chief clerk in O'Brien's store), Flood, Peter McCann, John Orange, Peter Kennedy, M. Kiely, John Martin, Dr. Alex. Anderson, James Reid, John O'Brien, P. Burke, Edmund Burke, John Clegg, Wm. Darby, P. Tierney, Wm. Dalton, Charles Colovin, Matthew Colovin, E. Hillen, John M. Carey, John Walsh, R. Dinahan, P. Cleary, Henry O'Brien, P. Corbett, the McLean, Anderson, Dignan, Scanlan, Bruce, Milne, and Redmond families, and a few others referred to hereafter.

Among the heads of families represented in the baptismal register of 1843—Rev. M. R. Mills, recorder—are the following:—Charles Lamond, James Sinclair, John Fullerton, James Doyle, Charles McLoughlin, Geo. E. Foster, Thomas Heenan, James Blighe, Charles Colquhon, John Maguire, Patrick Judge, Thomas Brady, John Carley, Patrick Bobier, Cornelius Shea, James Briody, Thomas Hatton, Henry Ostrander, John Teehan, Michael DeMeurs, Michael McDonald, Martin Green, M. Finnegan (Jane Leutz and Mary Green, from the Baptist Church), Maria, Harriet and Anne E. Bezzot, H. J. G. Forbes, Daniel Corcoran, Wm. Flannagan and Felix McWilliams. The registry of 1844 contains the names of Andrew Wigget, James Coleman, Michael Murphy, Anthony Case, James Casey, Cornelius Coghlan, John Magin, John Tracy, Patrick McFadden, John McNeil, Wm. Hickey, John Dowling, C. Fisher, John Langan, Dennis Donohue, Patrick Byrne, James Morgan, Thomas Somers, M. Brougham, Wm. O'Connor, James Kearns, John Dalrymple, James O'Neil, Bernard Rielly, Daniel O'Neil, Martin Rose and John Coveny. On Jan. 12, 1845, Jos. Doyle, son of Lawrence and Eliza (Philane) Doyle, was baptized. Among other members of the church in 1845 were James Lynch, John Feehan, Wm. Shaw, Dennis Regan, John Coghlan, Patrick Regan, John Tray, B McEnniff, James Lynch, John Scanlon, Thomas McCarthy, Bernard Smith, Peter Mount, Thomas Moore, Patrick Brady, Wm. Hubbart, O. Coleman, Joseph O'Keefe, Arthur Lyons, H. Ostrander, Patrick Judge, Daniel Coghlan, James O'Neil, Patrick Sweeny, John Calcott, Jeremiah Haggarty, Lawrence Early, John McVeigh, or McVey, and Edward Mahon.

In September, 1843, Bishop Powers presided at the confirmation of Mary Kildea, aged 15 years; Michael Cronyn, aged 25; Margaret Flannagan, 17; Bridget Flannagan, 20; and Margaret Sullivan, 17 years. The ceremony was performed in the old church at St. Thomas. The church records are signed by Rev. P. O'Dwyer, February 7, 1847. In March, 1849, Very Rev. John Carroll, administrator, visited London and baptized the children of Charles Wallis, Cronyn, M. Birmingham, James Gleeson and Edward Brennan. Father Kirwan, who recorded these baptisms, took charge of the London parish April 19, 1849. Among the family names on the records of this year are Charles and Edward Collovin, Thomas McCann, Bartholomew Egan, Richard Fisher, Terrence McAuliffe, John Scanlon, Thomas Ryan, Timothy Gleeson, Patrick Kenny, Paul Keenan, John Tomline, Stephen Daly, James Morrison, William Corbett, Hugh Mara and Peter McCann. In 1850 the following-named converts were received by Dean Kirwan:—Wm. Thompson, the Widow Scott and Widow McConna; in 1851, Alex. Lyons, Mrs. McNally, John Gordon, Mrs. Anne Forbes, Thomas Butler and Isabella Dagg. The same year Rev. J. D. Ryan received the following named:—Gerald Fitzgerald, Mrs. Adeline Burns, Henry Brownstead, Mary Fortier, John O'B. Ward, Eunice A. Snow; in 1852, Annie Elliott, Margaret McCarthy, Isabella McLean, James Welds, James Vincent, Annie O. Gorman and Frances Hall. In 1851 Bishop De Charbonnel held confirmation services at London. His second and third visits, March, 1852, and February, 1853, were also made for the purpose of administering that sacrament. Dean Kirwan was transferred to another mission in June, 1856, on the arrival of Bishop Pinsonneault. In 1854 Rev. P. Crinnon was priest at London. In 1856 the marriage and baptismal records are signed by Rev. E. Bayard and Rev. A. Musard; in 1857 by Rev. Joseph O. Bayard, Rev. O. Trochon, Rev. Robert Kelcher; in 1858, again by the first-named priests, with Revs. M. J. Lynch and James Murphy; and, in 1860-1, by Revs. Joseph Bayard, James Quinlan and Joseph Gerard. In November, 1857, the use of the Town Hall was granted to the ladies of the Catholic Church by the Council for benevolent purposes, when a bazaar, or fair, for the benefit of the church was held. From 1861 to 1868 the Dominican Fathers had charge of the parish, with Rev. R. Rockford, Superior. He was created Vicar-General in 1863. The community here was represented by Revs. M. A. O'Brien, H. P. Ralph, J. B. Hallisy; in 1863, D. A. O'Brien, J. M. Heaney, J. B. McGovern; in 1864, W. F. Henrion and S. Ryan, with Fathers Byrne and Kelly. On November 13, 1867, Bishop Walsh was received at London, while *en route* to Sandwich. In 1868 the new bishop re-established the Diocesan See at London, and came to reside here, Rev. C. F. Crinnon being Vicar-General.

In 1868, Venerable J. M. Bruyere, V. G., came from Sandwich with the new Bishop; and Rev. J. W. White and Rev. P. Stone, secretary of the diocese, were here in 1871. In 1872, Rev. N. Gahan and

Rev. B. Watters, took the places of the last two named priests. In 1873, Reverends E. B. Kilroy, H. B. Lotz, and P. Corcoran were assistant priests at the cathedral. In 1876, Rev. G. Northgraves was secretary of the diocese, with Revs. J. Bric and L. A. Wassereau, assistant priests. In 1878, Rev. M. Tiernan took Father Northgraves's place as secretary, while Rev. M. Dillon and Father Northgraves with Monsignor Bruyere were also priests at the cathedral. In 1880, Rev. P. Feron was secretary; Rev. M. J. Tiernan, rector, and Rev. M. F. O'Mahoney, assistant priest. Since that time, Father Tiernan has been appointed secretary; and he with Fathers Mugan, Walsh and Kennedy, are the priests of the cathedral at the present time, and they also attend St. Mary's church, Hill street, a chapel at Mt. Hope Asylum, and the new chapel in connection with Sacred Heart Academy.

The Cathedral building was begun July 1, 1880, after plans by Architect Connolly, of Toronto. It adjoins the site of the old church on Richmond street, the main entrance facing southward; and plans show a nave, aisles and transepts, choir or chancel, chapels, baptistery towers, sacristy and morning chapel. The length of the interior is 180 feet; breadth about 68 feet; breadth across transept over 100 feet; height from the ground to ridge of main roof 88 feet; and each imposing tower, with its spire, about 215 feet. The style of architecture adopted is that of the early French period, in which many of the grandest mediæval cathedrals were designed and completed. Mr. Connolly succeeded in combining beauty of detail with majestic proportions, and richness of finish with a stately interior, the adornments of which are rare and costly marbles and beautiful pictures, the vaulted roof being supported by a massive double row of polished granite columns. The contractors whose tenders were accepted are as follows:—Thos. Green & Co., carpentering, $18,000; McBride & Boyd, galvanized iron and tin work, $3,600; A. S. Corp, painting and glazing, $3,020; George Riddle, slating, $1,500; Gould & Stratfold, plastering, $1,995, and Drew, of Clinton, brick and stone work, $52,300. The corner-stone was placed May 22, 1881. Among the clergy present were:—Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto; Bishop Crinnon, of Hamilton; Bishop Jamot, of Sarepta; Bishop O'Mahoney, of Toronto; Bishop Cleary, of Kingston; Bishop Walsh, of London; Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, of the Cathedral, London; Very Rev. Father Vincent, Vicar-General of Toronto Diocese and Provincial of the Basilian Fathers; Very Rev. Father Heenan, Vicar-General, Diocese of Hamilton; Very Rev. Father Williams, O. S. F., Chatham; Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor; Very Rev. D. O'Connor, President of Assumption College; Very Rev. Dean Murphy, of Irish Town; Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford; Rev. John Brennan, P. P., Picton; Rev. J. Quirk, P. P., Hastings; Rev. John F. Coffey, P. P., Almonte; Rev. Father Kelly, Sec. to Bishop Cleary; Rev. W. Flannery, P. P., St. Thomas; P. Brennan, P. P., St. Mary's; F. J. Ouellette, Maidstone; Joseph Bayard, Sarnia; Joseph Gerard, Belle River; J. Connolly, P. P., Biddulph; J. Molphy, P. P., Strath-

roy; J. Carlin, P. P., Woodstock; B. Boubat, P. P., Ingersoll, together with the local clergy. The Cathedral was dedicated June 28, 1885, by the Venerable Bishop, Archbishop Lynch also being present, together with Bishops O'Mahoney, Jamot, Carberry and Cleary. The sermon was delivered by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, N. Y., Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, N. J., occupying the pulpit at night. The spires have not yet been constructed, although a number of the Bishop's fellow-citizens of other religious denominations offered to build one should the congregation build the other one.

Presbyterian Church.—In the chapter of the general history devoted to the establishment of religious associations, references are made to the beginnings of Presbyterianism at London, and the names of ministers who were allowed to perform the marriage ceremony as well as those of men and women they joined in matrimony. In Jan., 1830, Alex. Ross of the congregation of the Church of Scotland, took the oath of allegiance, and was authorized to celebrate marriages. The following year he was the only legal Presbyterian minister in the whole district, while Mr. Gale held a similar position in the western district. A few years later the act of 1831 began to bear fruit, and Presbyterianism appeared among the harvesters.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.—The history of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, as prepared by Rev. John Scott, May 25, 1868, points out that up to 1833 the Presbyterians of London regarded themselves as belonging to the Church of Scotland. In that year they began to form a distinct society, and received preaching from Irish, English and Scotch missionaries, as well as neighboring ministers and students, until 1850. As many of those who joined the new church resided in the Hyde Park neighborhood, services were held in the old school house there frequently; while the grammar school, court-house, United Presbyterian Church, then on York street, and the Congregational Church, then on Richmond street, were used at London. The Rev. Mr. Miller was the pioneer preacher of 1833. He was shortly after drowned in the Bay of Fundy. Dr. Bayne, of Galt; Dr. John Bonar, of the Free Church; Mair, of Fergus; and Gale and Robb, of Hamilton, all deceased in 1868, were among the early preachers here. Among the old ministers living in 1868 were:—Messrs. Donald McKenzie, of Zorra; Allen, of Northeasthope; McMillan, of Lobo; Graham, of Edgemondville; and Meldrum, of Harrington. Among the missionaries from Scotland were Messrs. Commerville, of Glasgow; Fraser, of Kirkhill; McLachlin, of Edinburgh; and McGillivray, of Aberdeen. Dr. Robert Burns, of Toronto, preached here once in 1845, and once in 1849; and Dr. Willis in 1849. Rev. Wm. Burns, later in China, preached here in the summer of 1846. For a few years prior to 1850, the pulpit was supplied by young men, such as Sutherland, of Ekfrid, McColl, of Chatham, McPherson, of Stratford, McPherson, of Williams, and Fraser, who was in Scotland in 1868.

In April, 1842, a lot for church and cemetery purposes was

obtained from the Crown, and a meeting was called to consider the uses of such grant. Mr. Findlay, missionary, was present. Duncan Mackenzie presided. A committee—composed of John Mitchie, John Birrell, Thomas Kerr, Wm. McMillan, Wm. Clark, James McLaren, James and Charles Grant—was appointed to superintend the erection of a house of worship, and as a result, on Oct. 12, 1842, a contract for a frame building, 45 x 60 feet, was sold to Alex. McDonald for £500, and the foundation-stone placed by Duncan Mackenzie. Wm. McKillican, then minister at St. Thomas, preached. This building was opened the first Sunday in September, 1843, by Revs. Donald Mackenzie, Duncan McMillan and Robert Lindsay. Two weeks later a Sabbath school of 21 pupils was inaugurated. On September 29, Alex. Ross, John Mitchie, Wm. Clark, James McLaren and Andrew McCormick were elected elders, the church was organized, and the first communion service held by Revs. Mackenzie and McMillan in November, 1843.

The disruption of the Church of Scotland and the division in the Presbyterian Church of Canada, led to a meeting here September 10, 1844, when all, save one member, declared adherence to the Free Church of Scotland. In 1844, John Fraser, agent of the Montreal bank, came to reside here. He, being an ordained elder, carried on services in English and Gaelic for years in Wm. Clark's house on North street. On October 10, 1850, Rev. John Scott was inducted the first pastor of St. Andrew's. At this time there were 115 communicants, increased to 410, May 25, 1868. The corner-stone of the now St. Andrew's church, North and Waterloo streets, was placed May 25, 1868, by Rev. John Scott, pastor, assisted by Rev. Donald Mackenzie, of Zorra. The elders were:—Wm. Clark, Wm. Begg, Charles Grant, James McWilliams, and James T. Boyd. Trustees—John Birrell, Wm. Begg, Geo. M. Gunn, John J. Mackenzie, John G. McIntosh, Daniel Lester, and John Ross. Treasurer—Wm. Begg. Deacons and Managers—John Birrell, Robert Moore, Daniel Lester, J. G. McIntosh, Edward Rowland, James Anderson, John Tytler, A. J. G. Henderson, Andrew Thompson, Thomas McCracken, James Gillean, John Ross, A. Davidson, and Duff Cameron.

The cost of this edifice was more than $27,000, which the congregation cheerfully paid, and it was not long until the church was free from debt. Among the most liberal contributors to the building fund were the following:—John Birrell, $600; William Begg, Alexander Campbell, $200; Andrew Chisholm, $300; John Campbell, $150; David Bogue, John M. Burns, Thomas Browne and W. H. Birrell, $100 each; Ewen Cameron, $120; John Cousins, William Clark, Duncan Campbell, $100 each; James Durand, R. S. T. Davidson, $200; David Denham, $100; William Durand, $100; John Elliott, $200; J. H. Fraser, $100; William Gordon, $300; G. M. Gunn, $200; Alex. Gauld, $200; James Glen, $200; Alex. Graham, $200; A. J. G. Henderson, $200; W. Kent, $400; Daniel Lester, $200; Mrs.

Lyle (New York), $100; Mr. Lunn (Montreal), $100; Mrs. Mitchie, $100; R. S. Murray, $200; J. G. McIntosh, $600; Alex. McIntosh, $300; Joseph McKay & Bro., $100; Thomas McCracken, $100; John Ross, $125; Edward Rowland, $125; Warren Rock, $100; A. M. Ross, $100; Hugh Stevenson, $200; John Stewart, $100; William Stephenson & Co., $100; and Rev. John Scott, $125.

In the early part of 1875, Rev. Mr. Scott resigned, and for the following months various ministers were invited to fill the pulpit. After hearing the Rev. J. A. Murray the congregation gave him a unanimous call, and he commenced his duties late in the year. Under him the church's prosperity has continued, and to-day he has one of the finest congregations in Canada. The collection plate has been abolished, and the pews have been made free; a fine new organ and excellent choir have been added; and to-day in St. Andrew's Church the Word of God is literally free to all in every sense of the word. The Board of Trustees at present comprises Messrs. J. G. McIntosh, Daniel Lester, John Ferguson, Dr. Fraser, John Elliott, and H. E. Nelles. Mr. Alex. McIntosh is the energetic secretary and treasurer; and the Board of Managers for the current year comprises D. McDonald, D. Denham, D. Fraser, A. G. Chisholm, Dr. Macarthur, Thomas Muir, C. McCallum, James McSween, Thomas Bryan and James Mills. The Board of Cemetery Trustees consists of A. J. G. Henderson, William Gordon, R. S. Murray and D. Denham.

First Presbyterian Church.—The First Presbyterian congregation, worshipping in the church at the corner of Park and Dufferin avenues, was so designated because it was the first congregation in connection with the Scottish United Presbyterian Church, formed in what was called Upper and Lower Canada. It is one of the oldest congregations in this city, having been started in September, 1832. Its frame church, erected a few years afterwards, was situated on the lot on York street in the rear of the Tecumseh House, which was then covered with the primeval forest. The congregation embraced, also, what are now the congregations of North and South Westminster, Dorchester and South Nissouri, not to mention fractions of other congregations. Between the years 1851–5, these four congregations were disjoined from it, and erected into independent congregations. The secession of these congregations, which was due to the large area occupied by the original congregation, reduced it to one-third of its former strength. This, although geographically necessary, was prematurely done. In December, 1859, the frame church was burned. The present church was erected the following year. During the last 25 years improvements have been made in the church, including the erection of a gallery, an organ, a large lecture hall and Sabbath school, class-rooms and internal decorations, costing about $10,000. The revenue of the congregation this year, including $1,000 spent on decorations, will, it is expected, exceed $5,000, exclusive of bequests or donations from any external source whatever. This is three times as much as it was a

quarter of a century ago. The first pastor, who was also the founder of it, and of very many others, was the late Rev. W. Proudfoot, who was pioneer missionary and professor of theology to the late United Presbyterian Church in Canada. The present pastor, John J. A. Proudfoot, D. D., succeeded his father in the spring of 1851. He, like his father, spent much of his time in missionary and professorial work. For 25 years, partly previous and partly subsequent to the union of the Free and United Presbyterian Chuches in 1861, he was convener and secretary of the Home Mission Committee, which had for its sphere at one time a large part of Western Ontario. He had also been lecturer in pastoral theology, church government and homiletics in Knox College, Toronto, for twenty-two years. The first organ used in a Presbyterian church in London was that introduced into Mr. Proudfoot's church in 1872.

The first meeting of the new London Presbytery was held in this church in September succeeding the establishment of such Presbytery. Among those present were:—Revs. Dr. Proudfoot, J. Rennie, M. Fraser, J. K. Wright, Geo. Cuthbertson (Sarnia Presbytery), A. Henderson, J. M. Munro, A. Beamer, J. Wells (Sarnia Presbytery), F. Ballantyne, M. A., L. Cameron, N. McKinnon, K. McDonald, W. A. Sutherland, John M. Morris, D. B. Whimster, Hugh Cameron, J. Johnson, D. Stewart, D. McGillivray, J. Stewart, D. Mann, and Geo. Sutherland. Elders—Messrs. Jas. Shields, A. Sutherland, Thos. Gordon, Wm. Brown, Adam Murray, Jas. Bell, D. Turner, A. McMillan, D. K. McKenzie, James Scott, D. McNair, Neil Munro and James Douglas.

St. James's Presbyterian Church was erected in the year 1860, on land given by the Government to the church. The site occupied by St. Andrew's was originally given by the Government to the Presbyterians, but the Free Church was established first and took possession. The body known as the Presbyterian Church, in connection with the Church of Scotland, commonly known as the Old Kirk, did not become strong in any degree until the fifties. Then they laid claim to the St. Andrew's property, and the Crown, to settle the dispute, presented them with the gore of land lying between Clarence street (now Park avenue) and Richmond street. This was in 1859. Before that, for years, the congregation had been worshipping in the old Mechanics' Institute, on Talbot street. Then the Rev. Francis Nichol was permanently located here in 1858, and by 1860 had the congregation sufficiently worked up to undertake the building of the edifice now known as St. James's. The corner-stone was laid with Masonic honors on the Queen's birthday, 1860,* and the church was duly opened in February, 1861. The original board of trustees comprised Rev. Francis Nichol, the pastor, George Macbeth, Alex. McArthur, James Dunbar, William Chalmers, James Cowan, Duncan Mackenzie and John

* A contemporary record gives September 9, 1859.

Mackenzie. Of these eight, James Cowan is the only one who is alive to-day. Among other prominent supporters of the church at that time, too, were the late Judge Daniels, William Muir, Daniel Macfie, Andrew Cleghorn, and others. Rev. Mr. Nichol was succeeded about 1868 by the Rev. Mr. Campblon, who remained for a number of years. The union took place in 1875, and then the memorable split in the congregation followed, when St. James's received a blow from which it is only now recovering. The church was locked up by the managers, James Dunbar and John Bailey, who procured new locks. On Sunday, December 20, 1875, a few anti-unionists, Messrs. Wright, Dunbar, and Bailey, were present to watch proceedings. James Cowan, John Woods and Daniel Macfie, trustees, and Mr. Moncrieff, arrived, visited Rev. Mr. Gordon at the manse; and, returning to the church, asked for the keys, which Mr. Dunbar refused. W. H. Ironsides offered to open the doors by force, if so instructed by the trustees; but they preferred to wait, and so Sunday services were held in the manse.

The Auld Kirk congregation opened their new house of worship August 27, 1876. Part of the congregation refused to go into the union, and part wanted to go. The non-unionists claimed the property, having a majority, and a lawsuit followed, with the result that the party of union won. The dissidents subsequently bought the old Congregational Church property, on King street, which afterwards became the Salvation Army barracks, and worshipped under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Galbraith there for a few years, until they dissolved. Mr. Galbraith subsequently went to the West Indies as a missionary, and died there. During the last few years, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. McGillivray, St. James's Church has materially recovered, and is once again showing signs of prosperity.

King Street Presbyterian Church.—The large brick edifice, called the King Street Presbyterian Church, was established by the members of that body living in the east end about 1876. St. Andrew's might justly be termed the parent of the east end congregation, and she has every right to be proud of her offspring. When the Presbyterians, of what was then called London East, found themselves strong enough to build, they resolved to put up a substantial brick edifice, capable of accommodating a greatly increased congregation in years to come. Having completed the church, they next looked around for a capable head, and their choice fell upon Rev. Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright was one of the best pastors who ever had charge of a congregation, and under him the church prospered exceedingly. When finally he resolved to go abroad as a missionary, the news was received with feelings of the deepest regret by his many friends in London. He was succeeded by Rev. W. M. Roger, the present pastor, who received a unanimous call to the pulpit, and has proved himself a fit successor to Mr. Wright.

Congregational Church.—Rev. Wm. Clarke settled at London in June, 1837, and preached to the Congregationalists in the old Grammar school, near the court-house, or in Odell's school building, until a

house of worship was built where the *Free Press* office stands in later days. He died at Dresden, Ont., in April, 1878. In the beginning of 1838, they worshipped in a large room on Dundas street, placed at their disposal by a Mr. Farr. Soon afterward, a chapel was erected on Richmond street, a short distance north of Dundas. Mr. Clarke resigned at the end of 1842, and was succeeded by Edward Ebbs in August, 1843, who resigned in September, 1847. John Durrant, father of Mrs. E. Raymond, succeeded in December, 1847, and W. F. Clarke, jr., was appointed in 1849. Subsequent pastors were Mr. Boyd, Chas. P. Watson, J. A. R. Dickson, more recently of the Presbyterian Church, Galt. R. W. Wallace followed in 1874, and, under his pastorate, the new church was built. Between the time the congregation ceased to occupy the church on Richmond street and the erection of the present structure, their church was the frame building on the north side of King street, near Wellington, afterwards occupied by the Presbyterians, and, last of all, used as a Salvation Army barracks. The present pastor of the Congregational Church is the Rev. H. D. Hunter, who came in January, 1881. The present church building was erected on the lands purchased from Thomas Scatcherd. It was opened on August 27, 1876. Dr. Ebby, of Detroit, and J. H. Robinson preaching the dedication sermon; the foundation-stone having been laid the year previous by the then Mayor, B. Cronyn. Ample in its proportions, novel in architectural design, and attractive in its adornments, the First Congregational Church occupies a particularly fine site on the south side of Dundas street, midway between Waterloo and Colborne streets. Many of the first members of the society find mention in the general chapter on churches.

The Baptist Church.—The early history of this church in Middlesex is related in the general history of the county, where many of its early ministers and members find mention. The first Baptist services in London are said to have been held in 1844, in the old Mechanics' Institute structure, on the court-house grounds. With occasional sermons from visiting ministers, the meetings were continued until 1846, when "The Regular Baptist Church of London" was organized with nine members—Wm. Wakeling and wife, J. H. Haines and wife, Lieut. Allright and wife, James Hitchens and wife, and Mrs. Henry Groves. Upon the church being formed, services were held in the old Methodist Church, at the corner of King and Talbot streets, and the first pastor was the Rev. Jas. Inglis. In the year 1850, the congregation took possession of the church at the corner of York and Talbot streets, where they worshipped for some thirty-one years, the name "York Street Baptist Church" being adopted in 1877. The congregation grew in numbers and prospered, until a larger and more pretentious place of worship became necessary, and, under the pastorate of the Rev. A. Grant, a commodious brick building, decidedly attractive in appearance, was erected on the west side of Talbot, between Maple and Kent streets. This was in 1882. On Dec. 4, 1881, the last services were

held in the York Street Church. Some years ago, through the unselfish labors of several members of the Talbot Street Church, a mission school was established in the north-eastern part of the city, where a large population was growing up without adequate Sunday school or church privileges. The building used is on the north side of St. James street, near Adelaide.

The successor of Mr. Inglis was the Rev. Robert Boyd, for five years; Rev. Charles Campbell, one and a-half years; Rev. W. Allington, four years; Rev. Thomas Ure, three years; Rev. Henry Watts, two years; Rev. James Cooper, D. D., fourteen years: he died in Scotland in 1883; Rev. James B. Montgomery (co-pastor), two years; Rev. A. Grant, now superintendent of missions, five and a-half years; and Rev. W. H. Porter, the present pastor, since May, 1885.

Adelaide Street Baptist Church.—This church owes its origin to a mission instituted by members of the First Baptist Church and other Christian workers about thirteen years ago. The mission grew and prospered, and the little band became a substantial organization. A place of worship was secured on Adelaide street, just north of King—a plain-looking frame building that had been used as a church by the Anglican and Methodist denominations, respectively. After the lapse of a year or two, it was decided to form a second Baptist Church—a resolution which was carried out on the 2nd of November, 1887, when the Adelaide Street Baptist Church was regularly organized with a roll of fifty-nine members. For a time the pulpit was supplied by the pastors of York street, Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Prof. Torrance, of Woodstock College, and the venerable Dr. Cooper, preaching alternately at both churches, until, on the 9th of August, 1878, the Rev. P. A. McEwen (now stationed at Stratford) was ordained pastor of the young church. Mr. McEwen was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Forth, a pupil of the world-renowned Spurgeon. Mr. Forth took the pastoral charge in October, 1880, which he held for upwards of two years, when he resigned and accepted a call from Dresden. On the 13th of November, 1883, the present pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Johnston, of Sarnia, took charge of the church, which, under his untiring and well directed efforts, has continued—in spite of numerous discouragements—to grow and prosper. The old place of worship having become altogether too small for the increasing congregation, it was decided to build a new one, and, on March 1, 1885, the present church edifice was formally opened and dedicated. The value of the building and lot is about $10,000—a large proportion of the debt on the edifice having been wiped out. The church has a membership of 250, while the Sabbath school scholars number 260, with an average attendance of 190. The old frame building in which the church was organized, after passing through several hands, was finally turned into a roller rink, and not long afterwards fell a prey to the flames. Several members of the Adelaide Street Church, assisted by members of sister denominations, have organized a mission in the southern part of the city.

For many years on Horton street, west of Wellington, has stood the Second Baptist (colored) Church, Rev. Mr. Washington being now the pastor.

*Other Religious Bodies**.—London has within its bounds a considerable number of devout Hebrews; and, last March, a congregation was regularly formed in charge of Rabbi L. Gordon, a learned and zealous man.

On the east side of Maitland street, between King and York streets, exists the Church of the Latter Day Saints, established about fifteen years ago, now under the pastoral care of Elder Richard Howlett.

The Salvation Army have flourished in London for several years, occupying at various times the Westminster Rink, City Hall, the old frame church building on King street, where they were burned out, and latterly the Mechanics' Institute Hall. They propose erecting on the King street site a brick-and-stone barracks, costing from $12,000 to $13,000. On August 9, 1882, the Army assumed definite proportions at London, under such officers as Happy Bill, Glory Bailey and other captains, and now march after a very fair brass band, and appear well disciplined.

Mechanics' Institute.—The Institute has, in an important sense, been one of the educational organizations of London since its establishment, January 5, 1841, when the pioneer officers were elected:—President, Elijah Leonard; first vice-president, Henry Dalton; second vice-president, S. Morrill; treasurer, E. P. Ellis; recording secretary, James Dall; corresponding secretary, John F. J. Harris, librarian, William McBride. The remnant of what was for many years occupied as a Mechanics' Institute, now stands on the west side of Talbot street, opposite Queen's avenue, but it has lost its historical appearance, having been used for factory purposes, and was, during the summer of 1888, badly damaged by fire, as shown in the history of fires herein. The Institute was regularly incorporated on July 15, 1852, but for several years was sleeping, until reorganized May 9, 1870, with F. Westlake, R. Lewis, and T. F. McMullen, presidents and vice-presidents; H. A. Baxter, corresponding secretary; M. D. Dawson, recording secretary; Adam Begg, treasurer; Isaac Waterman, T. Brown, J. R. Peel, A. J. G. Henderson, W. Skinner, H. I. Brown, S. McBride, Alderman Siddons, James Smith, R. Reid, Wm Noble, and Geo. Anderson managers. The old library of 1,500 volumes was re-opened. The corner-stone of the present building was placed November 2, 1876, with Masonic ceremony. Lieut.-Col. John Walker was then president; T. H. Tracy and Thomas Green, vice-presidents; J. O' Connor and Alfred Robinson, secretaries; W. W. Fitzgerald, treasurer; Messrs. R. Lewis, A. Harvey, B. W. Greer, Dr. S. Mummery, A. J. G. Henderson, M. W. Fairburn, Dr. J. R. Flock, J. Moses, W. Lewis, W. J. Smart, directors. The present $27,000 brick building, on Dundas street, was

* Much of the history of the London Churches has been compiled from the elaborate sketches written by William Thompson, of the *Advertiser*, for the Quarter Century issue.

opened in September, 1877. It contains a large library and free reading room. In June, 1888, a by-law, providing for the establishment of a free library, which meant the purchase of the Institute library, and perhaps the building, was defeated at the polls. The officers of the Institute for 1888 are:—President, Thos. Green; first vice-president, Wm. Scarrow; second vice-president, J. Johnston; recording secretary, J. D. Keenleyside; corresponding secretary, E. T. Essery; treasurer, Alex. Harvey; librarian, James Gray.

The Mercantile Library Association was organized in 1852. In August, 1859, H. Briant was vice-president, and C. S. Ramsey, recording secretary. At that time David Glass was president; Henry Long, vice-president; L. Lawrason, treasurer; Chas. Ramsay, secretary; M. W. Cummings, corresponding secretary; Joseph Atkinson, C. D. Holmes, J. C. Brown, G. Gordon, jr., James Egan, and Chas. Crookal, directors.

*Freemasonry in London.**—The first Masonic lodge, of which there are any records, was held at John Siddall's (of Siddall's mill), May 12, 1829. The name of the lodge was Mount Moriah, No. 773, English Register, or No. 20, Provincial Grand Lodge Register. The exact date of charter is not known, but it must have been about 1820. The first minute reads:—"The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved, when it was resolved that Arthur Nevill receive an honorable discharge (demit) from this lodge; also resolved, that the brethren be summoned to attend at our lodge-room, on the 24th of June, on special business, at the hour of one o'clock." The officers of this date were:—John Siddall, W. M.; S. L. Sumner, S. W.; J. Canfield, J. W.; T. Putnam, treasurer; J. Putnam, secretary, and D. Cutter, S. D. On June 24th, 1829, J. Putnam presided, with E. Hartwell, secretary. The minutes from this date, until Dec. 22, are so badly torn that they cannot be read. The officers elected in December, 1829, were:—G. Merrick, W. M.; S. L. Sumner, S. W.; W. Putnam, J. W.; James Canfield, treasurer; E. Hartwell, secretary; Abel Sumner, S. D.; Thomas Putnam, J. D.; John Siddall and Levi Merrick, stewards, and Abraham Kilbourn, tyler. At a meeting, Jan. 5, 1836, J. D. Flanagan was voted eight shillings for nightly refreshments.

This lodge must have been something like a regimental one, as it travelled from one place to another. May 14, 1830, it was held at Swartz's, and again on the 29th at Joshua S. Odell's, at the Village of the Forks, when the following officers were installed:—Samuel L. Sumner, William Putnam, Joshua Putnam, James Canfield and E. Hartwell. June 1, 1831, an extra lodge was held in London, with the same officers. There are no minutes from this date until Dec. 9, 1834, when a meeting was held at E. Hartwell's for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing six months, which resulted as follows:—William Putnam, W. M.; William Niles, S. W.; G. Merrick, J. W.;

*Compiled from memoranda collected directly from records, by Alexander Irvine, for this work.

E. Hartwell, secretary; Silas E. Curtis, treasurer; Abel Sunn, S. D.; Samuel L. Sumner, J. D.; John Putnam and J. B. Flanagan, masters of ceremonies; Levi Merrick and Thomas Putnam, stewards; Dudley Merrill, tyler. A committee was then struck to find a room in London to hold meetings, and they reported in favor of one at John O'Neil's, Ridout street, where Josiah Blackburn's residence now is. In that room John O'Neil was made a mason, Jan. 13, 1835, and on the same day Allan Cameron received a degree. At a meeting, February 10, Thomas Moore and John Brown were initiated; and in the visitors' list are to be found these names:—King, Mackenzie, Bartlett, Hewitt, Curtis, Williams, and Parkinson. At this time the tyler was paid two shillings and sixpence per meeting. On April 7, 1835; John O'Neil receipted to Cornish for £1 11s. 3d, for refreshments. In June, 1835, the brethren marched to St. Paul's, and, returning, installed Joshua Putnam, master, and Ira Schofield, marshal. In December, G. Merrick was elected master and James Farley, secretary. April 26, 1836, the motion of allowing the landlord to hold office was voted down, after John O'Neil had been elected to the master's chair. This caused some trouble, as no records can be found from this date until August 29, 1845.

A meeting was held August 29, 1845, at Balkwill's Inn, when the following-named officers were present:—Gardiner Merrick, W. M.; Joshua Putnam, P. M.; William Niles, S. W.; William B. Lee, J. W.; James Farley, secretary; John Brown, treasurer; David Doty, S. D.; Thomas Putnam, J. D.; Levi Merrick, tyler; and the following brethren:—Henry Sumner, Philo Bennett, William A. Sumner, John Siddall, Silas E. Curtis, Samuel L. Sumner, Ebenezer Hartwell, Duncan Mackenzie, James Parkinson, Andrew McCormick, John T. Travers, James Daniel, Jacob Leclear, Dudley Merrill, E. Gregory, E. Dunscombe.

On September 9, 1845, a committee was appointed to wait on St. John's Lodge, 209, in order to enter into friendly and fraternal feelings with that lodge. It consisted of John Siddall, William Niles, David Doty and Philo Bennett. In December, Joshua Putnam and the other officers were installed by the brethren of Lodge 209. In June, 1846, James Daniel was master, with John Norval, secretary. The last meeting of this took place on the 22nd of July, 1846, when several brethren kindly consented to form a delegation to meet the Provincial Grand Lodge, at Toronto, on the 4th of August. The charter was surrendered, and the majority of the members joined St. John's Lodge, 209.

St. John's, 209(a).—This is the oldest lodge existing in London, and is to-day the strongest in the city. In the early part of 1841, Samuel Peters, J. H. Joyce, William Gunn, James Farley, A. S. Armstrong, George Code, and F. Cleverly, who were made Masons in Lodge No. 83, belonging to Her Majesty's 83rd Infantry, then stationed here, [it is usual for British Regiments to have charters the same number as

the regiment, which they carry with them] made application to the Grand Lodge of Ireland for a warrant, the same to be styled St. John's, No. 209, I. R. Although the warrant was issued Oct. 4, 1841, it was not received in London until Oct. 2, 1842. In the meantime a dispensation, under which the first meeting was held, was secured. It took place in January, 1842, in rooms at Balkwill's Inn, corner of King and Talbot street. The 83rd Regiment moved to Toronto, and the warrant was sent by the secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland to Alexander Barker, master of Lodge No. 83, as it was the lodge to which the applicants belong. He, accompanied by Thomas Dillon, of the same lodge, arrived in London, Oct. 2, 1842, and on the 3rd, opened the lodge and installed the following officers in the order of rank:—Samuel Peters, J. H. Joyce, William Gunn, James Farley, A. S. Armstrong, George Code and F. Cleverly. After installation, the following applicants were initiated:—Thomas Frazer, Thomas Kerr, John Balkwill and J. H. L. Askin. The first fine imposed was that of sixpence sterling upon the treasurer, for being absent from meetings. The same officers were re-elected for 1843. Mr. Cornish, in the early part of the year, offered a free grant of a lot of land on which to build a Masonic Hall; but lack of funds prevented its acceptance. The master for 1844 was Hugh Falconer.

Mr. Hamel died in February. His apron, sash, mark and brooch, were sold in the lodge to the highest bidder, and the amount of seven shillings and sixpence was handed to his widow. March 21, the remains of James Rivers were interred, the fife and drum band of the 23rd Regiment being in attendance. June 24th, an imposing turnout took place. The members assembled in force, and, marshalled by Wm. Niles, marched to the court-house where divine service was performed by the Rev. B. Cronyn. The brethren afterwards reformed and proceeded to St. Paul's Churchyard, where they assisted in the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the present brick edifice, Samuel Peters wielding the trowel on that interesting occasion. On the 13th of August, Thompson Wilson offered the lodge a lot on Talbot street for a Masonic Hall; but it was never taken advantage of. On September 22, Sir A. N. McNab, Provincial Scottish Grand Master, was created an honorary member of St. John's, No. 209.

In October, this year, the great fire occurred, during which the lodge-room was partially destroyed, and the meetings were held temporarily at Probart's hotel. On December 10, the old lodge-room was refitted, and business resumed there. Joshua Putnam was master in 1845. Mr. Gidley, the secretary, was suspended for bad behaviour, but, apologizing, was restored. On February 26, Mr. Cleverly was buried, attended by the military fife and drum band. In the evening Mr. Gordon was presented with a silver cup for his services as secretary the preceding year. June 24, was, as usual, celebrated by attending divine service at the new Scotch church, Rev. B. Cronyn preaching. The procession was headed by the band of the 81st Regi-

ment, then stationed here. Hugh Falconer was master in 1846, and A. S. Abbott, treasurer.

On April 16, several jewels were missing, and a committee appointed to make inquiries into the matter. On St. John's Day, the brethren marched to church, headed by the band of the 82nd Regiment, where a sermon was preached by Rev. B Cronyn. A. S. Abbott was master in 1847. October 23, the brethren assisted the Directors in breaking ground on the Great Western Railway. James Daniel was master in 1848. February 8, the lodge remitted the treasurer's dues (William Gordon), on account of losses sustained by him in endorsing notes for Probart. Gaudy was buried, February 27. H. B. Hewitt was master in 1849. On January 9, a new lodge-room was secured at Lewis's Hotel, and in the following April, a committee was appointed to rent and furnish a suitable place of meeting in the Robinson Hall (corner of Dundas and Ridout streets), for which purpose the sum of £51 10s. was set apart from the funds of the lodge. The new hall was first occupied on May 15. On June 25, the foundation-stone of the Union School was laid with Masonic ceremonies. The brethren marched in procession to the grounds, headed by the fife and drum band of the 20th Regiment, stationed here. The speakers on the occasion were, Simeon Morrill, Judge John Wilson, and Mr. Magill. James Daniel presented the lodge with a Bible, on November 27. In return for the gift, the lodge ordered a portrait of the donor to be taken, and placed in a frame on the altar.

The installation of the officers was held on December 27, and, in celebration of this day, a grand ball was given. James Daniel was master in 1850–1, and on April 23 he was presented by the lodge with an address complimenting him upon his zeal and efficiency. On June 22, the suicide of Mr. Matthews took place; in consequence of which the usual semi-annual St. John's Day celebration was omitted. The funeral was held on the 24th, the fife and drum band of the 23rd Regiment performing.

A change was made in the election of officers, in which it was decided to hold them semi-annually in 1851. On March 11, a notice was given by Mr. Moore that the Grand Lodge of Ireland be requested to withdraw the warrant of 209, with a view to affiliation with the Grand Lodge of Canada. The motion was eventually dropped. On June 24, William Moore was installed Master. In the morning, the brethren proceeded to Port Stanley and installed the officers of Middlesex Lodge, No. 211. On the 27th of December, J. M. Bennett was installed master for the first half of 1852. On June 24, 1852, J. F. Rolfe was installed master. On July 13, the lodge met at eight a.m., and proceeded to St. Thomas in stages, with the band of the volunteer artillery in the lead, to assist Middlesex Lodge, No. 211, in laying the foundation-stone of the Elgin County buildings. In the cavity were deposited, along with the roll, the names of the brethren of 209.

On September 13, the first presentation of a Past Master's jewel

was made to Mr. Daniel. The brethren, or at least those thirsting for office, again made an attempt to break away, and on November 9, Thompson Wilson presented, for recommendation by the lodge, a petition to the Grand Lodge of England for a charter for a new lodge, to be named "St. George's," with the following officers named, viz. :— Thompson Wilson, W. M.; A. C. Stone, S. W.; D. Sterling, J. W. The required recommendation was granted. On November 12, a motion was brought up to secure a site for a Masonic Hall. The proposed sites were, the spot where R. Mountjoy's fruit store now stands, and that of the Harris property; but as they were without funds, and the lottery system in its infancy, it fell through. On December 27, James Daniel was installed master for 1853. On March 2, W. J. Harper and J. Burgess, being about to leave for Australia, were entertained at supper, and presented with an address by the lodge. On June 24, James Daniel was installed master for the latter part of 1853, and re-elected in 1854.

S. P. Ayers was master in 1855. This was a year of considerable importance to St. John's Lodge. On April 10, the question of throwing off allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and affiliating with the Grand Lodge of Canada, came up for discussion, when it was resolved that it was expedient to take the necessary steps towards that object. During the evening the sum of £25 was granted from the lodge funds to the English Patriotic Fund. On May 8, the masters and wardens were appointed delegates to attend a convention at Hamilton, to consider the question of affiliation—A. S. Abbott dissenting. There was no election on this occasion. On October 9, another delegation from 209, in relation to the affiliation of the lodge with the Lodge of Canada, was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Daniel, Moffat and Abbott, to attend an adjourned convention at Hamilton on the following day. The result was that, at the next regular communication, October 13, it was moved that Messrs. Daniel, Moore and Scatcherd be a committee to draft a resolution to the Lodge of Ireland, to the effect that St. John's Lodge, 209, had ceased to work under its jurisdiction. On the 27th it was further resolved that a necessity existed for the formation of an independent Lodge of Canada, 209 pledging itself, as a lodge, to maintain the same; also, that the Grand Lodge of Ireland be requested to permit the Irish warrant to remain in the lodge.

The Lodge of Canada granted the lodge a charter bearing the date of November 26, 1855, and registered as St. John's, No. 14, afterwards No. 20. On December 27, James Moffat was installed master for 1856. About this time the present Law Librarian Simmons became a member. This and the two following years were seasons of trouble and discord. On the 22nd of April, Kilwinning Lodge was granted the use of 209 lodge-room to meet in. Shortly after this period a spirit of antagonism exhibited itself among malcontents in the lodge and sister lodges working under the Lodge of Canada, some wanting to join No. 14, and others to remain as they

were. Immediately after this, everything relating to the lodge appeared in a state of chaos, on account of the new St. John's Lodge officers having taken all books in connection with 209.

There are no records from July 8, 1856, to May 13, 1859. Any meetings that were held were informal. The loyal members, however, retained their old Irish warrant, and continued to work under it as 209. On May 13, 1859, the installation of officers, which should have taken place in the previous December, was held, and Edward Garrett was chosen master. For some time previously the Grand Lodge of Canada refused to recognize St. John's, 209, as a lodge, simply because it preferred to work under the Lodge of Ireland. The second installation in this year took place on November 16, with Edward Garrett as master. On the same date the lodge forwarded two years' dues to the Lodge of Ireland, and the initiation fee was temporarily fixed at $12. On June 20, 1860, the lodge moved its quarters to the new hall in the Albion buildings, Richmond street, on which evening Edward Garrett was again installed master. On September 26, the secretary was instructed, by a vote of the lodge, to apply to St. John's, No. 20, for the records of 209, or copies of the same, held in its possession. On December 27, Richard Irvine was installed master for 1861.

The lodge now began to show signs of prosperity. On the 24th of June, George Taylor was installed master, and a dinner was given at Dulmage's Hotel. On July 10, a deputation from 209, appointed to visit the Grand Lodge of Canada, then in session at London, reported that they had been refused admittance. Mr. Tully, the representative of the Irish lodge, promised to visit 209 and explain, but failing to do so, a vote of censure was passed upon him by the lodge, and, on November 28th, a resolution was passed to communicate with Representative Tully, and request him to take immediate steps towards demanding a recognition of 209 by the sister lodges in London. At the same meeting, a letter was read from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, guaranteeing to sustain the rights and privileges of 209 as long as any of its members desired to remain under its jurisdiction. Edward Garrett was installed master, 1862. April 2, a proclamation was submitted, issued by the Grand Lodge of Canada, forbidding Masonic intercourse by the Canadian lodges with 209. On June 24, Francis Evans Cornish was installed master. On July 16, a letter was received from the Grand Secretary, announcing that in view of the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in forbidding intercourse with 209, it had instructed its representative Tully, to withdraw from the Grand Lodge of Canada. This action proved, to a certain extent, effectual in bringing matters to an issue, for on November 20, a letter was read from Tully, announcing that the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, had revoked all edicts and decisions passed by said Grand Lodge, against 209, and had declared it entitled to full and free recognition by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and all her subordinate lodges. Francis Evans Cornish was master for 1863. The war was continued

this year on the part of No. 20, with unrelenting vigor. On the 18th of March, Mr. Jacobs reported that he was refused admission to No. 20, because he was a member of 209. After this, a more conciliatory tone was evinced by the opposing lodges, and efforts suggested by them to come to terms. To this end, therefore, on April 2, 209 appointed a committee to meet similar committees from Kilwinning and St. John's, 20, to discuss the question.

On June 24, an address was sent to the Duke of Leinster, congratulating him upon attaining the election of Grand Master of Ireland for the fifteenth time. On June 24, Francis Cornish was installed, and banqueted at the Francis Hotel. On December 28, Thomas Winnett was installed master for 1864, and presented Mr. Cornish with a past-master's jewel. The other city lodges still treated 209 as clandestine Masons. All the troubles was simply this: St. John's, 209, desired to pursue their labors under the Irish warrant, and the other lodges wished to prevent it; and, as they could not, hence this treatment. On Feb. 3, Mr. Morrison was charged by Mr. Balkwill with exposing the grips and signs of the order in a public tavern. He was found guilty of the charges, and expelled. On March 2, a communication was received from St. John's, 20, to this effect, that if 209 would withdraw all claims to the jewels and furniture in the possession of 20, that lodge would surrender to 209 all books, papers, and other documents originally the property of said lodge: this was not acted upon. On April 27, it was reported to the lodge that the warrant had been stolen from the hall, and a committee was appointed to unravel the mystery. In the meantime, it was decided that a new warrant should be applied for from the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The committee could find no trace of the stolen warrant.

On May 18, a proposition was submitted to the lodge from the joint committees of St. George's, Kilwinning and St. John's, 20, offering a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Canada, free of charge. The offer was treated with contempt. On July 6, a new duplicate warrant to replace the stolen one was received from Ireland. Thomas Winnett was installed master in June. On August 17, word was received that the Grand Lodge of Canada, at its recent session, refused to take action upon Mr. Tully's representations respecting the Canadian lodges. December 27, Richard Wigmore was installed master for 1865, and in June following, S. W. Abbott. W. S. Smith was installed master for 1866, and W. T. Fairbrother was installed for the second half-year. Small-pox being prevalent, the usual dinner was dispensed with. On December 27, James O'Connor was installed master for 1867.

The number of meetings held this year averaged four per month. On June 24, A. S. Abbott was installed master. On December 27, David Buckler was installed master for 1868. On June 17, James O'Connor was charged with conspiring with other members to compel young members to sign a document calculated to subvert the govern-

ment of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. On June 24, David Buckler was again master. Under the difficulties in which 209 labored at this period, and for some time before, the Grand Lodge of Ireland did everything to restore harmony, and instructed its representative, Tully, to lend his best efforts to attain this object: 209 received no satisfaction from Tully; and, it was reported, that he was working for the interests of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Everything that was possible to be done to outrage 209 was done by the malcontents. The lodge collars, aprons, jewels, and other property were stolen, the windows broken, and other indignities offered. Still, 209 remained solid; although, on one occasion, it was necessary to get tin jewels and tin swords for the tyler. David Buckler was master in 1869. On June 16, it having been ascertained who were the guilty parties concerned in abstracting lodge property, a call was made upon Messrs. Ferguson, Morden, Thomas Powell, Fletcher and John Gray, to return the articles. On July 21, Andrew McCormick was installed master.

S. W. Abbott was master for 1870, and re-elected in June of that year. On May 18, the lodge contributed a sum of $50 in aid of the Masonic Boys' Orphan School, Dublin. On October 19, the lodge made another grant of $50 towards the Female Orphans' School, at Dublin. On December 21, Thomas Peel was installed master for 1881; and June 21, a grant of £2 was sent in aid of the lifeboat service on the Irish coast. On December 20, John Shopland was installed master for 1872. This year opened with bright prospects. On April 17, a motion was submitted to the lodge, "That, in order to restore harmony among the brethren, application be made to the Grand Lodge of Canada for a charter, provision being made that 209 retain its number and be permitted to continue its present ancient Irish work." On June 19, the new warrant was received; but, no guarantee accompanying it that the lodge would be allowed to proceed in its present work, it was ordered to remain in *statu quo* until such guarantee was forwarded. On July 17, John Shopland was installed master. The guarantee referred to had by this time been received, of which the following is a copy:—

"Special permission granted, with warrant, to St. John's, 209(a), G. R. C.

"*To all whom it may concern:—*

"This is to certify that St. John's, 209, I. R., meeting at London, Province of Ontario, having affiliated itself with this Grand Lodge, authority is hereby given to Master, Wardens and Brothers of said Lodge to continue their work as heretofore.

"Given under our hand and seal of Grand Lodge this 9th day of July, 1872.

"By command,

"Thos. B. Harris, Grand Secretary."

The report was adopted, and the lodge, from that date, has worked under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in harmony with other lodges. After installation, A. S. Abbott was presented with an address and a service of plate, for distinguished services said to have been rendered the lodge. On December 27, James O'Connor was

installed for 1873, being the first installation under the new warrant. The ceremony was performed in concert with the other lodges, in their hall, Buckley's buildings, Richmond street. The lodge now returned to its old form of annual elections in December. The bitter feeling existing between the two St. John's lodges was not yet healed, for, on April 16, Mr. Hawthorn reported that he had been refused admission to No. 20. On motion, the Grand Lodge of Ireland was ordered to be communicated with, asking it to return the original warrant of 209, cancelled, that it might be retained and hung up in the lodge-room as a reminder of days gone by. On October 15, the committee on lodge accommodation reported that terms had been made whereby 209(a) might occupy the hall in which the other lodges met, in the Huron & Erie buildings, Richmond street. On December 17, Duncan McPhail was installed master for 1874. On February 18, the terms of agreement between the lodges for occupying the new hall by 209(a) were signed, and, on August 19, the first meeting was held there.

On December 27, Thomas H. Tracy was installed master for 1875, and re-elected for 1876. On November 11, 1875, a new organ was purchased at a cost of $250. On February 10, Mr. Burnett was presented with a past-master's jewel. On December 27, Wm. Hawthorn was installed master for 1877. Benjamin W. Greer was installed master for 1878. On February 9, Thomas Haskett was buried with Masonic honors. March 14, the lodge presented W. Hawthorn with a past-master's jewel, and on May 9, D. McPhail was made the recipient of a jewel. On June 20, the brethren attended the funeral of Wm. Taylor, and November 27, the remains of Mr. Rapley were interred with the usual rites. A. J. B. Macdonald was installed master for 1879. On this occasion a past master's jewel was presented to Mr. Greer. On June 8, the funeral of W. S. Smith took place. On December 21, L. Hessel was buried with the usual honors. On December 24, William H. Rooks was installed master for 1880. On January 8, the lodge presented A. J. B. Macdonald with a past-master's jewel. August 12, a grant of $50 was made by the lodge towards expenses incurred in the celebration of laying the foundation-stone of the Masonic Temple.

Henry C. Owens was installed master for 1881. On February 10, Mr. Rooks was presented with the customary jewel. On November 24, resolutions of condolence to the secretary were passed by the lodge, engrossed and framed, on the death of his two sons, one of whom was drowned in the Victoria disaster on May 24 of that year. J. S. Dewar was installed master for 1882, and they met for the first time in the Masonic Temple. On January 12, Mr. Owens was presented with a past-master's jewel. William J. Johnstone was installed master for 1883. On January 11, Mr. Dewar was presented with an address and a past-master's jewel. On April 12, the secretary was instructed to communicate with the Grand Secretary and prefer a claim upon St. John's, No. 20, for the jewels and records of 209, which No. 20 held

in its possession and refused to give up. On the 10th was the funeral of James O'Brien, of Dorchester. In July, of this year, the Grand Lodge was held at Ottawa, and J. S. Dewar, of this lodge, was elected junior warden. On August 9, notice was received from the Grand Secretary notifying the lodge that No. 20 had been ordered to produce and hand over to 209 a certified copy of its old records. On the same evening, one of the old sets of jewels belonging to 209, while working under the Irish register, and found among the effects of Mr. McMullen, deceased, were presented to the lodge by Mr. Baxter. These jewels were purchased in 1846, and abstracted from the lodge-room during the troubles of that period. The jewels are now in a case in the Masonic library.

William Noble was master for 1884. On Feb. 14, a past-master's jewel was presented to Mr. J. Johnstone. The same evening the certified copies of the minutes of 209, from the year 1842 to 1854, were handed into the lodge in conformity with instructions from Grand Lodge. Alexander McDonald was installed master for 1885. In the early part of March, a very pleasant conversazione, under the auspices of the lodge, was held. A past-master's jewel was presented to Bro. Noble, March 12. April 9, an engrossed address was presented to each of the military brethren absent on duty in the North-west quelling the Riel insurrection. The brethren were Messrs. Tracy, Peters and McKenzie. On Dec. 10, the Grand Master and other Grand Officers were present to see the work exemplified. The Most Worshipful was presented with an address, beautifully engrossed, and the party were afterwards entertained at supper in the banqueting hall. The same evening Mr. Abbott presented the lodge, through Mr. Cooper, with an ancient pocket-piece, some eighty years old, formerly belonging to John McDowell, one of the old members of 209. The watch is now to be seen among the other curiosities in the cabinet library. William O'Brien was master for 1886.

On February 10, A. S. Abbott was, with due formality, made an honorary member. The lodge presented Mr. McDonald with a past-master's jewel. On May 6, the remains of George Taylor were interred with Masonic honors. On August 12, the lodge was honored by a visit from Henry Robertson, the newly elected Grand Master, on which occasion, the third degree was exemplified. On November 25, the lodge was officially visited by the D. D. G. M., of No. 3 District, R. W. Slater. A. E. Cooper was installed master for 1887. In March, of this year, they visited Strict Observance Lodge, No. 27, of Hamilton, to give an exemplification of their work. On Wednesday, November 30, Hamilton returned the visit. On the 27th of December, James Smith was installed master for 1888. So, after years of trouble, 209(a) remains the strongest and most popular lodge in the city. Richard Irvine is the oldest living member of this lodge.

St. George's, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C.—This lodge verged

out of 209 in the year 1852, as will be seen in the history of 209, and is, consequently, the next oldest lodge now in existence in this city. Its warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge of England through Sir A. N. McNab, then Provincial Grand Master of Canada, dated November 22, and called St. George's, 895. The following is a correct copy of the charter members:—Thompson Wilson, Ashbell Charles Stone, David Sterling, J. M. Bennett, Thomas Hasket, William Barker, Wm. Shiphin, Patrick Hennessey, and William Niles, who was a past master of Mount Moriah Lodge 773, and the founder of the village of Nilestown. The first meeting was held in Robinson Hall, December 1, 1852, when the following officers were installed, in the order of rank, by Past Masters Shepphard, Bennett and Hennessey:—Thompson Wilson, A. C. Stone, David Sterling, Parke, Hyman, W. Smith and D. Mackenzie.

On December 21, this lodge acted in conjunction with 209 at the installation of King Solomon's Lodge, Woodstock. On the 19th of January, 1853, Lieutenant Charles Carnegie, of the 20th Regiment, was initiated into the first degree, being the first in this lodge. He being only 19 years old, a special dispensation was granted by the Provincial Grand Lodge for his initiation. On June 24, the lodge went to St. Thomas to assist at the installation of a new lodge.

On September 14, the master asked the lodge to advance the amount of a Royal Arch Warrant, about to be obtained from the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England, by a number of Royal Arch Masons belonging to this lodge, and which chapter is to be attached to St. George's Lodge. The amount was ordered to be advanced, and to be repaid as soon as the chapter was in a position to do so. About this time the members were anxious to build a hall, but not having sufficient funds, the subject was dropped, and they agreed to use the same hall as 209. On the same date, December 14, an invitation was received from St. Thomas Lodge, No. 232, to attend a ball to be held there on the 27th. On that date, Thompson Wilson was installed master for 1854. On January 11, the master ordered that if any of the officers absent themselves from the lodge without showing just cause, they pay the sum of sevenpence half-penny; but this fine was afterwards abolished. An invitation was received from J. T. Lundy to assist at the opening of the revived Union Lodge, No. 494, Grimsby. This was accepted. The amount of work up to this time was very large. The following are some who were initiated:—Frederick Brock, captain 23rd Regiment; Jas. Duff, lieutenant 23rd Regiment; Richard Burrows, Ethan R. Paul, Wm. Warren Street, George Macbeth, John B. Smyth, Chas. Hutchinson, M. Holmes Hammond, Edwin Heathfield, and John Kipp Brown. On the 24th of June, this lodge joined with 209 at a dinner at J. McDowell's hotel, tickets being ten shillings each. On December 27, John Harding was installed master for 1855. On June 6, the master appointed Messrs. Holmes, Hennessey and Muir to find a suitable room for the

lodge. W. K. Muir was at this time connected with the Great Western Railway in this city. On June 24, they again associated with 209 at a dinner in celebration of the day. At the regular meeting, July 11, it was moved by A. G. Smyth, and seconded by Mr. Urquhart, that the delegates from St. George's Lodge to the Provincial Grand Lodge do use every lawful endeavor to support any motion that may unite all Masons in the Province of Canada under one Canadian Grand Lodge. This was carried; only a few members objecting. Strife again began to show itself a little.

On August 22, a lodge-room was procured on the fourth story of Whitehouse's building, corner of King and Richmond streets, at a rent of £30. On September 5, the lodge attended the funeral of William B. Lee, of 209. On October 3, it was moved by J. B. Smyth, and seconded by J. K. Brown, that Mr. Harding be a delegate to the Grand Lodge, in Hamilton, on the 10th inst. This was carried, while the amendment by W. K. Muir, seconded by R. R. Grindly, that this lodge take no action relative to convention to be held in Hamilton, as they wished to remain under the Grand Lodge of England, was lost. This time things were getting in a bad state, for, at the same meeting, W. K. Muir moved, seconded by J. B. Smyth, that the master, wardens and the past-masters attend the meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge, to be held in Toronto, October 25th, and this lodge pay the expenses. The first meeting was held in the new hall November 7, when it was moved by J. K. Urquhart, seconded by Geo. Holmes, that the thanks of St. George's Lodge, No. 895, be tendered Mrs. S. W. Scobell for her valuable present to the lodge, the same being a cushion. By the minutes of this meeting, it was not allowed for any member to receive a degree unless he was able to pass a proper examination. On November 28, Mr. Muir moved, seconded by Mr. Grindly, that the thanks of this lodge be tendered to the members of St. John's, 209, for their kindness in allowing them so long the use of their room and furniture; and, that they wish to reciprocate by offering the use of St. George's Hall to said members, provided they are allowed by the Grand Master. This motion was lost.

In December John Harding was installed master for 1856. Among the members of this year are found Andrew Cleghorn, P. T. Worthington and T. W. Thomas. On March 12, the lodge was styled St. George's, No. 895, English register, and No. 35, Provincial register; for this reason, the Grand Lodge of Canada was in its infancy, and at least a dozen others were trying to get the lead, while nearly everybody was seeking office of some kind or other. On May 28, the master read to the lodge instructions sent to him by the Provincial Grand Master, which were that he was to suspend the members of St. George's Lodge who had formed Kilwinning Lodge. The Master, not wishing to be arbitrary in the matter, gave such members two months to consider their position. (The members' names will be found as the charter members of Kilwinning Lodge.) W. G.

Chambers, in the heat of the debate which followed, refused to pay proper respect to the chair. He was admonished, and, upon apology, he was pardoned. On June 4, Harding was appointed by the Grand Lodge of New York as their representative. On December 17, the petition from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada, wherein it requested the Grand Lodge of England to give them entire independence, was read. It was moved by P. J. Dunn, seconded by John K. Brown, that the prayer of said Provincial Grand Lodge be received and adopted. Moved by H. D. Moorhouse, seconded by T. Mackie, that this lodge request the Grand Lodge to use their best endeavors to secure the co-operation of the fraternity in Canada East, so that, if possible, it may be a Grand Lodge of Canada East and West. Both resolutions were carried, and a copy of the above sent to the Provincial Grand Secretary.

On December 27, John K. Brown was installed master for 1857. This was a year of great importance to the lodge, for in it occurred the separation from the English Grand Lodge. On January 7, a summons was read from the Provincial Grand Secretary to send delegates to a meeting of the Grand Lodge at Toronto, on the 8th. Past-master Harding was appointed; his report was never taken any notice of. On the first of April, L. S. King was appointed. The first lodge of instruction was held by the lodge, May 14, 1857. On June 17, a communication from the Provincial Grand Lodge, desiring a full attendance of representatives, was received. It was then moved by Bro. Barnard, seconded by Bro. Mackie, that, inasmuch as the memorial sent to the Grand Lodge of England by the Provincial Grand Lodge, upon the subject of complete independence, has not been even recognized, this lodge, therefore, resolves to alienate itself from the Grand Lodge of England, with a view to an amalgamation with the Grand Lodge of Canada, as such a step is conceived to be of immense importance to the welfare of the Masons in this country. The master, with Messrs. Harding and Wilson, were asked to attend the meeting, and vote in accordance with the foregoing resolution. No notice was taken of the report brought back by these members. Again, on September 2, the master and past-master were asked to act as delegates to the Provincial Grand Lodge, to be held in Toronto, September 7; at the same time, giving them full powers to act as they saw fit, saving, that the old charter be retained by them, and returned to the lodge. These members did act as they saw fit, for they brought back a charter, styling the lodge, St. George's Lodge, No. 37(a), G. R. C. The first meeting of this lodge was held October 7, 1857. It was moved by A. G. Smyth, seconded by J. K. Brown, and carried, that this lodge receive the explanations of P. M. Harding as satisfactory, for giving up the warrant of St. George's Lodge, No. 895, E. R.

St. George's Lodge, No. 895, did not cease to exist at this date, nor for some time after, as will be seen. After ceaseless bickerings as to which lodge owned the jewels and furniture, it was settled that they

belong to No. 895. Among the members who remained under the old warrant, were Thompson Wilson, Edwin Heathfield, David Sterling, F. McMullen and Thomas Francis. No meeting was held, of which there are any records, until March 24, 1858, with Thompson Wilson as master. At this meeting it was carried that the lodge meet in St. John's Lodge, No. 209, and that the initiation fee be $40. Thompson Wilson was elected master. The following were declared members-elect, for the assistance rendered the brethren of St. George's Lodge, No. 895, in getting them together:—Past-Masters, S. P. Ayres, Thomas Francis and James Moffat; also William Pickett, Thomas Allen and T. F. McMullen. On July 26, 1858, it was moved by Mr. Heathfield, and seconded by Mr. Sterling, that the warrant of the lodge be returned to the Grand Lodge of England; moved by Mr. Sterling, and seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the furniture, etc., be sold, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of R. Morrison's Masonic Library, and it be presented to the Masonic bodies of this city. The furniture was sold to John Thompson, master of Mount Brydges Lodge, Mount Brydges; and so ended St. George's Lodge, No. 895.

When the first meeting took place, with J. K. Brown, presiding officer, John Smith was the first to receive a degree in this lodge, October 7, 1857. This lodge was charitable, for on December 2, the sum of $5 was granted to Mr. Lee, a travelling brother in distress. On December 28, Richard Roe Grindley was installed master for 1858. The festival was celebrated in conjunction with St. John's, No. 20, and Kilwinning, No. 64. On January 20, a committee reported that Mr. Wilson, D. G. M., would agree to give St. George's Lodge, 37, the furniture, with this proviso:—"That the St. George's Lodge, No. 895, E. R., have the use of it twice a year while they hold the English charter." On March 3, it was moved that Mr. Wilson be compelled to give up the furniture without any conditions. Nothing would please either party. Finally this lodge had to leave the old room. They then moved to the hall occupied by St. John's Lodge, to which lodge the sincere thanks of St. George's, No. 37, were tendered, for the kind way they aided them in their trouble. On the same date, the thanks of the lodge were tendered to Kilwinning Lodge for the loan of their jewels and the many kindnesses rendered by them. At this same meeting, a resolution condemning the actions of Mr. Wilson was passed, but was expunged on the 7th of May, 1858. On March 17, a concert was given in aid of the widow of Mr. Rugemer, the sum of $200 being realized. On April 14, the lodge attended the funeral of James Moffat, sen., of St. John's Lodge. This year J. K. Brown was appointed delegate to attend the Grand Lodge.

The festival of St. John was again celebrated in conjunction with Kilwinning and St. John's Lodges. On September 1, circulars were printed and sent to the members of the late St. George's Lodge, 895, requesting them to state whether or not they considered themselves members of this lodge.

On account of its being necessary to fill up the blanks sent from the Grand Lodge of Canada, the names were given, and now all is peace and harmony. On December 27, H. D. Moorhouse was installed master for 1859. Captain Wilson, P. D. D. G. M., acted as installing master. On this same date, the lodge presented J. K. Brown with a past-master's jewel. On March 2, the proceedings of the Grand Lodge were read to the lodge. On August 3, the secretary read a copy of a letter from the Grand Lodge of England to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, referring to the difficulties now amicably settled, in which the Grand Lodge of Canada was recognized by the Grand Lodge of England. On September 7, a communication was received from the Grand Lodge of Canada, with notification of change of number; that, in future, the lodge should be known as St. George's Lodge, No. 42, of London, Canada West, and was so registered in the Grand Lodge of Canada. In September, this lodge assisted Kilwinning Lodge in laying the foundation-stone of St. James's Church.

On St. John's Day, D. D. G. M. Thomas Willson, with a staff of Grand Lodge officers, dedicated the new hall in ancient form, and installed Thomas Mackie as master for 1860. At a special meeting, held April 11, the following resolution was moved by P. M. Moorhouse, seconded by Mr. Thomas Mahon, "That we, as a lodge, do hereby signify our disapprobation of the course of conduct pursued by Lodge 209, I. R., throughout, and request our master to refuse them admittance to this lodge until the views of the Grand Lodge of Canada shall officially be made known." On June 6, the master ordered that three medals be struck in commemoration of the union of Masonry in Canada, one of which was presented to R. R. Grindley as a mark of esteem.

On December 27, Thomas Mahon was installed master for 1861. A little wrangling with Kilwinning, over rents, characterized the business of the year. On December 27, P. J. Dunn was installed master for 1862. In the evening a ball was held in conjunction with the other lodges. On March 5, a communication was received from the Grand Master of Canada relative to three lodges working in an irregular and unconstitutional manner: St. George's Lodge, 643, St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 923, E. R., at the city of Montreal, and St. John's Lodge, No. 209, I. R., at the city of London; and requiring all Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada not to give countenance to, or receive into the lodge, any person hailing from the above-named lodges. On July 2, St. George's Lodge, No. 42, received an invitation from the master of Grand River Lodge, Berlin, to assist at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a church on July 15. This was accepted, and the members attended. On December 3, a circular was received from the Grand Master, containing his decision in the case of St. John's Lodge 209, I. R., enjoining the brethren to cultivate and exchange friendly intercourse with such lodge and its members. On the same date, a letter of condolence was

sent to the widow of William Maldin. On December 27, George Burdett was installed master for 1863. On December 29, 1862, a ball was held at the Tecumseh House, lodges No. 20 and 64 attending. The amount of work done in 1863 was very considerable, and harmony prevailed. On December 28, Francis Westlake was installed master for 1864.

On January 25, a special meeting was called by the master, in consequence of receiving an invitation from St. John's Lodge, No. 209, I. R., to attend the funeral of D. McPherson. After consulting the masters of St. John's, No. 20, and Kilwinning, 64, he decided upon calling this meeting to hear an expression of opinion from the members of the three lodges. After some discussion, they decided to attend, on April 6. M. D. Dawson, of St. John's Lodge, 20, stated, that he had been instructed to solicit the appointment of the past-masters, master and wardens of St George's Lodge, No. 64, as a committee, to act with like committees from Kilwinning, No. 64, and St. John's, No. 20, for the purpose of trying to settle the difficulty, then existing, between St. John's Lodge, 209, I. R., and the above named lodges. The committee was appointed. On May 4, a report from the joint committee was read. This was the offering of a warrant from the the Grand Lodge of Canada, to St. John's, 209, I. R., free of charge, which offer was treated with contempt, as will be seen in the history of that lodge. On October 5, a dispensation was granted by D. D. G. Master, to confer two degrees on S. Bigwood, of No. 4 Battery, R. A., in one day, on account of leaving the city. Charles S. Askin was D. D. G. Master at this time. On December 27, F. Westlake was installed master for 1865.

On February 23, P. J. Dunn was buried by this lodge, as he had requested the Masons to do so, the priest having refused to perform any burial service. On March 1, it was moved by Herman Waterman, seconded by Mr. Ellis, that the members of St. George's Lodge wear mourning for the space of one month, as a token of respect for the deceased. On May 3, this lodge, in conjunction with Kilwinning Lodge, purchased a burial lot in St. Paul's cemetery. On the 24th of May, this lodge assisted at the laying of the corner-stone of the Presbyterian Church, at St. Thomas. On June 7, an invitation was received from Eastern Star Lodge to attend a picnic at Port Stanley on June 28. At the same meeting, at the request of the Master of King Solomon's Lodge, Toronto, Mr. Smith was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. On December 27, H. Waterman was installed for 1866. December 27, Thomas Mahon was installed master for 1867, and a ball was held at Tecumseh House in commemoration of the day. On April 3, the lodge attended the funeral of Mr. Taylor. On August 7, a vote of thanks was tendered to Herman Waterman for the very efficient manner in which he had represented this lodge at Grand Lodge, and had paid his own expenses.

On December 27, Thomas Beattie was installed master for 1868.

On January 1, St. John's Lodge, 20, was granted one-third share in the Masonic burial lot in St. Paul's cemetery. On April 1, the sum of $200 was granted toward an entertainment for the Grand Lodge. On the 15th of July, the lodge attended the funeral of W. Griffith. The amount for charity that was expended this year was very great. On December 28, by consent of masters of the several lodges, a general lodge was opened in St. John's, No. 20, by Jas. Moffat, for the installation of officers-elect for the ensuing year. G. Burdett was master of St. George's Lodge, No. 42, for 1869. During this year great efforts were made for the building of a Masonic Asylum, but they proved fruitless. On December 27, Wm. Skinner was installed by P. D. D. G. M., F. Westlake, as master for 1873. At the regular meeting, March 2, P. M. Baron de Camin, of Industry Lodge, No. 86, London, England, gave a short lecture, which was well received. On October 5, the master appointed Messrs. Burdett, Arnold and Balkwill to act with committees from the other lodges to procure a new lodge-room. On December 7, the committee reported having secured a room over the new building of the Huron & Erie Savings Society, at an annual rent of $125.

On December 27, Isaac Waterman was installed master for 1871. On January 5, occurred the funeral of Mr. Hill. On July 1, this lodge laid the foundation-stone of the Charing Cross Hotel. On September 6, Messrs. Smith, Skinner and Vinney, were appointed by the master to confer with the committees of the sister lodges, for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic Hall—the sum of $50 was granted by the lodge to assist in defraying expenses of said dedication. On December 27, a joint meeting of the lodges was held for the purpose of installation, and John Balkwill was installed master for 1872. On January 3, the lodge was called for the purpose of attending the funeral of D. McKinney, of St. John's Lodge, No. 82, Paris. On June 30, the brethren attended the funeral of Thomas R. Westcott, and on July 2, that of N. Watson. The membership of the lodge increased very materially during this year. On December 27, by consent of the masters of the several lodges, a lodge was opened for the purpose of installing the officers elect, with F. Westlake presiding. W. F. Green was installed master for 1873. The first meeting was held in the new hall, on January 8; William Moore (land agent) was the first to receive a degree in this hall. On December 29, William Thornton was installed master for 1874. On May 6, the officers presented the lodge with a silver water pitcher and goblets. William Watson was buried by this lodge on the 26th of October. On December 27, the lodge attended divine service at St. Paul's—the sermon being preached by G. M. Innes, Grand Chaplain. William Green was installed master for the year 1875.

On the 19th of May, there was some trouble about the formation of a lodge styled Eden Lodge, which was organized at that time; also a motion, that the Grand Lodge grant Corinthian, 330, a charter. Decem-

ber 27, William Fleming was installed master for 1876. February 2, William Green was presented with a jewel and an address. A seditious Grand Lodge was formed at this time, consisting of members of the several city lodges. The members were ordered by the Grand Master to hold no intercourse with them, also requested the master of this lodge to confer degrees on members of Eden Lodge who so desired. December 27, H. E. Nelles was installed master for 1877; Dr. Sutton, installing officer. A. S. Murray was master in 1878, and J. C. Bennett was installed for 1879. This installation was performed in Corinthian lodge-room, R. W. Bro. Cascaden, installing officer. February 5, past-master's jewels were presented to Messrs. Murray and Nelles. On June 4, it was moved, that this lodge assist the committee appointed by Grand Lodge, viz., Messrs. Moffat, Lewis, Birrell, and Hungerford, to heal the members of the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario, by starting a new lodge, to be called Union. On the 19th of December, the lodge attended the funeral of J. M. Bennett. Andrew Ellis was installed master for 1880. James Priddis was master in 1881; Mr. Hungerford being installing officer. On April 6, the commutation of dues was carried. On June 1, a letter of condolence was sent to Mr. Skinner, on account of the loss of his daughter in the Victoria disaster. Same date the sum of twenty-five dollars was ordered to be sent to the Mayor (John Campbell), to assist the distressed. On December 2, George Angus was installed master for 1882. On February 1, the lodge presented P. M. James Priddis with a past-master's jewel, and on September 6, the first meeting of the lodge was held in the new Masonic Temple.

On November 12, they attended the funeral of Adam C. Johnston. No business was done this year. On December 27, Thos. H. Brunton was installed master for 1883. On January 27, George Angus was presented with a past-master's jewel. On March 7, J. Gauld and J. Sargent received the first degree in this hall. On the 27th of December, Thomas J. Burgess, M. D., was installed master for 1884. On December 29, Thomas Millman was installed for 1885. On the 31st of January, the lodge attended the funeral of James Heron. On the 3rd of July, they attended the funeral of Lewis Olmstead. On the 29th of July, they attended the funeral of John Oliver. On October 17, they attended the funeral of John Watson. On December 28, Andrew Dale was installed master for 1886. On December 27, Wilbur R. Vining was installed master for 1887. On March 13, they attended the funeral of James Donnelly. On the 27th of December, H. Bapty was installed master for 1888.

List of Deputy District Grand Masters of London District:—James Daniel, 1856; Thompson Wilson, 1857; James Moffat, 1858; Thompson Wilson, 1859; T. Wolferstan Thomas, 1860; George Masson, 1861 to 1863; C. J. S. Askin, 1864–5; Francis Westlake, 1866; John E. Brooke, 1868–9; George Billington, 1870–1; Francis Westlake, 1872; D. B. Burch, 1873; W. D. McGloghlon, 1874–5;

Dr. James Sutton, 1876; J. M. Banghart, 1877; J. Cascaden, 1878; R. B. Hungerford, 1879; Robert McKay, 1880; William Milner, 1881; L. G. Jarvis, 1862; H. G. Lindsay, 1883; W. G. Lumley, 1884; John Simpson, 1885–6; Luke Slater, 1887; and C. N. Spencer, 1888.

St. John's Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Canada, November 26, 1855, and registered as No. 14, and is now called No. 20. The following is a list of the charter members:—James Moffat, William Thorn, John T. Mackenzie, William Daniel, Joseph L. Rolfe, John McDowell, Thomas Allen, Thomas Francis. List of Worshipful Masters:—James Moffat, 1856–7; Thos. Francis, 1858; Edwin Heathfield, 1859; Thomas T. Irving, 1860–1; William Daniel, 1862; John Innes Mackenzie, 1863; John Barry, 1864; John K. Clare, 1865–6; R. Booth, 1867; James Moffat, 1868; Graham Glass, 1869; M. D. Dawson, 1870; William McBride, 1871; Robert Wallace, 1872; William Kollmeyer, 1873; R. Luxton, 1874; H. L. Kifner, 1875; John Wright, 1876; A. B. Greer, 1877; Henry Dreaney, 1878; Levi Hall, 1879; F. H. Mitchell, 1880; William McCadden, 1881–2; Joseph Hook, 1883; James Dunn, 1884; James H. Wilson, 1885; A. B. Greer, 1886; George Elliott, 1887; Joseph H. Marshall, 1888. James Moffat, P. M. W. G. M., is the only charter member left.

Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, A. F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Canada, July 30, 1856, with the following charter members:—William Muir, Wm. Gore, —— Chambers, T. Wolferstan Thomas, D. McInness, C. M. Smith, S. W. Scobell, D. McDonald, S. A. Allen, T. F. McMullen, Thomas Francis, Charles Lea Davidson, A. C. Hammond. List of Worshipful Masters:—William Muir, 1856 to 1858; T. W. Thomas, 1859; John Harrison, 1860; James H. Flock, 1861; Robert Lewis, 1862; David, Glass, 1863; John Wylie, 1864–5; Robert Lewis, 1866; T. F. McMullen, 1867 and 1869; Morgan L. Morgan, 1868; John R. Peel, 1870; William Carey, 1871; H. A. Baxter, 1872; John Overell, 1873; John Ferguson, 1874; C. A. Sippi, 1875–6; Thomas Brock, 1877; R. B. Hungerford, 1878; W. R. Browne, 1879; James Smith, 1880; Rev. E. Davis, 1881; John Hargreaves, 1882; A. O. Jeffery, 1883; A. L. McMullen, 1884; Henry Sutherland, 1885; J. H. Ferguson, 1886; Peter Birtwistle, 1887; Charles C. Reed, 1888. Robert Lewis is the only charter member left belonging to the lodge.

The Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, A. F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Canada, July 9, 1868, with the following members:—Thompson Wilson, John Macbeth, Gilbert L. Barnwell, James Moffat, Thomas McCracken, Edward De la Hooke, Thomas D. Mahon, John Beattie, Charles Hutchinson, John Henry Jackson, E. B. Griswold.

The first master was Thompson Wilson, 1868; Alfred G. Smyth, 1869-70; James Moffat, 1871; George S. Birrell, 1872; Edward De la Hooke, 1873-4; Charles Richardson, 1875-6; A. W. Porte, 1877; R. W. Smylie, 1878; Charles F. Goodhue, 1879; Charles S. Hyman,

1880; John Taylor, 1881; John Macbeth, 1882; A. W. Porte, 1883; R. W. Barker, 1884; William J. Reid, 1885; George F. Durand, 1886; G. D. Sutherland, 1887; E. Paul, 1888.

Eden Lodge, A. F. & A. M.—A dispensation was granted to this lodge May 19, 1875, by the Grand Lodge of Canada. Charter members:—Francis Westlake, John B. Peel, William H. Street, James F. Latimer, W. W. Fitzgerald, Daniel M. Bowman, William D. McGloghlon, Stillman P. Groat, Charles A. Conover, John H. Ley, and others.

The first and only master was W. W. Fitzgerald. The lodge applied for a warrant at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, but it was not granted; although R. W. Bro. Francis Westlake did his best to procure it. The only concession allowed by the Grand Lodge was that the work begun might be finished, and then for the Worthy Master to return the dispensation. A return of the work done was sent to the Grand Secretary, but the dispensation was not.

February 7, Mr. Francis Westlake asked the M. W. the G. M. (Mr. J. K. Kerr) for a dispensation, either general in its terms, or to extend until the next meeting of Grand Lodge, that they might again apply for a warrant, but the M. W. explained to him that until the dispensation be returned, he, the G. M., could not trust him (Westlake) with another, nor would he say on what terms the new dispensation would be granted. On account of this interview and certain actions of other members of Eden Lodge towards the D. D. G. M., Dr. James Sutton, and having secured the incorporation of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, this lodge and the brethren were suspended by the M. W. the Grand Master.

Corinthian Lodge, 330, A. F. & A. M., received its charter from the Grand Lodge of Canada, June 1, 1875, with the following charter members:—William Fleming, William Mills, William A. D. Fraser, William Hayman, Samuel Crawford, Titus McNaughton, M. D. Dawson, D. Y. Hoyt, A. M. Ross, James Cook, William D. Eckert, James Ardill, Isaac Waterman and James Campbell. The first place of meeting was Allister's Hall, Adelaide Street, London East. The following is a list of the Worshipful Masters:—William Fleming, 1875; A. M. Ross, 1876, died 1880; James Cook, 1877; James Ardill, 1878–9, died 1883. On December 27, 1878, the new Masonic Hall (Crawford's Block) was dedicated by R. W. Bro. Cascaden, assisted by R. W. Bros. Waterman, Tracy and Rev. Richardson. Basil W. Hamilton, 1880, died 1883; Herbert C. Simpson, 1881; George F Childs, 1882; Robert Bonney, 1883; Charles N. Spencer, 1884; Alexander Irvine, 1885; Otto E. Brener, 1886; Frank W. Lilley, 1887; J. J. Cuthbertson, 1888.

Union Lodge, No. 380, A. F. & A. M., was chartered September 10, 1879, with the following members:—William Halton Street, Jas. Francis Latimer, George M. Becher, Richard B. Hungerford, James Moffat, George S. Birrell, Robert Lewis, William W. Fitzgerald, William D. McGloghlon, Edward Lounsbury, William L. Judson, Joseph

B. Sabine, David B. Burch, Edward K. Slater, O. J. Bridle, William Miller, John R. Peel, Daniel M. Bowman, Egerton R. Robinson, Archibald McPherson, W. Y. Brunton, Charles A. Conover, Alfred Y. Brown, Basil W. Hamilton, J. W. Jones, John C. Brown, Benjamin W. Greer, W. T. Edge, F. C. Hood. The masters of the lodge are named as follows:—William Halton Street, 1879–80; L. G. Jarvis, 1881; E. R. Robinson, 1882; Oliver J. Bridle, 1883; C. L. Sanagan, 1884; David Schwaitzer, 1885; James Peace, 1886; A. C. Stewart, 1887.

Enoch Council, No. 10, R. & S. M., received its warrant from the Grand Council of Canada, July 23, 1874, with the following charter members:—James O'Conner, John Burnett, W. R. Browne, H. L. Kifner, Joseph Pigott, W. D. McGloghlon, H. A. Baxter, D. B. Burch, and William Thornton. List of Thrice Illustrious Masters:—James O'Connor, 1874 and 1876; H. L. Kifner, 1877; W. R. Browne, 1878; H. A. Baxter, 1879; William Hawthorn, 1880; W. H. Rooks, 1881. No meetings have since been held, but the Council still holds the charter.

St. John's Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., G. C. C., was originally numbered 209, I. R., connected with St. John's Lodge, 209. The charter was granted May 13, 1844, by the Grand Chapter of Ireland, to the following members:—John McDowell, Samuel Peters, William Gunn, Alexander S. Armstrong, David Coombs, James McDowell, George Code, Henry Groves, Andrew McCormick. The list of High Priests is as follows:—John McDowell, 1844; Samuel Peters, 1845. No trace of the minutes from this date up to 1859; neither can be found the exact date of the different High Priests, viz., Joseph F. Rolfe and Edward Garrett. Joseph F. Rolfe, 1856–7. There was some trouble in the year 1859. The charter was surrendered by some and held by others, who continued to work at odd times, with Joseph F. Rolfe as High Priest.

No minutes from May, 1859, to March, 1863. Edwin Heathfield, 1861; James Moffat, 1862 (by Grand Chapter return); A. S. Abbott, 1863; Richard Irvine, 1864; George Taylor, 1865; W. S. Smith, 1866; James O'Connor, 1867; Andrew McCormick, 1868; S. W. Abbott, 1869; Richard Irvine, 1871; S. W. Abbott, 1872; James O'Connor, 1873; while Thomas Winnett, Richard Wigmore and F. E. Cornish were also High Priests of this Chapter.

A charter was granted by the Grand Chapter of Canada, 13th of August, 1873, to the following members:—S. W. Abbott, Andrew McCormick, James O'Connor, A. S. Abbott, John Siddons, George S. Birrell, Thomas Peel, Duncan McPhail, John Scandrett, John Burnett, Richard Irvine, Joseph Pigott, Richard Wigmore, W. S. Smith, Thomas Winnett and George Taylor. The list of First Principals is as follows:—James O'Connor, 1873-6; Thomas H. Tracy, 1877; Duncan McPhail, 1878; William Hawthorn, 1879-80; William H. Rooks, 1881; William Hawthorn, 1882-3; Benjamin W. Greer, 1884; John S. Dewar, 1885; Joseph Hook, 1886; Alexander McQueen, 1887; A. E. Cooper, 1888.

St. George's Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., received its warrant from the Grand Chapter of England, February 1, 1854. The charter members were :—Thompson Wilson, Patrick Hennessey, J. M. Bennett, J. W. Little, G. F. Parke, A. G. Smyth, Mark Burgess, A. Walsh, T. F. McMullen. The list of First Principals is as follows :—Thompson Wilson, 1854–55; Patrick Hennessey, 1856–57; Thompson Wilson, 1858–59. A charter was granted by the Grand Chapter of Canada, March 8, 1860. The list of First Principals is as follows :—Thompson Wilson, 1860–61; James M. Bennett, 1862; Thompson Wilson, 1863-64-65; A. G. Smyth, 1866-67; Thomas F. McMullen, 1868; A. G. Smyth, 1869; Thomas F. McMullen, 1870; F. Westlake, 1871; William Carey, 1872; W. D. McGloghlon, 1873; H. A. Baxter, 1874; Isaac Waterman, 1875; R. Lewis, 1876-7; M. D. Dawson, 1878; John Ferguson, 1879-80; John Overell, 1881; Thomas Brock, 1882; Andrew Ellis, 1883; Albert O. Jeffery, 1884; H. C. Simpson, 1885; Edward Burke, 1886; A. B. Munson, 1887-88.

Kilwinning R. A. Chapter, No. 10, was chartered July 10, 1858. The list of Excellent Companions comprises the name of William Daniel, 1858-62. As there were no returns made to the Grand Chapter, the warrant was taken back August 11, 1863.

London Chapter of Rose Croix, C. H. R. D. M., Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, was warranted by the Supreme Grand Council of England and Wales and the dependencies of the British Crown, July 14, 1868.

July 13, 1888, Colonel McLeod Moore, Sov. G. Ins. G., 33°; Capt. Thompson Wilson, 18°; J. W. Merton, 32°; William Reid, 32°; Chas. A. Birge, 32°; William Edgar, 32°; Hugh A. Mackay, 32°; and Rev. James D. Gibson, 32°, held a meeting in the Masonic Hall, and proceeded to constitute the following brethren Knights of the Eagle and Pelican :—Rev. St. George Canfield, Thomas McCracken, A. G. Smyth, G. T. Barnwell, Thomas B. Robbs, Thomas B. Harris, James Moffat, Thomas Beattie, W. S. Smith, David Borland, Benj. F. Byron, and Thomas F. McMullen.

Thompson Wilson was installed Most Wise Sovereign for 1868-70; James Moffat, 1871-3; William Simpson Smith, 1874-5; William Carey, 1876; Thomas Beattie, 1877; George S. Birrell, 1878; John Macbeth, 1879; Andrew W. Porte, 1880; James Priddis, 1881; Hamilton A. Baxter, 1882; James Ardill, 1883; Dr. James Niven, 1884; I. Danks, 1885; C. Norman Spencer, 1886; and John Sharman, 1887.

London Lodge of Perfection, No. A, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, is worked under the same warrant as the chapter, but was started separately, May 30, 1884. The following is a list of Thrice Puissant Grand Masters :—A. W. Porte, 1884-6; C. Norman Spencer, 1887; J. D. Sharman, 1888.

Saltanat Temple, A. A. O. U. M. S., was warranted by the Imperial Grand Council of the United States, Grand Orient, New York, on the

13th of July, 1886. The charter members were John S. Dewar, Thomas Beattie, Joseph Beck, George S. Birrell, Albert E. Cooper, William Hawthorn, Frederick J. Hood, Charles B. Hunt, Alexander Irvine, Robert F. Kingsmill, A. W. Porte, John A. Rose, H. C. Simpson, C. N. Spencer and W. R. Vining. J. S. Dewar presided in 1886, and A. W. Porte in 1887.

Richard Cœur de Lion, No. 4, K. T. & K. M., was warranted by the Grand Commander of England and Wales, May 29, 1857. The charter members were, Thompson Wilson, James Daniel, Peter James Dunn, Andrew McCormick, Andrew Walsh, John Stewart, William Grey. List of Commanders, Thompson Wilson, 1857 to 1859; William Muir, 1860; T. Wilson, 1861; Thomas McCracken, 1867–8; Thompson Wilson, 1869; James Moffat, 1870; A. G. Smyth, 1876; David B. Burch, 1877–8; Thomas H. Tracy, 1879; William Hawthorn, 1880; H. A. Baxter, 1881; Dr. James Sutton, 1882–3; John B. Smyth, 1884; John S. Dewar, 1885; Herbert C. Simpson, 1886; Thomas Brock, 1887; William Hawthorn, 1888.

The list of Right Excellent Grand Superintendents is as follows :— James Daniel, 1858–60; Thompson Wilson, 1860–2; Edwin Heathfield, 1863; Thompson Wilson, 1864; Charles Kahn, 1865–8; T. F. McMullen, 1869–71; John A. McKenzie, 1872; William Cary, 1873; Thomas McNab, 1874; James O'Connor, 1875; George E. Murphy, 1876; A. G. Smyth. 1877; Robert Lewis, 1878; H. A. Baxter, 1879; St. George Caulfield, 1880; William Hawthorn, 1881; James Noble, 1882; Robert McKay, 1883-4; R. B. Hungerford, 1885; David Trotter, 1886; Samuel S. Clutton, 1887; Edward Burke, 1888.

The Grand Lodge of Ontario was formed by Francis Westlake, John R. Peel, William H. Street, James F. Latimer and William W. Fitzgerald. These brethren, without the consent of one lodge, proclaimed themselves a grand lodge, although there were at that time 305 lodges, representing 16,000 Masons in active membership, and at least an equal number unaffiliated. They found many discontents and dupes, and flourished in a small way for a short time. Lodges were instituted in this city, also in the surrounding towns; but now all is passed, and only the name remains, for all the brethren of any consequence were healed at the formation of Union Lodge, 380, and King Solomon Lodge, 378.

The Masonic Temple was begun May 12, 1881, when the following contracts were sold :—For the brick work, Messrs. Goldsmith & Garrett; carpenters' and joiners' work, Thomas Green & Co.; cut stone work, John Matheson; slating, George Riddell; galvanized iron, Messrs. Douglas Bros., of Toronto; plumbing and gas fitting, S. Saunders; steam fittings, McLennan & Fryer; plastering, F. McIntosh; painting and glazing, W. Noble; iron stairways and gallery fronts, Poulson & Eger, Brooklyn, N. Y.; stone and wood carving, Holbrook & Mollington, Toronto. The gentlemen who have represented the stockholders are :—President, Col. Lewis; vice-president, Geo. S. Birrell;

treasurer, H. Waterman; directors, Messrs. W. J. Reid, J. Beattie, C. S. Hyman, I. Waterman, H. D. Long, and J. Priddis. Of these, Messrs. Lewis, Birrell, H. Waterman and C. S. Hyman, composed the building committee. To Messrs. Tracy and Durand belong the credit of designing the structure and bringing it to a successful completion March 7, 1882, when it was opened with great ceremony. The contract price of the structure was $82,500.

Eureka Lodge, No. 30, Independent Order of Oddfellows, was instituted by dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the United States, January 9, 1854, making it the oldest lodge in the city. The charter members were:—William Smith, Geo. W. Ashton, William Bissell, H. C. Hughes and James Westland. Eureka joined the Grand Lodge of Ontario, August, 1861, with the same charter members. The list of Noble Grands comprises the following names:—Richard Anderson, William Atkins, H. G. Abbott, G. M. Anderson, J. Atkins, J. Barron, T. Brown, sen., Thomas Brock, L. W. Crawford, W. F. Darch, T. Ellis, E. T. Essery, Samuel Flory, J. Hunter, T. Howard, J. Hay, Rev. W. T. Hughan, I. B. Inglemals, James Jury, R. Kirkpatrick, J. Milne, John Mitchell, J. Mills, George Mortimer, Joseph Newman, George Powell, sen., George Powell, jun., Samuel Powell, Frank Riddell, E. R. Robinson, James Rogers, Wm. Skinner, A. C. Stewart, William Wyatt, J. G. Watson, Ed. Yealland.

Forest City Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F., was instituted under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the United States in February, 1857; but joined the Grand Lodge of Canada West (now Ontario), August 6, 1861. The charter members were, William Smith, O. B. Maples, Thomas Partridge and George S. Bradway. The list of Past Grands comprises the names of Thomas Partridge, James Smith, Andrew McCormick, William Harrison, William Bissell, Edmund Beltz, F. C. Hanson, C. S. Collett, M. D. Dawson, Henry Beltz, H. E. Buttery, A. J. Bremner, George Shaw, J. W. Fletcher, Solomon Perry, R. F. Matthews, J. M. Weir, William Bell, John J. Porter, Thomas G. Lowe, Thomas Lawrence, William Risk, W. H. Wigmore, James Bell, W. H. Warren, A. B. Greer, J. F. Howie, C. F. Colwell, John McDonald, D. A. McDermid, Fred. Wilmott, John Fairgreaves, J. M. Shaw, William Maddiford, John Tweed, John Brown, George Fox, P. J. Edmunds.

Dominion Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., was instituted by dispensation September 18, 1867. Charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Ontario August 10, 1868. Charter members:—J. J. Dyas, J. W. Jones, Hiram Kordes, Donald McPhail, J. C. Dodd, Angus Grant, Isaac Hogg. Meet in Oddfellows' Hall, Dundas street. List of Past Grands:—J. J. Dyas, J. D. Dodd, J. W. Jones, William Jones, Isaac Hogg, Cl. T. Campbell, M. D., James Smith, Angus Grant, sr., C. H. Cooper, W. F. Howell, C. D. Tufford, M. D., T. W. Smart, Wilmot Wood, John Hislop, Henry Bell, sr., Henry Merritt, William Greer, J. K. Master, H. J. Boyd.

Victoria Lodge, No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Ontario, December 3, 1869, the members being:—William Bissell, James Heron, J. J. Dyas, F. S. Dewey, John Bagley, Mary Bissell, Sarah E. Partridge, Harriet Pringle, Agnes Douglas, and Margaret Heron. The list of Noble Grands is as follows:—J. J. Dyas, John Atkins, Robert Kirkpatrick, James Bell, John Ferguson, T. G. Lowe, Isaac Leighon, and Mrs. Church. Meet in Oddfellows' Hall, Dundas street. Victoria, No. 1, has seen many ups and downs; but still it is the mother of the Rebekahs, not only in this jurisdiction, but in the Continent of America.

Chorazin Lodge, No. 190, I. O. O. F., was organized under dispensation, August 7, 1876, and chartered August 16, 1877, with the following members:—W. J. Shaw, F. Bickley, A. Efner, J. Hayman, D. L. Hardy. The Past Grands are named as follows:—W. J. Shaw, O. Richards, C. Crosbie, H. T. Standfield, Rev. G. W. Calvert, William Reid, J. Hardy, T. W. Standfield, T. Lee, F. Showler, Wm. Jacobs, J. A. Mathews, W. G. Willis, H. Maxwell, C. R. Somerville, James Fitzgerald, J. Cairncross, A. Somerville, Wm. Allister, James Smith, James Welford, Wm. Watts, John Whittaker.

May Queen Lodge, No. 5, Daughters of Rebekah, was chartered March 14, 1884, the members being:—D. L. Hardy, T. W. Stanfield, William Jacobs, James Fitzgerald, A. E. Sommerville, Emma Hardy, Mary Standfield, Allie Standfield, C. N. Cunningham and Mary L. Fitzgerald. The Noble Grands have been:—D. L. Hardy, Mrs. D. L. Hardy, Mrs. H. C. Merritt, William Jacobs, Mrs. J. Smith, A. Sommerville, Miss Mary Saunders.

Harmony Encampment, No. 3, I. O. O. F., was organized under dispensation by the Grand Lodge of the United States, September 8, 1865, with the following members:—James Smith, M. D. Dawson, George Powell, John R. Peel, Richard Wigmore, Robert Chapman, Robert Anderson and Edmund Beltz. Upon the formation of the Grand Encampment of Ontario, they received a charter from that body, August 11, 1869. The list of Chief Patriarchs is as follows:—James Smith, M. D. Dawson, Edmund Beltz, C. Miners, T. G. Lowe, C. F. Bingham, G. Mortimer, W. Darch, T. Blackwell (D. D. G. P.'s, as well), E. R. Robinson, John Mitchell, J. Watson, Estey Lowe, J. Shaw, Samuel Powell, R. J. C. Dawson, William Bissell, —— Isaacs, John Milne, John Hunter, Samuel Flory, Thomas Brock, J. Howell.

Adelphian Encampment, No. 38, I. O. O. F., was chartered June 27, 1879, with the following members:—Edmund Beltz, E. R. Robinson, Cl. T. Campbell, F. Riddell, J. S. McDermid, F. Harding, W. T. Stenberg, T. P. Blackwell, William Riddell, Harry J. Boyd, C. F. Ayers, W. M. Greer, C. F. Colwell, W. J. Craig, James Burriss, J. W. Maclaren. Meet in Oddfellows' Hall, Dundas street. The Past Chief Patriarchs are:—E. R. Robinson, Edmund Beltz, Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, H. J. Boyd, Henry Merritt, W. T. Stenberg, T. P. Blackwell, C. F. Bingham, Frank Riddell, L. W. Crawford, G. M. Anderson, R. J.

Blackwell, W. F. Darch, W. Jacobs, James Hardy, A. K. Ferguson, Wm. Maddiford, J. L. Spry, John Brown, Frank Barnard, and John Barnard.

London Uniform Degree Camp, No 1, I. O. O. F., was chartered with the following members:—Edmund Beltz, H. J. Boyd, E. R. Robinson, W. T. Stenberg, John Herald, George Heron, James Burriss, R. J. Blackwell, A. K. Ferguson, E. A. McCormick, C. F. Ayers, W. T. Fletcher, A. Sommerville, D. L. Hardy, W. T. Darch, H. W. Wheeler, J. Hardy, John Dunn, A. K. Shaw, Fred. Showler, James L. Spry, William Kinsman, R. J. Southcott, R. McBride, J. M. Shaw, H. C. Merritt, John Dawson, W. J. Craig, Francis Barnard, William Maddiford, William Jacobs, John Brown, H. C. Allison, Frank Riddell, Wm. Riddell, Alex. McDonald, John Mitchell, W. E. Stanley, John Johnston, Frank Harding, W. H. Shaw, John Tweed, G. M. Anderson, John Hayman, T. P. Blackwell, W. J. Minhinnick, C. R. Sommerville, S. Shaddock, T. Lee, M. D. Dawson, W. H. Payne, George Mortimer, J. W. Rowlands. This was finally done away with, and London Canton, No. 1, of Patriarchs Militant, formed in its stead, with the same brethren as charter members.

London Canton, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, was organized Dec. 31, 1885, as a thoroughly military organization, with Captain John Brown, Lieutenant Frank Riddell, Ensign W. T. Darch; Lieut.-Colonel E. R. Robinson and Major W. T. Stenberg, 1st Battalion, forming the staff.

Loyal City of London Lodge, C. O. O. F., in connection with the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows of Canada, was organized under dispensation by the Grand Lodge of Canada, January 3, 1870, the witnesses being W. Parsons, T. Willing, J. Way, T. Hobbs, S. Harris, C. Bickell, D. Evans, L. Clarke, T. Tindal. The list of Past Noble Grands is as follows:—W. Phillips, W. Hudson, J. P. Sherrin, R. Clarke, W. H. Phillips, George Hodges, W. H. Essery, George Jarman, James Thorn, J. A. Phillips, William Row, A. Dick, John Day, W. Buckingham, S. King, J. Goward, R. J. Cripps.

The Oddfellows' Hall was completed and dedicated in August, 1875, by Forest City, Eureka and Dominion Lodges, the owners.

Court Pride of the Dominion, No. 5660, A. O. F., is the oldest court in the city. The charter was granted by the Executive Council of the High Court of Ancient Foresters of England, at a meeting held in York, January 3, 1872, with Francis Rawlings, High Chief Ranger. The charter members were:—H. T. Reason, John Bignall, Thomas Cope, William Chamberlain, George Medhurst, Alfred Goldsmith, Joseph Garrett, John Horne, John Nutkins, Peter Bailey, G. W. Cox, Simeon Hott, Charles Marham, William Taylor, Richard Morris, Richard Terry, Alfred Butler, Henry Stratfold, William Calder, Arthur Cook, T. S. Minton, T. A. Harley, J. E. Hughes, Samuel Trapleton, J. Taylor, J. H. Tollhurst, George Berry, Phil. Burroughs, John Penecott, John Henderson, C. Hillyard, William Kingsworth,

Charles Wheelhouse, James Rice, James Thompson, Charles Maker, Charles Gower, David Oxley, John Madden, Richard Dutton, Richard Davey, Frank Rugg, Levi Hodgkinson, John Cole, Joseph Jinkinson, Henry Holder. This lodge first met in Morrill lodge-room, Richmond street, now in Albion Block. The Past Chief Rangers are: —R. Dutton, A. Bending, W. Moore, T. S. Minton, T. Cole, J. Wilkins, A. J. Marsh, W. Foster, R. Taylor, J. Heaman, C. E. Keene, R. S. Rockett, Edwin Lee, T. Cope, H. Stratfold, G. Taylor, H. J. Carter, W. H. Bartlett, E. Hickson, J. Cook, W. H. Brooking, W. Riley, H. Graham, Matthew Looney and Frederick Rossiter.

The Forester Club was organized in November, 1872, with William Balkwill, president; B. Drake, V. P.; James Smith, S. T.; S. G. Moore, James Glenn, jun., and H. Hayward, managers.

London United, No. 1, A. O. F., Juvenile Branch, was chartered by the Subsidiary High Court of Canada, the guardians being James W. Woonton, H. James Carter, and Richard Taylor, of Court 5660. The presidents of this lodge were Richard Taylor and S. Yelland.

Court Forest City, No. 5744, A. O. F., was chartered by the High Court of England, October 21, 1872, the members being George Calver, Peter Toll, and Edward Clayson. The list of Past Chief Rangers comprises:—Peter Toll, Thomas Butler, Wm. Whitehead, John Phillips, W. H. Brown, R. W. Timson, T. C. Bartlett, Charles Pugh, George Berry, T. A. Wright, Joseph Newman, Edmund Head, J. H. Martin, Wm. Gammage, Joseph Simmons, John Dilloway, George Taylor, F. Ball, and James Falkner.

Court Forest Queen, No. 6563, A. O. F., was chartered by the Executive Council of the High Court of Ancient Foresters of England, June 1, 1881. The charter members were:—Thomas Flinton, W. R. Nichol, and M. J. Walsh. The Past Chief Rangers are:—J. Hislop, M. J. Walsh, W. Tyler, W. Loughrey, F. W. J. Ball, J. H. Nichols, G. E. Pickell, E. Pierce, J. Kelly, A. Drewe, Dr. W. J. Mitchell, A. E. Lewis.

Glenwood Conclave, No. 24, K. S. F., received charter from the Supreme Conclave of the United States, October 25, 1883. The members being:—Maurice Scarrow, W. T. Duff, J. Deacon, J. M. Piper, M. D., John Thorburn, John Gosling, R. S. Rockett, A. Sutherland, Fred Templar, S. R. Manness. The Past Commanders are:—Fred Templar, Maurice Scarrow, John Thorburn, and J. Deacon.

Knights of Sherwood Forest, No. 25, received charter from the Grand Conclave of the United States, November 1, 1883. The members were:—Thos. P. Hobbs, E. Reynolds, John Dilloway, R. W. Timson, Jas. W. Woonton, John A. Elms, F. Toll, John Martin, Chas. Pugh, Thos. Nickle, and W. Smith. The Commanders are named as follows:—T. P. Hobbs, F. Reynolds, William Gammage, George Young.

Court Stella, No. 7047, A. O. F., was chartered by the Subsidiary High Court of the Dominion of Canada, February 13, 1884, the members being:—Alex. K. Shaw, John Nutkins, and Robert Moule. The

Past Chief Rangers are:—James Vanstone, J. J. Cuthbertson, George Ewen, John Nutkins, Joseph Amor.

The Supreme Court of Independent Order of Foresters was organized July 1, 1881, at London, with Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger; E. S. Cummer, Supreme Secretary; T. G. Davis, Supreme Treasurer; and the following members of the Executive Council:—Dr. Oronhyatekha, E. Bottrell, Prof. Herbert C. Creed, E. S. Cummer, T. G. Davis, Thomas Milman, M. D., and John A. McGillivray.

Court Hope, No. 1, I. O. F., was chartered by the Supreme Court of Canada, August 22, 1881, the members being Alexander Aikman, T. G. Sutherland, Frank Kirchmer, Thomas Holmes, A. M. Shrieves, Thomas Motley, Thomas Hartford, William Cooper, George Pacey, J. R. Flock, M. D., and Thomas Gerrie. The Past Chief Rangers are T. G. Sutherland, A. E. Hourd, Thomas Hartford, Thomas Gerrie, T. F. Gibson, J. W. Cryer. H. Gibbons, H. P. Allen, A. McQuire and P. Matthews.

Court Dufferin, No. 7, I. O. F., was chartered by the Supreme Court of Canada, January 1, 1883, with the following members:—Jas. Crawford, William Trafford, Hiram Charlton, J. Fred. Cryer, A. B. Murdock, Franz Ashenback, Silas G. Moore, L. N. Vail, George R. Sanderson, George Parish, Alexander B. Fenwick, M.D., John L. Vail, Vincent Teneck, J. Andrews, John Edwards, Robert Munroe, John A. Schneider, James Palmer, George Porter, John Porter, Enock Murphy, John Leathorn, R. H. Elliott, J. R. Gilroy, W. Spence, and J. Woodall. The Past Chief Rangers are James Crawford, Richard Hancock, Franz Ashenbach, A. E. Fessenden, F. J. Bowen, —— Fitzwater, Henry Gibbons, Alexander Aikman, A. Swazie, Henry Pratt and Thos. Aitkens.

Court Welcome, No. 12, I. O. F., was chartered September 21, 1885, with the following members:—William Bryant, George H. McClelland, Joseph Amor, M. Walmsley, R. Bissett, A. E. Johnson, Henry Hull, John Macredy, O. M. Belfry, M. D., R. Gilmour and A. Tait. The list of Chief Rangers is as follows:—William Bryant, George McClelland, and W. L. Dundas.

Court Maple Leaf, No. 16, A. O. F., (juvenile branch) was organized under dispensation, December 15, 1885, with George Berry, Thomas C. Bartlett, Walter Richards, of Court Forest City, No. 5744, as guardians, and the following officers:—President, Thomas Wilkey; vice-president, T. C. Bartlett; treasurer, John Nutkins; secretary, Walter Richards.

Mystic Court, No. 259, I. O. F., was instituted Aug. 3, 1887, with R. B. Hungerford, George Durand, J. Callard, R. F Wright, M. C. Fitzgerald, Charles McDonald, John Overell, James H. Hodgins, W. S. Rycard, G. W. Lampkin, Thomas Hood, James Ferguson and Dr. H. H. McCallum filling the respective positions. The Chief Rangers of this Lodge were:—John Callard, J. D. Sharman and Franklin Wright.

Court Robin Hood, No. 59, C. O. F., was chartered by the High Court of Canada, January 1, 1881, the members being:—George Trace, J. L. Tweed, T. G. Sutherland, J. H. Leavens, G. H. Allen, John Fleming, Wm. Gray, Charles Sturges, William Young, M. Connors, Charles Elms, J. R. Flock, Enos B. Smith, George H. Westlake, John Mason, John Screaton, Samuel Screaton, George Pacey, R. W. Wilson and C. W. Flock. The Past Chief Rangers, are:—George Trace, J. L. Tweed, Solon Wolverton, John W. Elliott, John Fleming, G. F. Ryder, Thomas Fleming, John Mason, William Gray, Neil Cooper, Andrew Kirkpatrick, and Ed. Walton.

Court Victory, No. 4, C. O. F., was chartered by the High Court of Canada, September 8, 1882, with the following members:—Alfred Allen, Robert Allen, John Ashworth, J. N. Beattie, John H. Chapman, Charles Doe, William R. Falls, Henry Ferns, James Granger, B. W. Greer, Charles Horton, Robert Howard, John Hollingsworth, Joseph Hamilton, William Hawthorn, A. H. Hawthorn, J. B. Jennings, Ed. Kettle, T. L. Luscombe, John Lapthorn, James Law, John Mitchell, George McBroom, H. McLaren, William McNeill, George McNeill, A. McPherson, John McGill, R. M. McElheran, B. S. Oates, F. H. Robinson, Maurice Scarrow, J. W. Standfield, Edward Towe, H. A. Thompson, James W. Thorpe, J. D. Wilson, M. D. The following are Past Chief Rangers:—R. M. McElheran, Edward Towe, Maurice Scarrow, H. A. Thompson, J. W. Standfield, Charles Doe, J. W. Thorpe, F. H. Robinson, H. Cater, D. C. Kennedy, John Law, John Reed.

Court Defiance, No. 7, C. O. F., was chartered August 28, 1882, with the following members:—Alfred Cave, W. J. Crone, Thomas Burridge, Francis Forman, Benjamin Slade, C. W. Walker, W. J. Element, Thomas Ellis, Paul Wyrtz, Richard Adcock. The Past Chief Rangers are:—J. F. McLachlan, Alfred Cave, C. W. Walker, Paul Wyrtz, A. Anderson, William J. Nickle, E. A. Reed, J. R. Barrell, George Harper, John Ellis and Thomas Atkinson.

Court Orient, No. 150, C. O. F., was chartered September 22, 1886, with the following named members:—John Walker, Thomas Burton, Dennis Hartson, Austin M. Robinson, J. G. Dean, James Lucas, J. W. Fraser, R. T. McBride, G. H. Grafton, H. G. Collamore, C. N. Spencer, T. Sweeny, J. H. Wilson, Thomas Crofts, A. R. Pringle, W. H. French, W. M. Allaster, James Greenway, George Meers, H. D. Lee, W. C. Arbuckle, W. H. Anderson, Frank Kirchmer, John Glen, A. McBride, and Neil McNeil. The Past Chief Rangers are C. N. Spencer, James Greenway, and Neil McNeil.

London Council, No. 233, Royal Arcanum, was chartered May 3, 1880, the members being:—W. H. Street, W. H. Bartram, E. Palmer, Charles F. Colwell, J. A. Moorhouse, Charles A. Stone, James McMartin, John W. Kelly, C. M. Hume and W. D. McGloghlon. The list of Past Regents is as follows:—Edmond Palmer, W. H. Bartram, C. F. Colwell, J. M. Logan, Alexander McBride, A. H. Fessenden, A. B. Munson, Cl. T. Campbell, M. D., John Millar, Walter Bartlett and J. H. Adams.

Paragon Council, No. 75, Royal Arcanum, was chartered May 1, 1883, the members being:—N. Wilson, John Porter, A. R. Galpin, Thomas Maddocks, M. F. Tupper. M. J. Glass, C. A. Kalus, A. Wheaton, William Pudney, Frank Kirchmer, Alexander Aikman, A. McMichael, J. L. Barnwell, Thomas McGoey and Robert M. Graham. The Past Regents are:—Alexander Aikman, Thomas Maddocks, James M. Smith, H. C. Symonds, T. T. Mortimer and T. G. Davis.

In May, 1888, the following represented London at the meeting of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum, which was held in St. Catharines:—From London Council, Walter Bartlett, Past Regent; Paragon Council, Thomas Mortimer, Past Regent; and London South Council, A. C. Johnson, Past Regent. The officers of Grand Council from London are:—Cl. T. Campbell, M. D., A. B. Munson, Past Regent, and J. Pope, Past Regent.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, was chartered June 24, 1873, with the following members:—James Smith, S. Gilbert Moore, Samuel Grigg, Thomas Shelton, Joseph Percival, Peter Wyckoff, Wm. D. Riddell, John Williams, Joseph Bilton, John White, Samuel F. Robinson, Thomas Partridge and Richard Wigmore. The list of Past Chancellors is as follows:—James Smith, John Williams, F. T. Richardson, Thomas Mackey (died 1877), Frank Sanagan, Frank Campbell (died 1886), R. Carrothers, Phil Burroughs, H. A. Willis, O. E. Brener, J. Fisher, C. Dunne (died 1881), C. Wheelhouse (died 1884), T. A. Harley (died 1884), Wm. H. Street (died 1886), F. E. Hall, Jas. Adkins, Ed. Galpin, William Battershill, T. J. Boyd, W. Darville, Milo J. Baker.

Pythagoras Lodge, No. 12, K. of P., was instituted July 30, 1875, by G. V. C. Hawthorne, with D. F. Cordingly, P. C., and G. Waddell, K. of S. & R.

Mizpah Lodge, No. 22, K. of P., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Ontario, June 10, 1884, the members being:—J. F. Fitzgerald, Benj. S. Case, Richard Poulton, George Usherwood, G. W. Johnson, Henry Thomas Smith, W. H. Brown, Thomas Hetherington, J. A. McGennis, William Heathfield and Ira Landon. The list of Past Chancellors embraces Alexander Gardiner, John F. Fitzgerald, Richard Poulton, G. W. Plastow, T. F. Mitchell, J. A. McGennis, Benj. S. Case, T. S. Bradford, Thomas Hueston, James Fitzgerald, Charles E. Jarvis, M.D., Thomas Hetherington.

Beatrice Council, Order of Chosen Friends, was chartered by the Supreme Council of Chosen Friends of the United States, June 15, 1882, the members being:—Dr. C. H. Moore, John Turnbull, A. Whittaker, Samuel Rouse, J. F. McDonald, Robert Hornsby, Alfred Crouch, Robert Logan, James Porteous, Thomas Fitzpatrick, A. Lucas, J. Walmsley, John Waters, David Allison, Frank McLean and Chas. Bredin. The Chief Councillors are:—John Turnbull, Alfred Crouch, James Malcolm, John A. McHarg and T. C. Porteous.

St. George's Society was organized as a social club in 1847, with the late Edward Matthews president. The first dinner was held at

Balkwill's Hotel on the 23rd of April, 1847. It was usual on the 23rd of April (which is St. George's Day) to roast an ox, which the members carried in procession through the streets, and then had a great jollification, which often lasted a week. This was finally abolished, and the club disbanded. On December 9, 1867, it was reorganized in its present state, with F. Westlake president, having for its object the uniting of Englishmen and Welshmen and their descendants, and to render assistance to one another. The former presidents were :—Edward Matthews, Francis Westlake, John Siddons, H. Taylor, W. H. Essery, James Griffin, George Pritchard, Thomas Heaman, John Phillips, J. H. Pritchard, William Trebilcock, J. H. Barons, Edward De la Hooke, W. H. Bartram, R. W. Barker and John B. Cox. The society was incorporated in 1871.

St. Patrick's Society was organized in 1850. In March, 1851, Patrick Smyth and Freeman Talbot, of London, Patrick Mee, of Adelaide, and Edward Mahon, of St. Thomas, were admitted members; and in 1852, James Shanly, jr., J. Daniel, A. S. Abbott, Francis Smith, P. G. Norris, C. Montsarrat, Dr. Phillips, F. McGill, B. Cox, P. Murtagh, Nicholas Wilson, P. Hart, John McDowell, W. Ashberry, J. Talbot and J. Brown, were officers. For a number of years this society exercised a powerful influence for good; but the organization of the Irish Benevolent Society tended to the disruption of St. Patrick's, and appropriated many, if not all, of its useful principles.

The Irish Benevolent Society was organized March 18, 1877, with Lieut.-Colonel James Shanly, president; Hugh Macmahon, Q. C., John Beattie and Daniel Regan, vice-presidents; John F. Mahon, treasurer; James Magee, corresponding secretary; John Smith, financial secretary; H. D. Long, W. R. Meredith, James Egan, Richard Bayly, J. J. Gibbons, John Taylor, John Wright, Benjamin Cronyn, Henry Wilson, Martin O'Meara, Dr. Sippi and A. B. Powell, executive committee; Drs Moore, Haggarty, Going, Brown and Mitchell, physicians. There were nine life members and forty active members enrolled, the receipts being $130, among whom were :—Thomas Coffey, W. Hudson, Hiram Lee, R. Wigmore, M. Flaharty, J. M. Keary, Peter McCann, R. Keightley, M. D. Fraser, J. O'Connell, Thomas Peel, D. Lester, A. Loughrey, J. McAuliffe, M. Walsh, P. F. Boyle, M. Curry, J. M. McDonald, Alderman, Thompson, J. D. Sharman, J. Martin, J. Taylor, James A. Roe and T. Phelan. The presiding officers of the Society for the last decade are named as follows :—Hugh Macmahon, now Judge of Queen's Bench, 1878; H. D. Long, 1879; D. Regan, 1880; Benj. Cronyn, 1881; John M. Keary, 1882; John Smith, succeeded by John Labatt in 1883; Dr. C. A. Sippi, 1884; James Magee, 1885; W. J. Reid, 1886; B. C. McCann, 1887; and Thomas H. Smallman, the present president. The first secretary, James Magee, was succeeded by P. F. Boyle, and he by Christopher Hevey. B. C. McCann served as secretary from 1882 to 1887, when J. B. Vining was elected. Wm. Thompson, of the *Advertiser*, is the present incumbent, filling



PHEASANT HUNTING.

the office with that attention which marks his journalistic career. In August, 1888, the annual meeting was held. There were present:—Messrs. B. C. McCann, president; J. B. Vining, recording secretary; P. F. Boyle, financial secretary; W. J. Reid, H. D. Long, J. M. Keary, W. Thompson, P. Mulkern, T. Phalen, J. P. O'Byrne, Jerry Collins and J. Kearns. The annual financial statement submitted by Mr. Boyle showed a cash balance on hand of $54.18; assets (market value), $708.45; liabilities, $56.66; excess of assets over liabilities, $651.79. Officers were elected as follows:—President, Thos. H. Smallman; first vice-president, Dennis Daly; second vice-president, P. Mulkern; third vice-president, Thomas Phalen; treasurer, J. M. Keary; financial secretary, P. F. Boyle; William Thompson, recording secretary. Executive committee:—W. J. Reid, H. D. Long, J. W. Little, B. C. McCann, Stephen Grant, J. P. O'Byrne, James Magee, J. B. Vining, John Labatt, D. Regan, J. J. Gibbons and Thomas Connor. The annual picnic of this society is said to form one of the most pleasant meetings held in all Canada. From the circular issued in November, 1888, it is learned that the Society was organized irrespective of creeds, classes or parties, in the year 1877; it has been, and is, the only successful one of its kind in Canada, and it has had a useful and honorable career. Its objects are to cultivate fraternal relations among Irishmen and descendants; to cherish the worthy memories of the Emerald Isle; to relieve those in distress, and to promote the well-being of Irishmen generally. The motto is, *Quis separabit.*

The Catholic Literary Society was organized in November, 1881, by Rev. Father O'Mahony, who was elected first president, with P. Mulkern, vice-president, and M. J. Gleason, secretary. In November, 1882. Rev. M. J. Tiernan was elected president; W. J. McGuigan, M. A., and F. F. Harper, vice-presidents; Rev. Father Walsh, chaplain; T. J. O'Meara, treasurer; P. F. Boyle, financial secretary; M. J. Gleason, recording secretary; B. C. McCann, J. J. Blake and James Vining, managing committee; J. Starr, J. J. Blake and Charles Harper, amendment committee; M. Masuret and L. Wieser, auditors. Bishop Walsh was the patron of the society.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Branch No. 3, was organized in May, 1878, by T. A. Burke, S. D. D., with Dr. Phalen, president; Thomas Coffey and P. O'Rielly, vice-presidents; T. Marshall, recording secretary; E. Gibbons, assistant secretary; A. Wilson, financial secretary; J. J. Gibbons, treasurer; John Dennehy, marshal; M. Hartman, guard; with Messrs. Coffey, J. J. Gibbons, Wilson, O'Rielly and Burke, trustees. S. R. Brown was elected Grand Recorder of the Canadian association in 1888.

The Ontario Catholic Mutual Beneficiary Association was organized July 14, 1879.

Clan Fraser, No. 43, O. S. C. was chartered by the Royal Scottish Clan, March 2, 1888, the object being to unite Scotchmen and give benefits. The charter members were:—Thos. A. Browne, Francis

Love, Walter Fairbairn, John Fairgrieve, John G. Jones, Thomas Gray, James Reid, Robert K. Cowan, J. W. McIntosh, Ludwig K. Cameron, John W. Jones, Thomas Gillean, Alexander McTaggart, M.D., Robert Reid, jr., Dr. James Macarthur and Alexander Fraser. John Fairgrieve is chief, with L. A. Browne, Secretary.

London Circle, No. 48, was chartered by the Supreme Circle of Canadian Home Circles, June 13, 1887, with the following members: C. A. Kingston, Robert Kirkpatrick, T. H. Purdom, W. J. Carson, W. T. Strong, William Jones, W. T. Gartley, W. S. Rhycard, James Fairbairn, James Muirhead and John Hargreave. The Past Leaders are, C. A. Kingston, Robert Kirkpatrick and William Jones.

British Lion Lodge, No. 53, Sons of England, was chartered November 24, 1887, with the following members:—Henry Thomas Smith, John Nutkins, Henry Stanyer, Peter Pope, Joseph Simmons, C. S. Thorne, James Legg, Wm. Trick, Samuel Yelland, W. Pickard, L. Wells, C. W. Belton, M. D., and George Rawlings. The presidents are H. C. Simpson and Joseph Simmons.

Chelsea Lodge, No. 37, Sons of England, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Canada, March 26, 1886, with the following members:—H. J. Caster, Henry Popham, Wm. Grindley, A. E. Ashton, Wm. Moore, F. St. George Thompson, G. T. Hiscox, E. R. Robinson, Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Jarvis, Dr. Pringle, Dr. Jones, Wm. Bridgman, and W. Court. The presidents are named as follows:—E. R. Robinson, H. J. Carter and F. St. George Thompson.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was chartered by Supreme Lodge of the A. O. U. W. of Ontario, May 29, 1878, with the following members:—F. J. Hood, M. D. Dawson, W. R. Browne, William Dodson, J. A. Mitchell, J. W. Kelly, J. H. Tennant, J. Ashberry, J. A. Rose, Jas. A. Kennedy, R. B. Hungerford, F. H. Mitchell, M. D.

Ontario Council No. 209, was chartered by the Senate of the National Union, April 20, 1886, the members being:—Walter Bartlett, Geo. S. T. Bryce, Alex. McDonald, Charles Stevens, J. S. Deacon, R. K. Cowan, Alfred Talbot, Peter McVean, David A. Smith, K. G. Bowie. The list of presidents is as follows:—Walter Bartlett, Geo. S. T. Bryce, Alexander McDonald.

London Division, No. 68, B. L. E., was chartered by the Grand International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in 1868, the members being William Windfield and Thomas Brock. The Chiefs are:—Thomas Brock (the first to bring a charter into Canada), and Peter Temple at the present time.

Beaver Lodge, No. 117, B. L. F., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of the United States and the Canadas, August 14, 1882, with the following members:—Thomas Bell, Edwin Chapman, Charles Collinson, Charles Bredin, John Elliott, George Ryder, George Bowman, William Strongman, Robert Lister, Alfred Crouch, S. S. Fletcher, John W. Cox, William

Temple, Patrick Packham, Henry Angles, William Young, George Angles, John Dickson, Edward Lowe, Alfred Prodger, Thomas Casswell, William Emsley, R. Gowanlock, Robert Hornsby, William Robinson, Alexander P. McLean and George Hall. The presiding officers were R. Gowanlock and Robert Hornsby.

Forest City Lodge, No. 240, B. R. B., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, September 10, 1886, the members being:—G. H. Hawthorn, James A. Sloan, James F. McDonald, M. Driscoll, A. Douglass, John Wilson, D. J. Hopkins, Wm. H. Farrell, D. Murray, C. A. Johnston, J. D. Fortune, John Law, John Gillinan, J. B. Adams, Henry Scarcliffe, A. McDonald, Samuel Welsh, John Connors, Ed. McCarthy, John Rich. They meet in Albion Block, Richmond street. The list of masters embraces the following names:—G. H. Hawthorn, James McDonald and M. Driscoll.

London Branch, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, was organized December 15, 1871. Of this Fergus R. Lloyd is president; Robert Bonney is secretary.

Bricklayers' Union, No. 5, was chartered by National Union of Bricklayers of the United States, September 30, 1881, with the following named members:—Edward Haughton, Scott Murray, Walter Gibling, Alexander Todd, T. W. Chennal and Abraham Bending. Frank Gray is president, with Joseph Hawthorne, secretary.

Master Bricklayers' Association was organized Dec. 21, 1885. The presidents since that date are named as follows:—Wm. Heaman, H. C. Simpson, and E. North, with H. C. Simpson, secretary.

London Union, No. 1, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, was chartered by the General Assembly of Painters and Decorators, May 1, 1887, the members being W. T. Pace, R. W. Timson, James W. Woonton, F. J. Fitzgerald, C. Fitzgerald, and David Spence. The list of presidents embraces the names of W. T. Pace and R. W. Woonton.

Laborers' Union of London, No. 2, was chartered by the Builders' Laborers' National Union of Canada, July 25, 1887, the members being John Layzell, Patrick Barrett, and David Jennison. John Layzell and H. Delaney have served as presidents.

Semi-religious Societies.—The Y. M. C. A., of London, dates back to November, 1856, when its organization was perfected. In February, 1873, at meetings held at the residence of Mr. Denton, North street, it was resolved to organize a regular Young Men's Christian Association upon a more systematic and larger basis. Subsequently, rooms over A. Johnston's leather store, on Richmond street, were leased and occupied by the association, which at a later date removed to apartments in the Oddfellows' Hall. They also held meetings in the old Morrill Temple, and about ten years ago the former New Connexion Methodist Church, on Clarence street, was secured, thoroughly overhauled, a new white brick front, with red trimmings, erected and opened for Y. M. C. A.

purposes, under the name Victoria Hall. The property is said to have cost some $15,000, but it has been greatly improved at various times, and is now undergoing extensive repairs preparatory to the coming season.

The Religious Tract and Book Society was organized June 5, 1865, with Rev. J. Scott, president; Revs. John McLean and Andrew Kennedy; Dr. Salter, William Bowman, James Shanly, Andrew Drummond, J. T. Boyd, J. W. Lester, A. Murray, and others, managers. The Bible Society, established years ago, is still in existence, while in connection with the numerous churches, are aid societies, sewing circles, missionary societies, etc., etc.

The London Evangelical Alliance was formed November 12, 1888, and the following officers were elected:—President, Right Rev. M. Baldwin, D. D.; vice-presidents, Rev. George Sanderson, D. D., and Rev. J. A. Murray, M. A.; secretary. Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D. D.; treasurer, Rev. W. H. Porter, M. A.

Temperance Societies.—The Olive Branch Section, Cadets of Temperance, is the first society of that class referred to in the records of 1850, and Sons of Temperance next. Forest City Lodge, No. 2, B. A. O. of G. T., arose in Dec., 1858. This lodge and kindred ones of the order existed for some years; for in 1865, E. R. Robinson speaks of joining such a society of which John W. Jones was president. He also relates the story of his separation from the Good Templars, as follows:—"One New Year's night, three of us, all members of the lodge, were together, when Bill C—— says, 'Boys, I'm going to buy a bottle of wine to celebrate New Year's day, temperance or no temperance;' and he did. Well; we helped him to drink it, and after that I was afraid to go back again, and I never belonged to a temperance lodge since. That was my first experience in lodges."

Edward Hillan, president of the Catholic Teetotal Society, February, 1862, asked the use of the Town Hall for meeting purposes. John Wright was secretary at this time. Many branches of the Father Matthew organization were established, and exercised a most salutary influence in connection with the several societies of the other religious bodies. In later years, the Women's Christian Temperance Union came into existence, continuing the great work down to the present time. The Young Men's Prohibition Club, a political temperance organization, was formed in October, 1888, when the following-named officers were elected:—President, Wm. Scarrow; 1st vice-president, J. H. Bowman; 2nd vice-president, W. H. Winnett; secretary, J. D. Keenleyside; assistant secretary, R. F. Matthews, jr.; financial secretary, D. A. McDermid; treasurer, J. F. Kern. The following were elected as an executive committee:—C. Hutchinson, Dr. Irvine, W. Y. Brunton, J. Dearness, Wm. Gurd, J. Wilkens, and I. M. Mayell.

Anti-Slavery Society.—In September, 1852, Rev. S. R. Ward, agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, visited London, and, although a colored man, preached in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel. After

his lecture, a branch of the society was organized, with Rev. Wm. McClure, president; Rev. R. Boyd, secretary-treasurer; Revs. John Scott and W. F. Clarke, Dr. Salter, John Fraser, Dr. Wanless, Wm. Rowland, and A. B. Jones, directors. The Fugitive Chapel followed this organization, and measures were taken, not only looking to the comfort of refugees, but also to means for rescuing the slaves from their inhuman condition.

Base Ball.—In the fall of 1868 the first base ball tournament was held at London. At this time the Young Canadians, of Woodstock, were the champions, but were beaten by the Maple Leaf Club of Guelph, who held the championship until 1876, when Fred. Goldsmith, Phil. Powers, George Latham, Mike Dinneen, Joseph Hornung, Mike Ledwith, Thomas Gillean, Thomas Brown and William Hunter, the Tecumseh nine, won, the score being nine for Tecumsehs and eight for Maple Leafs. In 1878 the Tecumsehs disbanded, after having been awarded the International Base Ball Championship, February 19. This action of the club was considered mystical a decade ago, some persons stating that, having won everything, the nine determined to close on the honors.

The present club of the same name is one of the leading ones in the International League. The London syndicate, by whom it was organized, watch closely after its interests. The old club of 1868, looking on at the game of to-day, would indeed be puzzled at the changes which twenty years have brought round; and yet some pioneer ball players cannot be satisfied, some preferring the game of former times, and others making comparisons like this:—

> "Oh, yes, I saw the players and their parti-colored socks,
> And the 'captain' and the 'umpire' and the 'pitcher' in the box;
> They are modern innovations that I noted as I sat
> Aloft with you; it won't compare with Two Old Cat!"

In June, 1869, a new base ball club was organized, with D. Perrin, John Harris, W. McLellan and James Woods, officers. The title adopted was Tigers. A large number of nines have been organized since 1869, but the old and new Tecumsehs have so shaded them, that little or nothing authentic can be learned of their beginning or end.

The F. and G. P. A.—The Fish and Game Protective Association celebrated the sixth anniversary of organization on May 17, 1881. Dr. J. S. Niven was elected president; Dr. W. Woodruff and W. C. L. Gill, vice-presidents; David Skirving, treasurer and secretary; S. C. Elliott, John Puddicombe, A. McRae, Thomas H. Smallman, H. Bruce, W. S. Strong and L. McDonald, executive committee. The association accomplished many of its objects, and to-day, under the inspectorship of Peter McCann, there is no place in Canada where river fisheries are better protected.

Social Clubs.—In early years the social club was introduced; for it is said that in 1832, in the wilderness of Adelaide, the commuted pensioners erected a club house and carried it on until the hard

work of clearing the forest reminded the members that their club days had passed away. During the garrison days of London a military or civil club always existed; but not until the organization of the present London Club, and the completion of their house, did such an association attain permanency. The London Club of to-day claims a number of representative men, and represents a great deal of the wealth of the city. The house stands on the site of an old hotel, on the south side of Queen's avenue, just east of Richmond street.

The Brunswick Club (formerly called "The Bachelors'") was organized in 1871, having for its aim the promotion of social intercourse and moral improvement. Their rooms were for some time in Hunt's Block, afterwards in the Oddfellows' Hall, and now in the Masonic Temple. The presidents of the club since its organization are named as follows:—William Green, 1871; A. W. Porte, 1872; James Priddis, 1873; Frank Leonard, 1874; John Bland, 1875; George Priddis, 1876; W. L. Blake, 1877; C. W. Leonard, 1878. In December, of 1879, the name was changed to "Brunswick Club," on account of some of the members having ceased to be bachelors and not wishing to give up their membership. Robert Wallace was president in 1879; John W. Colcleugh, 1880; George D. Wandless, 1881; W. E. Turner, 1882; W. Elliott, 1883; Edwin Paul, 1884; W. A. Gunn, 1885; M. D. Dawson, 1886; Robert Reid, 1887; W. J. Nicholson, 1888.

The Young Men's Conservative Club was organized in 1878. The list of presidents gives the following names:—John Smith, James B. Cook, John Pritchard and Henry Vivian. Since the reorganization of 1885, the following-named have been presidents:—Patrick Mulkern, Richard Bland and Alfred Wigmore.

The Baconian Club, of London, was founded in 1884. The presidents are named in the following list:—J. L. Payne, George Morehead, John Stevenson, A. D. Hardy and C. G. Jarvis. The secretaries have been:—T. H. Pope, R. A. Bayly, J. P. Moore, R. A. Little, with G. N. Weekes, recorder.

The German Aid Society was organized February 1, 1888, with eighteen members, as a social club, and also to render mutual assistance, with President Webber and Secretary Featherstone, principal officers.

An Old-Time Club.—A. K. Thompson's reminiscences, published in the Quarter Century issue of the *Advertiser*, speak of a strange organization that existed here about 1863. He states:—"We had a club then, you know, with Bill Norris, Arthur Sydere, myself, D. C. Macdonald, Jack Macdonald, George Birrell, Ed. Meredith, Wm. Birrel, Angus Webb, Tom Clegg, Fred Ashton—and he could write a good article, too—all these young fellows in it, to the number of about 40. It was just a social club. It was called the Hellfriar Club. We didn't give it that name. Outside folks did after they got on to us. We used to get posters printed, lampooning anyone who made himself conspicuous; and one morning the people would wake up and find the

town placarded with these posters, and they wouldn't know where they came from. I have often heard people discussing them, and one would say:—'I tell you, that thing was never written in this place; there's not the talent. It's someone in Toronto has done that.' And then the others would agree with him. All the same, they were all written up in our club room in John Cootes's block. After they were written and approved of, we used to get hold of old Peter Cavanagh. You have heard of him. Some woman in Australia left his daughter £150,000 afterwards, and he's a pretty rich man now. Well; we used to get hold of Peter, who was the city bill poster, and fill him up with liquor, and he'd lend us his brush and paste. There wasn't much of a police force then, so about two o'clock in the morning we would sally out, and in two hours have the whole city billed. But the people who got it worst were the mushroom aristocracy. They could hardly sleep at night for fear next morning they would be posted all over the city. And how we did rip them up. How some of the officers in the garrison would get it, too. But 'The Magenta Rangers' was the best thing ever came out. You know, at the time of the Trent affair, there was great military ardor awakened all over Canada. Companies were being raised, and regiments formed; so we raised the 'Magenta Rangers,' on paper, and we had pretty nearly everybody in the city dubbed captain or colonel. That was the best of them all. Just ask Cammie Macdonald what he remembers about the 'Hellfriar Club,' and hear what he says."

Early Theatres, etc.—There can be but little learned of the early amusements provided for the villagers. The tragedies of 1831–7, the stocks and the whipping-post, formed the grim amusements of very early days. Later, the garrison theatricals claimed attention. From the records of the city, however, the following memoranda is taken; they, at least, give a name and a date which are authentic:—A license was issued to Rickwell & Stone to hold a circus at London, the tax being fifty shillings per day, in June, 1843. On June 6, 1843, a license to Mr. Wall, for a lecture on phrenology, cost thirty shillings. On August 28, 1843, a license was issued for the officers' performance at the Theatre Royal, the fee being seventeen and one-half shillings. A license to sell spirits at the Theatre Royal for one evening was issued to Sergeant Lloyd, September 11, 1843, and Martin Rykard's license was transferred to William Winslow. On October 2, 1843, a theatrical license was issued to Messrs. Raymond, Rivers & Co., to perform in the Mechanics' Institute, the fee being $4 for the first night and $1 for each succeeding night. T. E. Osborne paid thirty shillings for the privilege of exhibiting his learned pig on October 31, 1843; while Michael McGarry applied for license without costs on the part of the London Theatrical Company, in October, 1844. W. Tulford & Co. held an exhibition of wax figures here in 1844, paying twenty shillings license. A circus company was also here that month, paying fifty shillings per day license. The London Theatrical Club gave an

entertainment in March, 1847, for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Ireland. The club paid thirty shillings license, and this sum was refunded to Secretary Montserratt, of the relief committee. During the two succeeding decades, music and the drama made some progress.

*Musical Organizations.**—The first real musical society in London was organized about 1865, Mrs. Raymond being its chief promoter, assisted by Mr. St. John Hyttenrauch, a gentleman who came to London in 1858, and who has ever since been prominently identified with musical affairs. After several years' work, that society dissolved, and the London Musical Union was brought into existence, Mr. St. John Hyttenrauch being the conductor. There were nearly 100 voices in its ranks, and its operations extended over a period of about three years. The vocal strength of the organization was supplemented by a fine orchestra, Mr. Geo. B. Sippi performing the duties of leader. The concerts were given in the City Hall, where large audiences assembled to enjoy the rendering of such choice compositions as "Spring" and "Mozart's Twelfth Mass." The Musical Union having become a part of the silent past, another organization was brought into existence—"The London Philharmonic Society," which enjoyed several successful seasons, but ceased to exist some four or five years ago, chiefly owing to the lack of public support. Dr. Verrinder was its conductor during the greater part of the time, but about the last season Mr. St. John was chosen to fill the position. Among the compositions given were "The Messiah" and "The Rose Maiden." The society lapsed into a dormant state, and has not since revived. One reason for the lethargic condition of the society at present, doubtless arises from the fact that our best and most energetic choir leaders are devoting their best efforts along the line of improving the organizations under their charge, to the exclusion of any general society. There is not a little rivalry among the chief choirs of the city, and good voices are quickly picked up and trained for public service. One general organization existed four years, and must not be overlooked. This was composed exclusively of male voices (about twenty-five in number), under the leadership of Mr. W. J. Birks, who has scored great success in this city as a choral leader.

Church Choirs.—The largest in the city at present is that of the Dundas Street Centre Methodist Church, with 75 voices, Mr. Birks as leader. The organ in this church cost $3,000, including improvements.

The St. Peter's Cathedral instrument, as it stands, cost $7,000, but when the organ builders have finished their work it will have reached the large sum of $13,000. Dr. Verrinder, a brilliant organist and a thorough master of musical science, is the presiding spirit at this instrument, and has an excellent choir of over 40 effective voices.

St. Paul's Church is the fortunate possessor of a beautiful $6,000 organ and a surpliced choir of 48 voices, who render a cathedral service under the talented directorship of Mr. George B. Sippi.

* By William Thompson.

In the Queen's Avenue Methodist Church stands a magnificent organ, costing $9,000, over which Mr. J. W. Featherstone presides with acknowledged skill. He has a choir of some 70 voices.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church possesses a handsome new $5,000 pipe organ, with a choir of some 30 voices, under the efficient direction of Mr. Wilson.

Miss A. McLeod plays the organ in the Adelaide Street Baptist Church, and in Queen's Park Methodist Church Miss L. Holmes is the organist, and Mr. D. L. Hardy, leader.

Miss Bella Cole is the regular organist of the King Street Presbyterian Church, but recently the position has been filled by Miss Marriot.

The Memorial Church congregation are also favored with the services of an excellent choir, in which there are over 40 voices, well-trained and doing admirable vocal work under the directorship of Mr. William Barron, whose talents as a musician and teacher, and whose zealous, untiring efforts in the promotion of good music are well known to the public. The Memorial Church organ cost $2,000, and is a very fine instrument.

The Wellington Street Methodist Church possesses a pipe organ of considerable compass, which is presided over by Miss Rogers, the choir leader being Mr. Geo. Bragg.

The pipe organ used in Christ Church is of creditable dimensions, costing about $1,500, and is played by Mr. W. Hallé, a skillful musician.

Recently a fine new organ, costing $2,000, was introduced into the London South Methodist Church, and the organist is Mr. J. E. Thorne.

A fine organ in Knox Presbyterian Church in that suburb is also a source of attraction. It is played by Mr. A. Geiger.

In St. James's (Episcopal) Church there is an excellent instrument, played by Mr. Wm. Ellis.

Miss Minnie Raymond presides at the handsome instrument which adorns the interior of Park Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The organ in St. James's Presbyterian Church cost about $800, and presents a fine appearance. Miss Alice E. M. Summers is the player, and Mr. W. J. Crone is the choir leader.

An excellent pipe organ is used in the King Street Methodist Church, played by Miss Daniels. The choir numbers about twenty voices, and is under the leadership of Mr. Chas. Thorne, an enthusiastic and successful tonic-sol-fa man.

In the Congregational Church the musical service is led by an effective choir, of which Mr. T. Allen has been the leader for years. Mr. A. Allen presides at the instrument. The introduction of a fine pipe organ is contemplated by the church authorities.

An efficient choir leads the singing in the Talbot Street Baptist Church, Mr. T. H. Thornhill presiding at the organ. Those mentioned above are the leading church musical organizations of the city, and afford

an idea of what London can boast in this respect. All the other churches are supplied with organs of moderate size, and enjoy the presence of choirs that do themselves credit.

Bands.—Any musical sketch that made no allusion to the bands of London would be incomplete. One of the first combinations of this class was the Phœnix Fire Company Band of 1858, Mr. Sheiller, a German, being the leader. Next came the Artillery band, formed about 1859, and which subsequently was organized into a brigade band for the whole volunteer force of the city. This band did duty during the first Fenian raid. Mr. St. John resigned the leadership after the raid, and the band then ceased active existence. After the formation of the battalion a new military band was organized, and was for a time in charge of Mr. Metcalfe, the organist in the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. St. John succeeded him, and about 1873 or 1874 Mr. W. E. Hiscott took charge, and retained it until last spring, when Mr. Aug. Andersen, an expert and accomplished musician, took control. For three years the 26th Battalion had their headquarters here, and Mr. St. John was leader of the band until the expiration of that period, when it was removed to Strathroy. At the present time there are also three other excellent bands here, viz, the London South or Foresters' Band, Mr. Kettlewell, leader; the Forest City (colored) Band, led by Mr. Ions; the Salvation Army and several string bands. Mr. Andersen is also the popular director of the Grand Opera House orchestra.

Not a few amateur musical organizations have gone forth in London to amuse the public, and this city has been always the home of that old organization, the Holman Opera Company.

The London Musical Union, as permanently organized in October, 1875, claimed the following-named officers:—Mayor Cronyn, president; Lieut.-Colonel Lewis, Hermann Waterman, W. R. Meredith and Alderman Egan, vice-presidents; St. John Hyttenrauch, conductor; John Cameron, honorary secretary, R. W. Smylie, treasurer; W. H. Macqualter, assistant secretary; Dr. Sippi, S. Chadwick, E. Plummer, J. H. Griffiths, John Marshall, J. H. Fraser, G. B. Sippi, Samuel Peters, W. Furness, Josiah Blackburn and A. T. H. Johnson, executive committee. Among other well-known names were those of Harry Gorman, J. Skeffington and Thomas Coffey. The orchestra comprised twenty-three members; the vocal circle, eighty-eight members; and the non-performing members, eighty-three.

Board of Trade.—The London Board of Trade dates back to April 22, 1857, when forty-two residents signed the constitution, in fact, by giving their names as subscribers to the amount of £1 annually. The names of the original members were:—

Adam Hope.	Wm. Gordon.	Edward Adams.	Fred. Rowland.
J. I. McKenzie.	David Farrar.	L. Lawrason.	M. Anderson.
H. Chisholm.	Chas. J. Hope.	Robt. Reid.	William Thomas.
Alf. H. Vennor.	Walter Simpson.	E. H. Hyman.	John R. Labatt.
G. M. Gunn.	James Coyne.	A. Paul.	Edwin Heathfield.

J. G. McIntosh.	Hugh Rose.	Chas. Monsarrat.	John C. Meredith.
Lionel Ridout.	D. Macfie.	Charles W. Kent.	John B. Smyth.
John Birrell.	J. M. Bennett.	Wm. W. Street.	John Carling.
C. D. Shaw.	Jas. C. Macklin.	S. Morrill.	Wm. McBride.
T. H. Buckley.	E. Leonard.	F. Smith.	Wm. E. Sanford.
	Wm. Glass.	Henry Mathewson.	

The first meeting after organization was held in the Mercantile Library room, Crystal Block, (since extinct, the Palmer Block now occupying its site) when a draft of constitution was presented and adopted, and the following officers elected:—President, Adam Hope; vice-president, Lionel Ridout; secretary, J. C. Macklin; council, J. I. McKenzie, John Birrell, H. Chisholm, C. D. Shaw, Walter Simpson, Chas. J. Hope, T. H. Buckley, G. M. Gunn, James Coyne, D. Farrar, E. Leonard, Chas. Hunt, and Joseph Anderson.

The actions of the Board from the time of its organization to the present date have been characterized in the main by a jealous regard for the general interests of the community, and a perusal of the minutes is all that is necessary to demonstrate the fact that their influence was exercised upon the broad principle of equal rights to all. In noticing briefly a few of the more important events in which the Board took an active interest (which interest had a direct influence in shaping legislation principally of a civil character), it must not be thought that that the Board ignored the requirements of municipal reform. Their action in this respect was equally prompt and active, the interests of the city and citizens being kept well to the fore.

The first matter that occupied the attention of the Board was the amending of the usury laws so as to increase the rate of interest from 6 to 7 per cent., and to enable persons to collect on promissory notes, etc., any rate of interest that might be agreed upon.

The Bankruptcy Act was also felt to afford inadequate protection to the creditor so as to fortify such against the intrigues of the fraudulent debtor. The Board strongly advocated that the consent of two-thirds of the creditors should be required before arrangements could be made with the debtor, and that a majority of the former approve of the judge's decision before a full discharge could be obtained. Petitions embodying the former views were forwarded in each case to the Legislature.

In 1858, the Board offered vigorous opposition to the application of the Great Western Railroad for power to create $8,000,000 of preferential stock for the construction of a road principally through Michigan. They objected to raising such a large amount on a Canadian enterprise, to be spent in opening up a foreign country.

In the same year the Board condemned the proposed increase of tariff, as being subversive of the principles of free trade, and a policy that sought the protection of the few at the expense of the many. In 1859, in reply to the Inspector-General, the Board denounced the excise duties as class legislation, and recommended their total abolition. A petition was forwarded to John Carling in 1860, for presentation

before the House, recommending the postponement of Mr. Galt's scheme for establishing a bank of issue, in order to give the country an opportunity to consider the proposition. In 1861, the establishment of a grain exchange in connection with the Board was discussed. In the same year the attention of Parliament was called to the action of the Grand Trunk Railway and Great Western Railway in withdrawing rolling stock and refusing to provide sufficient facilities for the transportation of cereals, and discriminating in favor of the United States, especially as the railways were considered to be greatly indebted in a pecuniary manner to the city and surrounding country. The year 1862 witnessed a general outcry against the influx of United States silver currency, as the latter Government had lowered its standard of value. In the stopping of its excessive circulation in Canada, the Board took an active part. In 1863, with C. D. Shaw as president, the Board decided to avail themselves of the advantages of incorporation, and a petition to that effect was forwarded to the Legislature, which received assent on August 15, 1866. The Board in 1864 expressed themselves strongly in support of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 between Great Britain and the United States, as it had proved beneficial to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the Province, and they were prepared to strongly deprecate any attempt to abrogate the existing treaty. The abolition of local market tolls was also advocated, which suggestion was ultimately adopted by the municipal authorities. The Board also strongly opposed a proposal to amalgamate the Grand Trunk Railway with the Buffalo & Lake Huron Road, as it would remove competition; and Parliament was memorialized to refuse the application.

In 1869, the scheme of the Great Western Railroad for the construction of a line to run from Glencoe to Canfield, was opposed by the Board, who considered that the adoption of the proposed plan would divert the through traffic, and the main line of London would be converted into a branch. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Government and secure the refusal of the charter for the proposed extension.

The Board at various times indulged in discussions of questions affecting the trade policy of the country, such as protection, reciprocity, etc.

The construction of the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad, in 1870, was decided upon mainly through the exertions of the Board of Trade, who appointed a committee and a board of provisional directors for the furtherance of the scheme. On their appeal, the city granted a bonus of $100,000, and the various townships through which the line was to pass were assessed for bonuses to the amount of $240,000. The cost of the construction was estimated at $1,200,000, some $700,000 of which was raised by bonus and Government grant, leaving about $500,000 as the whole amount for which a rate would have to be earned and dividend provided.

In 1871 the Board expressed themselves as favoring equitable

reciprocity with the United States, and appointed delegates to attend the convention held in St. Louis to discuss the question. In 1874, however, the Board, considering the circumstances under which the treaty had been terminated, thought that proposals for further reciprocal relations should emanate from the United States.

The Board in 1875 took an interest in the establishment of the present excellent waterworks system. In the following year they bent their energies to the securing of the taxation of all city property, save sacred edifices, according to their actual value, with no exemptions. In 1880 the Board petitioned for the removal of the coal tolls at Port Stanley, considering it prejudicial to the interests of the London & Port Stanley Railroad.

Chamber of Commerce.—This was organized November 19, 1875, with:—J. B. Laing, president; Joseph Jeffery, vice-president; H. E. Nelles, secretary; A. B. Powell, E. W. Hyman, W. F. Bullen, John McClary, Elijah Leonard, George Robinson, Colonel John Walker, George Randall, F. A. Fitzgerald, M. Knowlton, J. G. McIntosh, John McMechan, D. Macfie, John Marshall, D. Regan, S. Peters, J. Atkinson, T. Peel, A. Keenleyside, A. J. G. Henderson and Henry Taylor, directors. Its rooms were located upstairs above the Old Arcade, near the present hardware establishment of James Cowan & Co., Dundas street. The chamber was a popular commercial resort, the reading room being supplied with mercantile and other papers and market quotations. An active interest was taken in shaping commercial and other legislation, and, under its auspices, lectures on political economy and other topics were delivered by Mr. Sully and others. This organization, like the old Board of Trade, fell; but in 1881 was revived.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange.—At a meeting held in the Tecumseh House on August 15, 1881, a new organization, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, with objects similar to those of the Board of Trade, was projected. It was officered as follows:—President, George S. Birrell; first vice-president, John McClary; second vice-president, M. Masuret; treasurer and honorary secretary, J. W. Little; council, Messrs. Finnemore, McCormick, Hobbs, Watson, Hunt, W. J. Reid, Marshall, Smallman, Labatt, Hyman, Burns and Muir. At a subsequent meeting a room in the Masonic Temple was selected as a place of meeting, and J. A. Nelles was appointed secretary. At a meeting held on September 19, 1881, a committee was appointed to confer with the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, with a view to the amalgamation of the various commercial bodies in the city. In due time the desired end was accomplished, in December, 1881.

Present Board of Trade.—Was organized December 21, 1881, out of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, which included among its members many who belonged to the defunct Chamber of Commerce. The name, Board of Trade, was adopted so that the liberal character of the old body of 1857 might be enjoyed. The original members were:—

T. Beattie, Pres.	Alex. Johnston,	Robert Lewis,	Geo. Robinson,
J. N. Nelles, Sec.	D. Just,	H. D. Long,	Thos. S. Hobbs,
Thos. Aspden,	W. K. Kains,	John Labatt,	John Callard,
Robert Arkell,	Thos. Green,	J. M. Longan,	Jas. A. Kennedy,
J. Blackburn,	J. H. Elliott,	H. Long,	John Osborne,
John Beattie,	Thos. McCormick,	B. A. Mitchell,	Josiah Dalton,
Geo. Birrell,	M. Masuret,	J. R. Minhinnick,	Mr. Despard,
Jas. Burns,	Jas. Slater,	J. C. Merritt,	J. E. Dawson,
W. Y. Brunton,	John Plummer,	A McCormick,	M. D. Dawson,
Wm. Bowman,	T. F. Kingsmill,	Wm. McDonough,	J. M. Denton,
Thos. Bryan,	T. H. Marsh,	John Overell,	W. J. Reid,
J. Carling,	Wm. Bryce,	J. Priddis,	Robert Rich,
Thos. Churcher,	John Green,	J. S. Pearce,	C. Richardson,
H. J. Carling,	Geo. Burns,	A. Pontey,	Geo. Robinson,
Chas. Chapman,	D. S. Perrin,	Robt. Pritchard,	Fred Rowland,
H. F. Carling,	John Marshall,	Geo. Pritchard,	C. P. Smith,
A. Cleghorn,	C McCallum,	John Pritchard,	W. S. Smith,
Chas. S. Hyman,	W. R. Hobbs,	A. B. Powell,	G D. Sutherland,
Jas. Watson,	T. H. Smallman,	Geo. Phillips,	Albert Smith,
Wm. Lind,	J. W. Little,	J. Robertson,	R. W. Smylie,
Jas. Eaton,	A. E. Pavey,	John A. Roe,	John Smith,
F. A. Fitzgerald,	Robt. Reid, jr.,	John D. Ivey,	Thos. Plummer,
A. Finnemore,	C. W. Leonard,	L. C. Leonard,	E. A. Taylor,
R. A. Garlick,	John Campbell,	John Walker,	R. W. Vining,
G. M. Gunn,	Wm. J. Elliott,	John Cameron,	G. F. Winlow,
Wm. Green,	Thos. Muir,	N. Reid,	H. Waterman,
Chas. B. Hunt,	Jas. Cowan,	M. Lewis,	Isaac Waterman,
John Hunt,	J. D. Saunby,	John Wolfe,	Jas. Wright,
W. B. Heath,	Jno. McClary,	A. D. Cameron,	John Wright,
T. D. Hodgens,	J. F. Mahon,	Geo. Merritt,	Robt. Wallace.

At the first annual meeting after the amalgamation, the following officers were elected:—President, G. S. Birrell; vice-president, Thos. McCormick; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Nelles; council, M. Masuret, F. A. Fitzgerald, John Labatt, James Watson, Thos. Beattie, J. B. Laing, H. D. Long, C. B. Hunt, C. S. Hyman, J. W. Little, W. J. Reid, and John Marshall; board of arbitration, John McClary, Geo. Robinson, Thos. Green, John Beattie, James Slater, Jas. Priddis, Andrew Cleghorn, Wm. Lind, John Campbell, Alex. Johnston, Geo. Burns, and T. H. Marsh.

In the same year the question of municipal reform was broached, and the Board pledged themselves to support only such aldermanic candidates as would vote for the abolition of the ward system at that time prevailing. A committee was appointed, who took active part in the election, securing in the majority of cases the election of their candidate, and as a result the redistribution of the wards followed. The shaking up did the city good. In 1885, in view of the proposed readjustment of the financial relations between the Government and Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Hon. John Carling was asked to aid in securing, if possible, for his constituents the benefits of additional railway competition. Subsequently, a petition was presented by the citizens to the Board of Trade, which was forwarded to both the city's representatives, with instructions to offer and obtain all the assistance possible for the securing of an extension of the Canadian Pacific Railroad from Woodstock to London. The Board worked energetically all the

while, and to their efforts largely is due the credit of securing the Western extension. The Board also worked energetically for the proposed London Junction Railroad, and latterly, for the securing of the Michigan Central Railroad, which was accomplished. The interest the Board has taken in the rapid progress of the Western Fair, and the securing of a more practical course of studies in our schools, are recent events, still fresh in the memory of every citizen. The securing of the re-erection of the Grand Trunk Railroad car shops in this city, as is well known, is at present a matter that has largely occupied the attention of the Board, and is still in abeyance. The present officers are:—President, John Campbell; vice-president, T. H. Marsh; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Nelles; board of arbitration, John McClary, J. S. Pearce, W. Y. Brunton, A. D. Cameron, T. H. Marsh, A. M. Smart, Jas. Slater, Geo. Robinson, R. C. Struthers, T. H. Smallman, R. Reid, jr., A. Cleghorn; council, M. Masuret, John Labatt, W. R. Hobbs, J. W. Little, R. Lewis, John Marshall, John Bland, W. J. Reid, G. S. Birrell, John Green, C. S. Hyman, T. R. Parker; board of examiners, James Slater, J. D. Saunby, J. S. Pearce, C. B. Hunt, Jas. Muirhead.

Western Commercial Travellers' Association.—This association was organized at a meeting held in the Tecumseh House in December, 1876, H. D. Long being the first president; William Lind, first vice-president, and Joseph Atkinson, secretary-treasurer. The deed of incorporation was issued on September 11, 1880. In it the following officers are named:—President, James Watson; first vice-president, Samuel Wilkins; second vice-president, Alfred Robinson; third vice-president, G. Rowat; secretary-treasurer, Joseph Atkinson; trustee, George Robinson; directors, H. D. Long, R. L. Peddie, T. P. G. Bryan, John Dromgole, William Mayo, W. S. Case, J. A. Miller, J. W. Lester, John J. Quarry, R. K. Hope, John Anderson, George Watt, jun., James Smith, James Dow and John G. Watson. The solicitors were Fraser & Fraser. Alfred Robinson, the present efficient and popular secretary, was appointed to that office in May, 1884. In 1881, the membership was 366, being an increase of 110 over the number of 1880. The surplus increased from $2,754 to $4,188. The annual banquet was held at the Tecumseh House in December, 1881, William Lind, presiding.

The staff of officers for the year 1888 consisted of the following:—President, Samuel Munro; first vice-president, W. S. Case; second vice-president, George H. Walker; third vice-president, R. H. Greene; treasurer, S. N. Sterling; secretary, Alfred Robinson; directors, George M. Reid, James F. Smyth, D. Mackenzie, John A. Craig, R. Tait, C. E. Sterling, James Snow, R. K. Hope, John Booker, F. W. Heath, John J. Quarry, James Dow, James Maxwell, George Watt, John G. Watson, E. O. Felt, W. T. Cockrane, W. L. Underwood; trustee, J. W. Little; auditor, George F. Jewell, F. C. A. The association looks after the interests of its members in connection with railway rates and privileges, and has life, accident and sick benefit funds. At the present time the

reserve fund amounts to $12,000, and the membership has increased to 720.

Manufacturing Industries.—One of the first manufacturing industries in the immediate neighborhood of London was Ezra & Nathan Griffith's brickyard, on Lot 32, Con. 1, Westminster, established in 1816. In 1819 there was not a brick house near London; but Griffith's bricks were used in building chimneys, a cow being the price of enough bricks to build one. The first bricks manufactured in Ontario were those at Sidney, five miles east of Trenton. They were made in 1794, and used in the first brick-house ever erected in Upper Canada —Capt. Myer's house at Belleville—the same year. In Robert Summer's reminiscences, he says that Nixon & Hale established their brickyards on the Flats, preparatory to building the court-house, and in June, 1828, the court-house walls were built up breast high. They continued making white bricks for ten years. It is not supposed that Dennis O'Brien purchased from them, as the bricks used in building his store were of a reddish color. Following this were the brickyards on Bathurst street. In March, 1847, Bissell & Brown were granted leave to build a brick-kiln.

Grist and Flouring Mills.—The people of the neighborhood were fairly served in regard to mills, Doty's being situated about six miles from the city. A man named Gardner also had a mill at Springbank, and Brayne's mill stood near where the ladies college now is. The manner in which the settlers used to convey their grist to mill was a rather primitive one. They would select the crotch of a tree, which would be cut down and trimmed, and used as a kind of sled, being mostly drawn by oxen. Boards would be placed across the limb, and the bags thrown upon it; but in a few cases settlers had a frame set between two great, creaking, wooden wheels.

Tom Waters's grist mill was the first ever erected within the limits of London. It stood on Carling's Creek, or the stream that connects Lake Horn with the Thames. Some years after its erection it passed into the hands of James and Charles Grant O'Brien's mill, however, was the first important industry, but as the history of the mill and its builder is previously given, all that is necessary here is to state that it is identical with Blackfriars mill of to-day, without the modern improvement.

Henry Fysh came to London in 1848, and purchased the old mill of George Murray, opposite Archdeacon Brough's dwelling. This he carried on for twenty years.

Wm. Plewes came here in 1870, when he purchased the "Meadow Lily Mills," situated three miles east of the city, on the Hamilton Road, and known as one of the most picturesque spots to be found anywhere. The mills are said to have been erected fifty years ago, and have had different occupants during that time. Since Mr. Plewes purchased the property he built additions, and in 1883 introduced the roller process. In 1885 the property suffered by fire, but was rebuilt

in 1886. The capacity of his mill is 125 barrels daily, giving employment to twelve hands.

Hunt Bros.' Flouring Mills were established in 1854, by Charles Hunt. On his death, in 1871, Charles B. Hunt became proprietor, and, in 1878, he was joined by his brother John. In May, 1888, fire gutted this building, destroying the roller machinery which they introduced in 1885. Hunt's Block, on Richmond street, was erected by their father in 1866, and in this building the business office is located. The coal business was entered in 1868, their grain business in 1854, and, in later years, the brothers organized the Forest City Electric Light Co. In 1868, they sold about 400 tons annually; now they sell 8,000 tons, with twenty competitors in the field.

Saunby's Mills may be said to have been established in 1862, when he and William Hilliard purchased the property from the Bank of Montreal and carried on the old North Branch Mills, in London West. They were erected in 1854 by Jos. Anderson, and later by James Smith; a woollen mill also stood on the same lot. In 1874, Hilliard retired.

Blackfriars mills were purchased by J. D. Saunby in 1877, from George Phillips, and in 1882 he introduced the roller process. The original building and machinery were the property of Dennis O'Brien, the pioneer merchant.

Muirhead & Gartley's oatmeal mill, is in existence since 1867, when it was started by Muirhead & Gray. Mr. Gray died about 1879. Mr. Gartley has been connected with the business since 1884. The mill stands on the site of the old Hyman tannery, on Talbot street, on the north side of the Grand Trunk Railroad. The building is a large, four-story one, and is well fitted up with improved machinery. It was gutted by fire in the summer of 1888, but restored.

E. Leonard & Sons, manufacturers of engines and boilers, dates back to 1839, when Elijah Leonard, who commenced business at St. Thomas in 1834, moved to London and built a foundry on Fullarton and Ridout streets, where he carried on the business until 1865, when fire destroyed the works. In 1853 he also erected a large building on York street, between Waterloo and Colborne streets, in which he carried on the business of car building in connection with his foundry. When the latter property was burned down he converted the York street premises into a foundry and machine shop, and has continued in that line of business ever since. In 1875 he admitted his two sons, Frank and Charles Leonard, into partnership. In 1881 their premises was destroyed by fire, but they rebuilt immediately. They employ a large number of men and do a very extensive business.

The McClary Manufacturing Company is presided over by John McClary; George McClary, vice-president, and W. M. Gartshore, secretary. The capital is $500,000. This business was established in a very small way in 1847 by Oliver McClary. About four years afterwards he was joined by his brother John, under the firm name of

J. & O. McClary. They continued a rapidly increasing trade under this style for about twenty years, when the business was merged into a joint stock concern. Their buildings cover some two acres, employ about 300 men, and do a most extensive business, having branches in Winnipeg, Montreal and Toronto. They manufacture all kinds of stoves and tinners' supplies, pressed, japanned and spliced wares. The works were destroyed by fire November 30, 1888, entailing a loss of $100,000.

John Elliott & Son's factory was commenced by John Elliott and George Jackson in 1850, in a building on Fullarton and Ridout streets. They were shortly afterwards burned out and then moved into a building on Wellington and Bathurst streets, where Dodd's planing mill now stands. The partnership was dissolved after being together about two or three years. Jackson retired when James Burgess took his place. This partnership continued for about three years, when Burgess retired and Mr. Elliott continued alone until 1879, when he took his son William into partnership. In 1877 the firm erected a large building a few doors east of their old one. The building was destroyed by fire May 29, 1885, but was rebuilt the following fall. In 1882 they bought the plough business together with the premises, of the estate of George Jackson, situated on Ridout street, which they carry on in connection with their principal works. They employ about 200 men, and are the first in Canada to manufacture a wire or twine binder. Their output is about $200,000 per year.

The Western Peninsular Stove Works were established three years ago by Joseph A. Childs and George Darvill. They demolished some wooden houses which stood on the lot, and erected their present extensive premises. The building is 43 x 109, in which fourteen hands are employed. Mr. Childs was formerly engaged in the coopering business, and Mr. Darvill in the furniture line. Their place of business is situated on Talbot street, immediately south of King.

The London Machine Tool Company, of which William Yates and L. Gibson are proprietors, dates back to 1873, when Yates engaged in the manufacture of engines in a small frame building formerly used as a cooper shop by Mr. Seale. In 1881 he was burnt out; but rebuilt almost at once on a much larger scale, and opened out in the manufacture of all kinds of iron-working tools for machinists, boiler makers and brass finishers; also, presses and punches for tin work, and special lines of large machinery. In 1883 he was joined by Mr. Gibson, who superintends the office work. The premises are situated on York street, between Talbot and Ridout. They occupy two brick buildings, and give employment to from forty to fifty men.

Stevens & Burns, iron and brass founders and finishers, manufacturers of engines, &c., established their works here in 1876, in a building on King street between Talbot and Ridout, formerly known as Darvill's foundry. They continued there until the spring of 1881, when they moved into their present premises, on Bathurst and

Richmond, which they erected for the purpose. The building is 200x50, and is three stories in height. They employ about 100 men.

Essex & Co., brass and iron workers, commenced business here in 1879, on King street, just east of Revere House, in a building owned by John Farncomb; continuing there about five years, when they purchased the present premises on Carling street, in the year 1884, from the John Birrell estate. The building was erected by T. Craig & J. Johnston in 1856, and has been occupied successively by the Gore Bank, John Birrell & Co. and J. C. Merritt & Co., and more recently by Mr. Essex. They employ about twenty-six men, and manufacture engineers' and brass goods, iron valves, &c.

Forest City Machine Works. This business was established by Geo. White, fourteen years ago; but Mr. White has been in business here over thirty years altogether. Since commencing in engine building he erected different buildings for the purpose of manufacturing threshing machine engines and boilers of all descriptions. The works give employment to forty men, and the product is shipped to all points in the Dominion. A specialty is the White threshing engine.

E. Winnett & Son, boiler makers, established this business where they are at present located, on corner of Bathurst and Adelaide streets, in 1855. The senior partner admitted his son into partnership some years ago. In 1876, they erected a refinery in East London, which they have operated at different periods, but it is at present idle, confining their attention to the manufacture of boilers exclusively.

R. & E. Winnett, boiler makers, had their works established by Henry Winnett and Richard Winnett, his son, in 1868, in the premises occupied by the present firm, situated on the Hamilton Road, east of Adelaide street. The partnership continued until 1884, when the senior retired, and Richard admitted his brother Edward into partnership. They opened a branch at Petrolia immediately after, which is managed by Edward, while Richard manages here. They supply the oil refineries and other institutions with boilers.

Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Co. was established in 1879 by W. H. Wortman, who came from Illinois, U. S., and John Morrow, a resident of this city, in the upstairs part of Yates's foundry. In 1882 they dissolved, and Morrow retired. Mr. Wortman then formed a partnership with Frank Ward. The firm at once proceeded with the erection of their present building on York street. In 1886 Mr. Ward severed his connection with the business, and it is now in the hands of W. H. Wortman. The business has grown from a small beginning to its present large volume, employing thirty-five hands in the manufacture of iron pumps, horse and hay forks, barrel churns, wagon scones, and general iron casting.

The Ontario Car and Foundry Company was established in 1871, under the style of the Ontario Car Company and London Car Wheel Company, with James McMillan, of Detroit, president, and Thomas Muir manager. In 1883 the company experienced a financial pressure,

and the business, for a time, was in the hands of the bank; but Mr. Muir shortly after took over the concern himself, and is at present the ostensible proprietor of the works. He employs about 180 men, and is doing an extensive business. Most of the railroads in Canada have been equipped to a greater or less extent by this company. The yards and buildings are situated on Rectory street, south of the Grand Trunk Railroad track, and comprise 16½ acres of freehold and 20 acres of leased land. The manufactures of this company consist of cars, car wheels and castings.

John Fox, scale manufacturer, came here from Hamilton and commenced business in the spring of 1881, in a small building on King street, near Ridout. He at once commenced the erection of his present building opposite, and moved into it in December of that year. The manufacture usually calls for the employment of sixteen hands. The lot on which his building stands was formerly occupied by a livery stable, which was burnt down a number of years ago.

Alex. Smith, manufacturer of carriage hardware, commenced business in 1871, in a frame building on Dundas street, at present occupied by Roger Dart. In 1877, he moved into his present factory on the east side of Wellington, between King and York. The property was previously occupied by Rowe & Judd, carriage makers. Mr. Smith employs seven men.

John Dymond, the first brewer of London, made the first beer here in his little brewery on the north side of North street; John Balkwill following him as manufacturer.

John Labatt's Brewery owes its inception to Mr. John Balkwill, who commenced in a very primitive way about the year 1828, in a log building. This building was destroyed by fire, and a small stone one was erected in its place. Mr. Balkwill disposed of the business in 1847 to Messrs. Labatt & Eccles. In 1857 the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Eccles withdrew, and J. K. Labatt assumed the entire charge of the business, which he conducted until the time of his death in 1866. His son, John Labatt, then took hold of the brewery, and has succeeded in extending the trade and making the business rank among the first in the Dominion. In 1874 the buildings were destroyed by fire, but were rebuilt at once on a much larger and more modern plan. The capacity of this establishment is 30,000 barrels of ale and porter per annum, and the capacity of the malt-house is about 85 000 bushels. His ales and porters are well known all over this continent, and obtained medals from such exhibitions as the Centennial, of Philadelphia, World's Fair, Sydney, Australia, and Paris Exhibition. He contemplates pulling down the brewery building shortly, in order to re-erect it on a larger and more complete plan. This industry gives employment to seventy hands.

Carling Brewing & Malting Company was established by Thos. Carling about the year 1840, in a small wooden building on Waterloo street, which in the course of a few years gave place to a large brick

building, now standing. He was joined by his sons, William and John, a few years after. The senior retired from the business in a very few years, and his two sons continued it. Their ales and porters increased in popularity very rapidly, and their business increased in a corresponding degree. Finding their premises altogether too small for their trade, they commenced the erection in 1873 of their present great buildings on the banks of the Thames, immediately south of Oxford street. David Roberts, of Toronto, was the architect of this colossal pile. They moved into the new building on its completion, July 1, 1875, when Messrs. T. Harry Carling and Joshua D. Dalton were admitted partners. Their trade now made more rapid strides than ever, as if in sympathy with the change of premises. However, on Feb. 13, 1879, a sudden check was put on all their operations by a disastrous fire which broke out early on the morning of that date. Their loss was very heavy, but undeterred by such a misfortune, the firm quickly set about rebuilding, and on May 29 of the same year they were enabled to recommence business. To prove how substantially the building was erected, the walls were standing almost entire after the conflagration. In the summer of 1882 Mr. Dalton died, and in the following December the business was merged into a joint stock concern, and has remained in this shape ever since. The president and manager is Daniel Macfie; vice-president, J. R. Minhinnick; superintendent, T. Harry Carling. The capital is $200,000, and the men employed are 100. The output is about 32,000 barrels of ale, porter and lager per annum; capacity for malting is 80,000 bushels per annum, and the quantity of hops used about 400 bales.

Joseph Hamilton's brewery was established originally by Marshall & Dundas. John Hamilton purchased their interest about twenty-five years ago, and carried it on until his death in October, 1887, when his son took hold of the business. The premises form one of the oldest landmarks in the city, and are situated on Ann street.

J. Tune & Son's soda-water works were established in 1882 by the above firm in Platt's building, on Clarence street, north of York street, where they remained two years, when they moved into their present premises in Tanton's block, on York street. The building was enlarged and otherwise altered for their convenience by Mr. Tanton. They have the most modern machinery, employ eight hands, and ship as far west as Windsor and east to Ingersoll, Woodstock, etc.

L. V. Ludwig's manufactory of cider and vinegar dates back to 1886. About two years ago, Mr. Ludwig leased a portion of the old Slater malt-house, and commenced business in a moderate way.

James R. Oliver also commenced business about a year ago in part of Slater's old malt-house.

The workmen for W. J. Reid & Co.'s new china manufactory arrived October 9, 1876.

Glass Bros.' Pottery is successor to the London Crockery Manufacturing Co., one mile east of the city limits. The firm was formed in

March, 1888, for the manufacture of salt-glaze stoneware and Rockingham and Bristol ware. The London Crockery Manufacturing Co. failed in 1887, and the plant was purchased by the present firm, who employ thirty men. Their clay is brought from Akron, Ohio, Amboy, N. J., and Devonshire, England. The original cost of the plant was about $70,000. They have switch-room in yards for fourteen cars and excellent shipping facility. A village has been built up, known as Pottersville, and a post-office established. The wares are known throughout the Canadas.

C. S Hyman & Co., tanners and manufacturers of boots and shoes, was commenced by E W. Hyman in connection with David O. Marsh in the year 1835, in a frame building on Talbot street, on the site of the present oatmeal mill occupied by Muirhead & Gartley. They were in business as tanners and harness-makers, and the first in this city to get the contract for making boots for the military. They dissolved partnership in 1850, Mr. Marsh retiring. On his withdrawal, Mr. Hyman continued the above until the year 1857 or 1858, when he was joined by John McPherson in the wholesale shoe department. In the year 1868 or 1869 they bought out a wholesale boot and shoe business in Hamilton, and ran that in connection with their business here for some five or six years, when Mr. McPherson purchased Mr. Hyman's interest, and the latter once more devoted his whole attention to his London interests. In 1867, Mr. Hyman admitted Mr. Charles Dunnett into partnership. The latter only remained in the firm three years and then withdrew. On April 18, 1873, the boiler in the tannery burst, killing two men. In lieu of rebuilding, he added to his sole-leather tannery on Richmond street a light stock tannery. The buildings are situated on what is now known as Carling's Creek, contiguous to Richmond street. In the year 1874 he erected the present immense shoe factory facing on Carling street and running back to North street. Mr. Hyman was a very successful man of business, and usually had interests in various outside schemes. In the year 1877 he built the crockery works in London East, occupied at present by the London Crockery Company. This building was used by Mr. Hyman as a pork packing house for the export trade. On the 12th of April, 1878, Mr. Hyman's busy life was closed by death. He and John Carling were the first water commissioners elected in the city; their election took place on the 14th of January, 1878. On Mr. Hyman's death, his two sons, Charles S. and J. W., took hold of the business. J. W. Hyman retired from the firm some six years ago, and the business is now run by Charles S. Hyman, C. J. Beal, John G. Watson and John H. Glass. The capacity is 300 hides per week, using 3,000 to 4,000 cords of bark per annum; and employ a large number of hands, as the boot and shoe business and tannery are now under one management.

R Arscott & Co.'s tannery was commenced on the corner of George and Ann streets in 1866. They pulled down a dwelling which was

standing on the lot, and built the tannery on its site. On July 9, 1869, he suffered by fire, but rebuilt at once, and started again with J. F. Burnett and Joseph Elliott as partners. Burnett remained in the firm about ten years, when he retired, and Mr. Elliott has just withdrawn and left Mr. Arscott alone in the business. The works employ about ten men, while the capacity is 100 hides a week.

Stevens, Clark & Stevens's boot and shoe factory on Clarence street was established about four years ago, and now gives employment to twenty-six hands.

R. F. Lacey & Co., manufacturers of boot and shoe uppers, are successors of A. J. Webster, who conducted it in connection with his boot and shoe trade. He sold out in 1875 to Mr. Lacey, who has greatly extended the business. The premises are located on Clarence street, south of Dundas, in the upstairs part of the building owned by Wm. McDonough. They employ four or five hands.

Reid Bros. & Co., manufacturers of blank books, paper bags and boxes, and wholesale dealers in stationery. This business was commenced originally by Robt. Reid, sr., in 1848, and is the oldest establishment of the kind in Ontario. Mr. Reid continued the business until 1876, when he sold out his interest to his sons Robert and George, who have successfully carried it on ever since. They erected their present house in 1886, and moved into it in January, 1887. They employ, on an average, eighty hands, and ship their goods as far east as Montreal, and as far west as the Pacific coast.

The Chapman book-bindery was established by Charles Chapman. Mrs. Chapman conducts the business, with Joseph Choquette as manager, since Mr. Chapman's death, about twelve months ago. He started in a small way many years ago; occupied an up-stairs room in a building about a block east of the present bindery; afterwards moved into a small wooden building, which in course of time, he moved to the rear of the lot to make room for the construction of the present spacious premises, which were erected in 1864. About eight hands are employed.

E. H. Kordes' book-bindery has been carried on successfully by Mrs. Kordes for some years in the building on Richmond street, just south of the *Free Press* office. The business is well managed in all departments.

D. S. Perrin & Co., manufacturers of confectionery, biscuits, &c., commenced back some twenty-eight years ago, when D. S. Perrin carried on a small business on the Hamilton Road. He removed to premises on Richmond street, where Andrew McCormick is now located. Finding this building in the course of time also too small, he purchased his present premises on Dundas street some twenty years ago. About five years ago he purchased adjoining property, which he added to his establishment, making it one of the most extensive in the Dominion. They employ on an average about 130 hands, and push their trade into the remotest corners of Canada. The building this firm

occupies was in the early history of this place used as a residence by Mayor Dickson, and also as a bible depository.

The McCormick Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of confectionery, biscuits, &c., may be said to have been started in April, 1858, by Thos. McCormick, in a small building on Dundas street, north side, between Clarence and Wellington. In three months time he moved into a brick building a few doors west, being one of the stores in what is known as Smith's block; remained there seven years, and then built a factory south of Dr. Proudfoot's Church, on Park avenue; remained in that building for about eight years, and then built his present extensive premises in 1873. The business has rapidly increased since its inception. About eight years ago the business was merged into a joint stock concern. Thos. McCormick, president; Geo. McCormick, cashier; and A. W. Porte, managing director. The building is 100 x 112 feet, of four floors. The company gives employment to from 100 to 150 hands.

London and Petrolea Barrel Company.—This company was organized in January, 1886. John Forrestal, William Hockin and Edward V. Taylor are the proprietors. They purchased what was known as the Burrows property in East London, situated on Simcoe street, between Adelaide and Rectory streets. There was an old sawmill on this property, which they utilize in their present business, and have also erected a large cooperage shop on the same lot. They do a very extensive business, employ sixty to eighty men, and supply customers all over the Dominion with barrels of all kinds. Hockin and Forrestal were engaged in the cooperage business for a number of years before the organization of the present company. The former started business in the year 1868 on the corner of Wellington and York streets, subsequently moving to the corner of York and Burwell streets, where he built a shop in the year 1877. He also erected a cooperage on Bathurst street two years later, where he conducted business up to the time of his connection with the present company.

C. R. Somerville, manufacturer of paper boxes, bags, &c., started in 1885. He might be said to have succeeded Mr. Swazie, who formerly conducted the same line of business in the premises. He employs fifteen to twenty hands.

John Watson, packing-box maker, has been in business about two years, renting a part of old Mechanics' Institute, and employing three hands.

P. Hendershott & Co., manufacturers of paper bags and boxes and wholesale stationers, came here from St. Catherines nine years ago. Commenced business on his arrival in a building now occupied by A. Beck & Co., on Albert street, but subsequently moved to East London, where he conducted business for a short time. He purchased his present premises, on Dundas street west, in the year 1881. Employs fifteen hands all the time.

The North American Manufacturing Company's business was

established by Samuel Crawford. Afterwards, he took in partnership James and John Mahon. In 1881, the Messrs. Mahon obtained complete control and ran it under the style of the "Globe Co." In the year 1883 the firm got into difficulty, and the business passed into the hands of the North American Implement & General Manufacturing Company, and it has been carried on under this style until quite recently, when the name was changed to North American Manufacturing Company, with G. C. Jolly, manager. They manufacture wagons and agricultural implements, but at present are confining their attention to the former. The number of employés is fifty (July, 1888), but generally a larger number.

John Campbell, manufacturer of carriages and wagons, commenced on the corner of Richmond and Albert streets in 1855, and continued the business there for ten years, and then purchased Marcus Holmes's carriage shop, on King street, where he now carries on business. He has since made extensive additions to his premises. This industry gives employment to fifty men.

J. H. Moran, manufacturer of carriages, wagons, etc., established his business in partnership with W. J. Thompson, as Thompson and Moran, in 1864, in a building situated on Dundas street, where the present Mechanics' Institute now stands. The partnership was dissolved in 1867, and Mr. Moran went out, but he shortly after recommenced business partnership with Thomas D. Hodgens in a building situated on Albert and Richmond streets, where John Turner is now located. The firm continued the business there for five years, when Mr. Hodgens went out. In 1877, Mr. Moran moved into his present stand on Richmond, nearly opposite Dufferin avenue. His brother James joined him in 1879, but retired from the firm in 1882. The premises were built by John McKellar many years ago, and were used by him as a carriage shop.

W. J. Thompson, manufacturer of carriages and wagons, established his business in 1868, in a building situated on Dundas street, where the Mechanics' Institute now stands. Remained there until 1875, when he moved into his present house, on King street, east of Richmond. He erected the buildings which cover nearly half an acre. The only buildings standing on the lot when he purchased it was a dwelling-house, formerly owned and occupied by the late Marcus Holmes, also a wagon shop. The industry employs forty-five hands.

A. J. Jarvis, manufacturer of light carriages and cutters, dates the starting of this business to 1871, when Mr. Pavey built the premises and conducted the business about one year, when it was turned into a joint-stock company, under the style of the McClary-Thompson Carriage Works. This company conducted the business for two years and then sold out to Willard Sage and A. J. Jarvis. The former retained his connection with the business until 1881, when he sold to A. J. Jarvis, who has since been sole proprietor. During the time the business was under the management of the McClary-Thompson Car-

riage Works, an addition was made to the premises by the erection of the present large shop to the rear. There are twenty-five men employed in the shops.

B. J. Nash & Co., manufacturers of carriages, commenced business in 1872, in a building situated on King street, where George White is now located. In 1875, he moved into the frame building which is still standing opposite the Firemen's Hall, on King street. In 1878 he removed into a brick building on the same street, opposite the market, and carried on there alone until October, 1885, when he formed a partnership with A. B. Greer, and at once commenced the erection of the present large factory on corner of York and Talbot streets. The main building is 30x150, with wing 30x50, and three stories in height. They employ about fifty men. The building is located on part of the old Hyman tannery property.

John Turner, manufacturer of carriages, cutters, etc., commenced in his present house in 1880. Was for a short time previous to that in partnership with his brother Samuel. This industry employs six to eight journeymen all the time. The site was first occupied by Campbell & Lowry, wagon-makers, about the year 1855. About the year 1867, Hodgens & Moran commenced the carriage and wagon business in it. In 1877 the stand was occupied for a short time by Mr. Dodd, builder, etc., but reverted to its original use in 1880.

The Dominion Baby Carriage Company may be said to have been started by Mr. Milroy, in a building on Richmond street north, twenty-one years ago. In 1875 he sold out to Arthur E. Hourd, who continued the business alone until 1881, when it was merged into a joint stock concern, and a large building was erected on the lot formerly occupied by Moorehead's blacksmith shop, on King street. The business was carried on two and a-half years as a joint stock concern, when it was purchased by Arthur E. Hourd and James E. Keenleyside, who carry it on under the style of the Dominion Baby Carriage Company. They employ about forty hands all the year round, and dispose of their goods as far east as Halifax, and west to British Columbia.

T. Herbert Marsh, manufacturer of horse blankets and wholesale dealer in saddlery hardware and carriage trimmings, bought the old established hardware business of Smith & Chapman ten years ago, on Dundas street, near Richmond; subsequently purchased premises a few doors east, and moved into it, and gradually disposed of his hardware stock to make room for his saddlery hardware and carriage trimmings. Nearly two years ago he purchased the building he now occupies, on Carling street, near Talbot, from the estate of John Birrell. The building was erected in 1856 by T. Craig and J. Johnston, and has been occupied successively by the Commercial Bank, John Birrell & Co., Wm. Lind & Co., and latterly by Mr. Marsh. The lot on which the building stands was formerly owned by a negro who lived in a small frame house.

J. M. Dufton, woollen manufacturer, commenced business in the city seven years ago. He came from Byron, where he was in the same business for many years, and purchased his present premises on King street west when he started here. He does an important business; employs twenty hands, and ships goods to Montreal and other eastern points. The property he occupies was formerly used as a bakery and confectionery by Keenleyside & Co.

Thos. Green & Co., builders, contractors and planing mill, was commenced by Thos. Green in 1853, in a small frame building on the lot where the gas-works now stands; was at that time associated in business with Wm. Elliott; were twice burned out, and immediately after the last fire, in 1856, Mr. Elliott retired from the business. Mr. Green at once erected a frame shop on Bathurst street, between Clarence and Wellington, on the lot where his present shop now stands. In 1873 he admitted John Shopland into partnership. They were burned out in 1883, but the old frame building was at once replaced by the present substantial brick building. They employ about forty men.

J. C. Dodd & Son, builders and planing mill owners, date their name in London back to 1845. In 1879, J. C. Dodd moved into the shop on the corner of Wellington and Bathurst streets, where John Elliott & Co. formerly conducted a foundry business. In September, 1880, the old wooden building was destroyed by fire, but was replaced at once by their present commodious brick building. John G. Dodd was admitted into partnership in 1863, and the constitution of the firm has remained unchanged ever since. They employ usually about thirty hands.

Wm. Gerry, planing mill and builder, commenced this business in 1871, in partnership with his brother. In 1882 they dissolved, and William has since conducted the business alone. His mill is situated on Craig street, between Queen street and Wortley road, London South. He manufactures all kinds of materials for house building; takes contracts for building, and generally employs from eighteen to twenty men.

Hilliard & McRoberts, sash and blind factory, commenced business as a firm about two years ago. Mr. Hilliard was carrying on business previously, in connection with other parties. They rent part of the old Mechanics' Institute, and employ ten to fifteen hands.

Wm. Beck & Co., manufacturers of veneer, thin lumber, etc., claim Adam Beck as the sole manager. He commenced here in 1884, but the business was established in Galt in 1880, and was conducted there until his removal to this city. The manufacture of cigar boxes is combined with that of veneer and thin lumber. Mr. Beck has introduced the most approved machinery in his works, and employs usually about twenty-five hands. Spanish cedar is used in the manufacture of the cigar boxes. The firm import the cedar from Mexico and Spain.

John Ferguson, manufacturer of furniture and undertaker.—The

proprietor of this business commenced operations in the year 1856, in a small frame building on the corner of Clarence and King. He remained there two years, and then moved into a frame building on the corner of Richmond and King, on the site of the present Masonic Temple. The building was only demolished at the time of the erection of the Temple. About 1862 he purchased a lot with two frame cottages on it from Patrick Tierney. He sold the cottages to Thomas Kent, and erected on the lot the large brick building which he at present occupies. In 1884 he purchased the lot west adjoining his building, and added to his premises.

The London Furniture Company may be said to have been established by Robert McLeod. In 1857 he was succeeded by Moorehead & Brown. They commenced in an old frame building situated on the west side of the present factory. Mr. Brown did not long remain a partner. In 1860 the factory was burned. Mr. Moorehead at once erected a brick building in its place, and also put up a brick wareroom facing on King street. He conducted a rapidly-increasing business until 1871, when he again suffered from a disastrous fire. He rebuilt at once on a much more extensive scale. The buildings facing on King street have a frontage of 200 feet. Mr. Moorehead's business had become very large by this time, and continued so until June, 1878, when he became involved, and the business passed out of his hands. The interest was purchased by F. A. Fitzgerald and C. P. Smith, who conducted it as a firm for six months. They then organized a joint stock company, with a capital of $150,000. F. A. Fitzgerald was elected president and C. P. Smith vice-president. In 1880, Mr. Smith died, and his brother, H. A. Smith, took his place. The company employ 120 men, and ship their furniture all over the Dominion.

The Bennett Furnishing Company may be said to own its origin to Charles Bennett, who commenced business in 1858 in a building situated on the lot now occupied by the Masonic Temple, on Richmond street. He was associated for a short time then with John Ferguson. In the year 1861 he moved into a building on the north side of King street, a few doors west of Clarence street. He was burned out there in 1871, but rebuilt at once. His sons, Charles, James, George and Robert W. Bennett, took hold of the business about this time. On account of their trade increasing rapidly, they were compelled to look around for larger premises. In the year 1876 they purchased the old Mechanics' Institute property on Talbot street and converted it into a factory. They carried on business in that building until 1882, when the Bennett Furnishing Company was organized, with John Labatt, president, and Henry Taylor, I. Danks, T. H. Tracy and the Bennett Bros., directors and stockholders. The company at once commenced the erection of their present premises on Rectory street, adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway; they also opened a branch factory at Glasgow, Scotland. In 1883 the company disposed of its interest to Henry Taylor and the Messrs. Bennett. In 1886 the firm

opened another branch factory at London, Eng. Henry Taylor's interest in the business ceased some months ago, and Edward Thompson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, took his place. Three of the Bennetts are managing the branches in Great Britain and Robert W. Bennett manages here. They employ fifty-five men here, seventy-six at Glasgow and sixty-three at London, Eng. They manufacture school and church furniture and seating of all descriptions; they also ship the bulk of their goods to Great Britain.

James M. Cousins, manufacturer of pumps, commenced business in 1843. He came from Nova Scotia to London about that time, and has since been connected with the manufacturing interests. The factory is on Bathurst street, between Richmond and Ridout.

Job Cousins, pump manufacturer, commenced business in 1872, in his present factory. He was burned out in the fall of 1887, but rebuilt on the former site.

A. Cole, wood turner and band and scroll sawyer, commenced about 1879, in a frame building on York street, opposite Grand Trunk Railroad depot; was burned out in September, 1887, but rebuilt and recommenced the following November. He employs about six hands. Has all modern machinery in his establishment, and produces some excellent work.

Few fail to remember the lively times created by the discovery of the existence of oil in this county. Many excellent men were attacked by the oil fever, which finally settled down to oil on the brain, when the antics of the patients afforded very general amusement for the outsiders who had escaped the contagion. The brigade, with oil on the brain, pitched in lively, leased or bought up "rich oil lands," and, after digging numerous holes in the ground, established the Middlesex Oil Exchange. Ultimately, oil speculators failed to strike oil; Chicago and Toledo men disappeared after reaping whatever harvest there was to be garnered, and the oil craze ceased; then the question of refining crude oil from the paying wells westward was raised, and soon London East was alive with men engaged in the industry. The works were owned by H. Waterman & Brother, Carbon Oil Co., Duffield Brothers, Fitzgerald & Co., J. R. Minhinnick & Co., Spencer & Keenleyside, Miller & Co., and in 1869, Englehart & Co. From the advent of the last named—a New York firm—the progress of oil refining here dates. The oil from the Waterman works took a leading place, and won prizes at the several national exhibitions of the seventies.

W. S. Wilson's oil refinery may be said to have been started by J. V. Thompson & W. S. Wilson in 1871. There was a building on the lot at the time of the purchase, but they erected other buildings for the accommodation of their business. The partnership existed until the year 1875, when Mr. Thompson withdrew. Mr. Wilson has since been associated in business with his brother, but is now sole proprietor. He has been engaged in the manufacture of soap as well as oil, but gave up the former business not long ago. He has not been operating

much in oil lately, but the appearances are he will resume again shortly.

J. W. McIntosh & Co., oil refinery, was established in 1878. The buildings were erected by John Ross, and purchased from him by J. W. McIntosh. The latter carried on the business until some five years ago, when he was joined by John Forrestal, who still remains a partner. Their works are located on Simcoe street, in London East.

Imperial Oil Company was organized in 1880, with F. A. Fitzgerald, president, and J. L. Englehart, vice-president. The paid up capital is $500,000. The company owns large oil producing and refining properties at Petrolea; they also have a paraffine works here. They are manufacturers and producers of all kinds of illuminating and lubricating oils, and paraffine wax and candles. They have agencies established in St. John, N. B., Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg. They employ in their works and office some 500 men. As will be seen by their numerous agencies, they dispose of their products in all parts of the Dominion. The original works were destroyed by fire in July, 1883.

Empire Oil Company was organized in the beginning of 1885, and is composed of J. R. Minhinnick and Herman Frasch. The buildings were erected by Edward McGarvey in 1876. He only carried on business until 1877, when he disposed of it to Conover & McMechan, who relinquished it in 1879. The property was then lying idle until its purchase by the present firm They have added to the plant very considerably, and have now a complete establishment. Manufacture burning oil, and also machine oils, giving employment to ten men. The property is situated on the corner of Walker and Rectory streets, and extends back to Trafalgar street.

W. Spencer & Co., oil refiners, composed of W. Spencer and his two sons, W. M. and C. M. Spencer, purchased the lot and erected their refinery in 1886. The senior member of this firm is one of the oldest oil operators in this portion of the Dominion, and established a refinery in Woodstock twenty-six years ago; has been in the oil business at Petrolea and London for the past twenty-one years; has been associated with different persons at various times; his two sons have also been brought up to the business. They have introduced the very best plant in their works, and have complete and commodious premises.

P. M. Lawrason, manufacturer of lard oil, and dealer in soap stock, has been in business at London for over fifteen years,—at first in the petroleum trade, but since 1879, has been engaged in the manufacture of lard oil, near the corner of Trafalgar and Adelaide streets. He employs about seven hands. The product is shipped to the eastern provinces, and also sells west of London. Mr. Lawrason is assisted by his son in the management of the business.

The London Drug Company, Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, proprietors, was established by B. A. Mitchell in 1854, and the business was conducted by him until 1883, when the present company estab-

lished this branch house. The house gives employment to fifteen men, and their trade, which is entirely wholesale, extends over Western Canada. James Douglas has been manager since 1883.

The Canada Chemical Manufacturing Company was organized May 21, 1867, with Wm. Bowman president. Mr. Bowman has occupied this position without interruption ever since. Mr. T. H. Smallman is the manager. They erected their buildings on Rectory street, south of the Grand Trunk Railway, and commenced in the manufacture exclusively of sulphuric acid, but have since engaged in the manufacture of nitric, muriatic, sulphuric and mixed acids; also liquid and sulphate ammonia, copperas, Glauber's salts, and other ingredients. They have suffered twice by fire—the first time on September 16, 1869, and again on June 12, 1887. The buildings were totally consumed on both occasions, but were speedily rebuilt. This industry employs fifteen hands.

McKay & Co., manufacturers of cigars, was commenced by Hugh McKay thirteen years ago in a small way, and was joined shortly after by John McNee. The business was first started on Dundas street next to Hiscox's livery; remained there but a short time, and then moved into the old Buckley block on Richmond street, opposite the city hall, where they remained until the erection of their present substantial premises on Clarence street, over a year ago. They employ about 100 hands, and their product is about $120,000 annually. They manufacture about 3,500,000 cigars every year, and pay the Government $20,000 revenue.

Atkins & Manness, manufacturers of cigars, commenced business here about 1863, when Wm. Atkins, who served his time with the old firm of Tuckett & Kohl, first started for himself in the building now occupied by Twohy & Screaton, on Dundas street. Mr. Kohl, of the firm of Tuckett & Kohl, died, and Mr. Atkins carried on the business in partnership with Mrs. Kohl. The partnership only existed about two years, and was then dissolved, Mr. Atkins retiring on account of his health. In the course of three years he again started, but had to give it up once more on account of his health. He established his present house in 1885 on Richmond street, where ten men are employed.

Olmsted Brothers, manufacturers of cigars, was started by George and Lewis Olmsted, in 1883. The premises they occupied are situated on the south side of Dundas street, between Talbot and Ridout streets, and were built twenty years ago by John Glen, who conducted a tailoring house. The Olmstead Brothers purchased the property from the Glen estate. Lewis died about two years ago, and the business is now run by George, under the old firm name. They usually employ about fifty hands.

Joseph Smith, manufacturer of cigars, commenced business in partnership with his brother Albert, in 1873. After being together about two years, they dissolved. Joseph then removed into Hunt's Block.

Albert Smith, manufacturer of cigars, dates back sixteen years, when he commenced in the old Robinson Hall, on Dundas street. After a year, he admitted his brother Joseph into partnership. They dissolved in 1875, since which each of them has conducted a separate business. He employs about forty hands.

O. E. Brener, manufacturer of cigars, commenced business in a building on the west side of Wellington, between Bathurst and Horton streets. It was formerly used as a commercial college, and has served other purposes. He carried on there four or five years and then moved into the Cruickshank Block on the west side of Richmond street, south of King. In 1886 he moved into his present stand on Ridout street, a few doors north of King. The premises were formerly used as an hotel by Mr. Stansfield, and were also at another period occupied by the military, when London was a garrison town. Mr. Brener employs about thirty hands.

William Ward, manufacturer of cigars, commenced business on the corner of Burwell and King streets in May, 1875, where he remained until the close of 1876, when he removed over Mountjoy's fruit store, on the east side of Richmond street. In April, 1887, he again moved into the upper flat of the Agricultural Loan Company's building, on the corner of Dundas and Talbot streets. In April, 1887, he purchased his present premises on Dundas street, north side, near Ridout street, from Mr. Kelly, who, until recently, conducted a cigar factory in the same premises.

The Rose Cigar Factory was originally established by W. T. Rutherford about fifteen years ago. Mr. Rose followed him, conducting the factory for about three years, when Alexander Irvine purchased the estate and reopened the house in September, 1888.

John R. Peel, manufacturer of monuments, mantels, etc., commenced business in 1852, in a building situated on south side of Dundas street, east of Clarence. He took as partner R. M. Lucas, who was an accountant in the Gore bank at that time. The partnership did not last long. About the year 1856, Peel formed a partnership with Geo. Powell, which existed until 1866, when a dissolution took place. Since then Mr. Peel has been in business alone. For some years he has been located next to the corner of Richmond and Maple streets.

John W. Smyth, manufacturer of monuments, mantels, etc., dates back in business here to 1852, when he commenced on Dundas street, between Richmond and Clarence. He afterwards moved to the corner of Dundas and Wellington streets, but for the past few years has been on the corner of Clarence and King streets.

John Matheson, manufacturer of monuments, commenced business in Woodstock in 1856; removed to London in 1874, where, for some years, he kept all his stone at the station, but he now has a small place on Talbot street. The excellent workmanship of Mr. Matheson can be seen in the many monuments adorning the cemeteries in and around London.

George Powell & Son, manufacturers of monuments, mantelpieces, &c., established a yard here in 1856 (then Powell & Peel). They dissolved in 1866. Mr. Powell remained in the premises and Mr. Peel opened another yard. At the time of the dissolution, Mr. Powell took his son George into partnership. The senior lately retired, and George, jr., now conducts the business alone under the old style. He generally has about five hands employed.

T. J. Heard, manufacturer of monuments, mantels, etc., commenced business in 1877, in partnership with Charles Dunnett. They were only together a few months, when Mr. Dunnett died. He then formed a partnership with Samuel Flory, under the style of T. J. Heard & Co. They bought out Samuel Hooper, and conducted business in his stand on Richmond street, next to Cronyn Hall. In 1882 Mr. Flory withdrew, and John Matheson took his place. They did not long remain in partnership. Mr. Matheson went out and Mr. Flory was again admitted for a short time, but once more withdrew. Mr. Heard is now alone, and is located on Adelaide street, north of Dufferin avenue.

I. M. Mayell & Co., manufacturers of coffee, spices, mustards, cream tartar, baking powders, etc., and also dealers in toilet soaps, extracts, and sodas, established their business about thirteen years ago, but Mr. Mayell has been proprietor only since 1883. They employ altogether nine hands, and have all the latest improved machinery. They buy their stocks in Europe and New York. Mr. Mayell's partner is his son, A. W. Mayell.

Hughson, Ferrier & Co., manufacturers of coffees, spices, etc., commenced business January 1, 1888, succeeding Soper & Gustin, who were running the business over a year before it was purchased from them. Have all the improved machinery, and generally employ eight to ten hands. James A. Ferrier & J. L. Jackson are the present proprietors. Mr. Hughson retired from the firm early in 1888.

Forest City Spice Mills (Wm. Gorman, D. Dyson & R. C. Eckert, proprietors), commenced in April, 1886, in a leased building on Talbot street, formerly used as a carpenter shop. The business requires the attention of five hands.

London Soap Company is an important industry. The building used was erected by Wm. Starr, about twenty-five years ago, who conducted a soap manufacturing business in it for ten years. At the end of that period he sold out to Peel & Struthers, who continued about two years. About the year 1875, Thos. Churcher purchased their interest and relinquished it in 1886, when T. Alcock purchased it. He was shortly joined by H. D. Long, who subsequently bought out Alcock's interest, and is now the sole proprietor. Mr. Long employs seven men in connection with this industry, and has no difficulty in disposing of whatever stock he manufactures.

Frank Haskett, manufacturer of tallow grease, etc., established this industry in December, 1887. The building was erected in 1880 by a

Mr. Harris, who conducted business in it until 1885, when he sold out to Richard Haskett, father of the present proprietor, Mr. Harris, sr., continued the business until the date of its purchase by his son. The property is situate on Trafalgar street, on the banks of the Thames. He employs three men.

Burns & Lewis, manufacturers of children's, boys' and youth's clothing, dates back to 1861, when George Burns opened in the dry goods business, in partnership with Mr. Higginson, as Higginson & Burns. Their house was on the south-west corner of Richmond and Dundas streets, and they were in partnership four years. Later, they moved to a stand on north-west corner of the same streets, where the business was conducted for some time. Eventually, Mr. Burns moved a few doors west. About the year 1869, he turned his attention to the manufacture of clothing, and gradually worked clear of the dry goods trade. He continued to do a large retail business in this line until the year 1880, when he formed the present partnership with Mr. Lewis. They at once opened their wholesale house on Dundas street, but, in 1881, moved to their present house, where one hundred hands are employed.

F. T. Trebilcock, manufacturer of gold rings, has been engaged in the jewelry business here from 1880 to 1886, and conducted one of the largest retail jewelry establishments in Western Ontario. During this time much of his trade was the manufacture of rings to order, as well as society jewels, badges, medals, &c. The success he gained led him to devote his energies in 1886 entirely to the production of rings. At present he shows over 300 different designs and styles, most of which are original and registered. He has fitted up a factory at the corner of King and Richmond streets, which contains a full complement of machinery used in this delicate branch of manufacture.

A. & S. Nordheimer, manufacturers of pianos, are managers of a branch of the well-known business in Toronto which was established here some thirty years ago. They first opened out in the house now occupied by W. L. Carrie on Richmond street; were for some years located in the Oddfellows' Hall on Dundas street, and latterly have been conducting their business on Richmond street, next door to their first location. Mr. Hempill, the manager of the Hamilton agency, was the first manager here. He was succeeded by Dr. Sippi, who held the position for a number of years, until W. E. Hiscott was appointed in 1887.

R. S. Williams, manufacturer of pianos (branch of Toronto), commenced business in this city eight years ago, with A. M. Regan as manager. In addition to the large number of hands employed in Toronto, there are eight employed here.

In August, 1887, the piano factory of Evans Bros. & Littler was removed to Ingersoll, which city offered the company a large bonus.

Welford Bros., manufacturers of ropes, twine, cordage and hemp-dusters, established this industry in 1867. Jesse Welford conducted

the business alone until 1874, when he was joined by his brother James. This business is the only one of the kind in the city.

Robert Summers brought from Chicopee Falls, Mass., the first knitting machine into this part of the country in 1869, establishing a custom knitting shop at Byron. In 1879 his four daughters established a house at London, where a large trade is done.

Thos. Bryan, brush manufacturer, began business in 1872, manufacturing a complete line of paint, varnish and kalsomine brushes. He purchased his present house on Dundas street west, some five years ago. The building is part of the old Robinson Hall. The oldest Masonic lodge-room in the city is said to have been in the upper story. Mr. Bryan disposes of his products all over the Dominion.

The Troy Laundry is one of the largest establishments of its kind in Western Ontario, and very popular at London.

Wahelee Angnee was the first Chinese laundryman in London, commencing business November 10, 1878.

Parisian Steam Laundry, branch of Detroit business, commenced here about four years ago, occupied temporary quarters on Richmond street, until the completion of their present handsome house on Dundas street. The company commenced the erection of the building in 1887 and have only been occupying it since April 2, 1888. They employ about forty hands, and have met with great encouragement since launching out here. John K. Spry is the manager. The lot on which their building is erected was formerly used as a marble and stone yard by Mr. Matheson, and prior to that by some of the first buildings of the Forks.

Wholesale Houses.—In 1863, there were only three wholesale houses in the city—Adam Hope & Co., established in 1857 ; John Birrell the same year, and John I. Mackenzie some time later. In 1866 Hope and Mackenzie removed to Hamilton. The following year the firm of John B. Laing & Co. opened up, and John Green & Co. followed suit in 1872. Robinson & Little opened out a year or two after, and within recent years came the ready-made clothing house of Burns & Lewis ; A. E. Pavey & Co., tweeds and gents' furnishings ; Struthers, Anderson & Co., dry goods ; and Dickison, Nicholson & Co., small wares. The first wholesale grocery, pure and simple, was that of Edward Adams & Co., and within the past fifteen years this has been supplemented by the well-known establishments of M. Masuret & Co. (an important house), T. B. Escott & Co., and A. M. Smith & Co. It is of comparatively recent date that the wholesale drug trade has been operated from the city, but now a large business is done by James A. Kennedy & Co. and the London Drug Company. W. J. Reid & Co. were the pioneers in the crockery trade, and they are still here. There is also another flourishing establishment in the firm of Pigot & Bryan. In the way of shoe houses, this has long been a recognized centre, and C. S. Hyman & Co. and Sterling Bros. maintain this reputation, there being, besides, a number of jobbers. Millinery is also

something of recent years, now represented by three flourishing firms, John Green & Co., Lamoine & Co. (successors to the Crawfords), and Dickison, Nicholson & Co. The first firm in the line of hats and caps began in 1874, under the name of Marshall, Lind & Macfie, now represented by John Marshall & Co. and R. C. Macfie & Co. In hardware proper are the Hobbs Hardware Company and Bowman, Kennedy & Co., and, in saddlers' hardware, T. Herbert Marsh and William Ellis. It is estimated that the above firms represent a business of $7,500,000. Until about 1867 buyers came to the market at least from twice to four times a year, and the bulk of the business was rushed into two seasons. Now an army of travellers represent London houses, and goods are sold from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. The stained glass trade by Lewis and the pottery trade by Glass may be placed with the wholesale houses, as they do a large local trade, outside their factory trade. There are other large dealers, such as Alex. Johnston & Co. (established in 1858), George Kerr and H. H. Job & Co., dealers in leather, who bring to the city a great circle of customers. Rowat, McMahon & Granger's new dry goods jobbing house is a most important addition.

Early Taverns and Groceries.—Abram Carroll, who, as related, built the first large log-house at London, on Dundas; kept an hotel in that building in 1827–8. There the present William McClary was a guest in the years named. He did not stay at McGregor's, for although it was the first inn, Carroll's was the first house of entertainment deserving the name. Mrs. Nelson Perkins, a daughter of this Carroll, is now residing in Dakota, whither she moved in 1888 from London.

In July, 1834, Ephraim Ayers was licensed to keep an inn. In January, 1837, James Farley, William Park, Abram Van Norman, Samuel Peters, John McDonald and Sarah McCann were authorized to keep grocery stores on payment of twenty shillings each.

In October, 1838, one Samuel Stansfield, formerly a sergeant in the 32nd regiment, was granted a license to keep an inn on payment of £7 10s. In April, 1843, John Nixon was allowed to keep tavern in a new house instead of the one destroyed by fire. Hugh Madole was allowed to keep tavern at London, and Thomas Adkins, at Port Stanley. On April 26, grocery license No. 1 was issued to James Farley; while John Dimond and John Balkwill were recommended for ale and beer license on payment of 25 shillings each.

In May, Samuel McBride complained that Patrick McCauley kept a disorderly house. The contrary was proven to be the case, so that McBride had to pay 13½ shillings for his error. Grocery licenses were issued to Samuel Peters, Leonard Perrin, John Wood, John Mead Imber and John Schofield. On May 22, grocery licenses were issued to Samuel Glass, Patrick McLaughlin, John Scanlon, Daniel Westrop, William Crosby, John Clegg, William Goodwin, M. Richard and Jas. Mucklin. Mirain H. Rowley applied for livery stable license, being the second of that class, the first being issued to Hiscox and the third to John Coote.

Grocery licenses were also issued in May to Charles C. Newcombe, Benjamin Dixon, Michael McLaughlin, Maurice Baker, John O'Flynn, George Railton, Job Herrin and Martin Rykard.

The institution known as the "Sergeant's Theatre" was licensed in July, 1843, on payment of twelve shillings and sixpence; while the assessment of £25 on Rev. E. Evans's carriage, and the taxes due by Widow Wilkins (sixteen shillings and threepence), were remitted. John Claypole's grocery license was granted. Charles Joxley was licensed in July to keep grocery. William Crosby's grocery license was transferred in August from lot 1, north of Dundas street, to lot 20. Miss Jane Higgins was granted a license to carry on a grocery on lot 11, south of King street; while William Glen was licensed to open a grocery on lot 2, north on Dundas street, in October, 1843, and Joseph Howell was granted license to carry on a grocery on lot 12, north on Dundas street.

In November, a grocery license was issued to John Bremner for lot 20, north on Dundas, and Cornelius Driscoll was granted a license for his grocery on Mark Lane, next to Barrack Sergeant O'Brien's house. Duncan Mackenzie was licensed to keep a grocery on lot 17, north side of Dundas street, and also a beer license. Joseph Essery was licensed to keep a grocery on lot 20, north side of King street, in December, 1843.

Patrick Finnegan was licensed to keep a grocery, but subsequently got Crosby's; while Joseph Stour and W. Winslow were authorized to keep beer saloons in January, 1844. Sarah Murray was licensed to sell beer on lot 12, north of Dundas. Livery stable licenses were placed at £5 currency; and J. & J. Forsyth were granted a grocer's license for their house on Ridout street, in December, 1844.

The grocers of London licensed in 1844 were:—James Hopkins, Wm. Goodwin, W. Ambridge, Maurice Baker, P. McLaughlin, Hugh Stevenson, Peter Gandy, all on Ridout street; Charles Travers, lot 21, King street, adjoining Gandy's; Robert Girdy, for beer house, lot 3, Church street; Wm. Glenn, James Farley, Peter Burke, lot 11, north Dundas street; John Bremner, lot 20, Duncan Mackenzie, lot 16, T. N. Baker, lot 16, on Dundas street; Samuel Glass, lot 16, north of King street; Thomas Travers, lot 15, Bathurst street; Sarah Souter, on King street; John Clegg, lot 6, south Simcoe street; Wm. Tittenser, lot 4, Furnival Terrace; John Wood, lot 6, Simcoe street; John Scanlan, lot 6, Bathurst street; also for house formerly canteen, adjoining log barracks. Licenses were also granted to Joseph Essery, Jane Higgins, J. Claypole, John Talbot, W. Howe, Sol. Schenick, Cornelius Driscoll, Wm. Howard, John Schofield (opposite *Inquirer* office), Job Herrin, Wm. Whitley, Chas. Joxley, Adam S. Stephen, Thomas Clark, James C. Mucklin, or Macklin, John O'Flynn, Benj. Dixon, John A. Jackson, on Dundas street; A. B. Jones, lot 4, North street; Wm. Scott, lot 10, south Dundas street; Henry Hunn, York street; Cyrus Morrison, and Charles Morrell.

In 1845, Henry Matheison, Richard Philpott, Phineas Fitzsimons, John Bowerman and Stephen P. Probitt were licensed; also John Wilson, James A. Wilkinson, Thomas Carling, Thomas Smith, John Salsberry, Simon Robins, Henry Carroll, and John May.

Almost all the above were burned out in the great fire of 1845.

Christie's grocery store is mentioned in 1845. John W. Crunell was licensed to open a grocery on lot 11, south side of King street, in November. In December, Richard Bradford, on lot 20, Ridout; Geo. Allen, on lot 8, Simcoe; Robt. Bentley, on lot 14, N. Dundas; John May, lots 13 and 14, Wellington, were licensed to sell ale and beer; also John Burke, on lot 9, North street; Samuel Perkins, on lot 6, W. Waterloo; Nehemiah Clarke, lot 2, N. North street; Edward Irvin, lot 1, S. Dundas; Robert McGirdy, lot 8, Richmond; John Nison, in the Bee Hive, Wellington street; Duncan McKellar, Ridout street; Geo. Syckes, lot 21, King street; Henry Roots, lot 6, S. Dundas; John Wilson, lot 14, S. Bathurst; Robert Jex, lot 13, Dundas; Charles Lindsay, lot 15, Dundas; James Kennedy, lot 14, York; Moses Landers, lot 2, N. Dundas. In 1846 Martin McCormick was licensed to sell beer on lot 21, N. King street; William Louthan, lot 13, S. Dundas; James Moir, lot 2, S. North; John McKenzie, lot 21, N. Dundas; James Moffat, lot 15, S. Dundas; and Thomas Webb, lot 1, S. Bathurst. At this time John Raynard obtained a grocer's license for lot 11, S. Dundas; also John P. Mason, lot 1, N. street; H. O'Brien, lot 13, Market Lane; Arch. Boyde, lot 11, Church street; Sam. H. Clissold, lot 14, S. Dundas; James Hopkins, lot 10, N. King street. In February, 1845, Alexander McKenzie was licensed to open a grocery on lot 3, E. Ridout street, and Boyle Travers a saloon, on lot 16, N. Dundas street.

In 1845, John M. Parker and Philo Bennett were appointed special constables to examine and report on the manner in which the inns of London were conducted.

In May, 1846, Robert Wyatt opened a beer saloon on Market lane. At this time the British Exchange and North American Hotel were popular houses in Western Canada. James McFadden petitioned the Board in June, 1846, to have the sidewalk on the south side of King street planked from the North American Hotel to the river.

In April, 1847, grocery licenses were issued to Simon Thoms, —— Grammer and Isaac Percival. In August, 1848, D. H. Richards, owner of a billiard table, was asked to pay £40 license for same, in addition to a license already issued to him, for which he paid £10. Richards demurred.

In December, 1848, the following licenses were renewed:—Robert Carfrae, Wm. Burns, John Matthews, John Hopkins, Wm. Harris, John Walsh, Wm. Thompson, John Scott, Wm. Balkwill, Finlay McLee, Charles Lindsay, Wm. Hatelie, William Barker, Edward Stanley, Benj. Higgins, Thomas O'Mara, Alex. Allen, John Graham, John

Clegg, James T. Mason, James Dagg, James McFadden, Capt. John Smith, and P. McCann. The new licenses granted were issued to :— Peter Schram, Charles Hewett, James Budge, James Hector, Samuel Carney, Adam J. Beveridge, John Brown, Richard Jennings, R. Stevenson, and Edward Irwin.

Matthias O'Flaherty, of Kerry Co., Ireland, who settled here about 1848, was for a number of years engaged in railroading, but for sixteen years prior to his death, in hotel keeping. In 1881, he and his brother revisited Ireland, where both were arrested under the laws prevailing there. The prison treatment for men suspected of liberal political ideas was so severe that Matthias did not recover from it up to his death in 1882.

The trial of Mrs. Ann Gamble, for selling spirituous liquors without a license, was heard before the Town Council, April 16, 1849. John Woods testified, that he sent to Mrs. Gamble for a pint of whisky by a man named Turner, and got a half-pint. George Turner swore that "on Saturday or Friday last—won't be certain which days—Mr. Woods came to his house and said, rubbing his hands, 'its a cold morning; will you get me some whisky?' I went to the house of the defendant. At first she refused, but afterwards she brought some beer and gave me some whisky. I paid one and one-half pence for the beer, and took the whisky for nothing." The Court fined the lady £5 and taxed her with 16s. costs.

Van Valkenburgh was licensed to keep an inn on Dundas street, George Cook, on Colborne, and Ann Gamble, on Wellington; also Robert McGurdy, in 1849, so that by December, 1849, there were forty-one licenses issued to inn-keepers and others.

John Loveless established the first temperance hotel at London in July, 1851. On February 16, 1852, petitions by John Frazer and 474 other inhabitants; by Mrs. Christian Boyd and 73 members of Rising Star Union, Daughters of Temperance; by Robert Boyd and 106 members of Pioneer Division, Sons of Temperance; by James Kirkwood and 43 cadets of temperance, and by Duncan McKenzie and 43 members of the London Division Sons of Temperance, were presented to the Council, asking that the number of houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks be limited. The Council at once acted on the petition, restricting the number of inns to twenty, and ordering a license of £20 to be collected from each.

In January, 1855, John Clegg, of a Council committee, reported in favor of classifying hotels and taverns for licensing purposes. The first class was to comprise :—Robinson Hall, the City Hotel, the Golden Ball, Western, American and Prospect House, hotels, at £25 each; the Commercial, Waterloo, Prince of Orange, Western Railway, Sun Inn, Harp Inn, Farmer's Inn, Great Western Railway Hotel and Farmer's Inn on Dundas street, £15 each, and hotels of the third class, £8 each. The first-class saloons at that time were Young's, Hull's, Ferguson's, Litchfield's and Dunn's. The license proposed for each was £25, and £15

for all other saloons; shop and livery licenses, £12 10s.; auctioneer's, £7 10s.; cabs, £1 5s.; carter's, £1; peddler's, £5 10s.; temperance houses, £5; billiard halls, £1 5s.; ball alleys, £7 10s.; all exhibitions, £15. The by-law lowered the rates about fifty per cent. The foregoing memoranda from records may be said to point out the history of the early inns, taverns and groceries, and municipal dealings with them, down to 1856, when the first directory of the city was compiled.

The licenses issued for the year 1856 under the regulations of the Council, are given as follows:—

Tavern Licenses.—James Watt, Thomas Granger, Benj. Higgins, John Orange, Levi Stevens, Michael McAuliff, John McDowell, Charles Lunebeck, William Ferres, Stephen O'Meara, William H. Woods, Nathaniel Smith, Adam Nicholson, John Graham, William Glen, John Dulmage, Robert Arkell, John Mason, James McDowell, John McCue, John McLeod, Archibald Boyd, James M. Bennett, Richard Carruthers, Daniel Rattle, Martin McNamara, John Matthews, John Williams (McAlpine), Charles Callow, William Starr, Jeremiah McAuliff, Wm. J. Hayson, Peter McCann, Charles Lindsay, George Nicholl, Nelson Perkins, John Stubbs, Joseph Dodds, John Reid, Edwin Powers, John Clegg, William Noden, Anson Strong, John Iles, Thomas Richardson, Thomas Carter, Patrick Finn, George Graham, Michael Kennedy, Wm. Sutherland.

Saloon Licenses.—John Pannell, Robert Wilson, Samuel Carty, Charles Dyde, P. J. Dunn, George Trumble, Robert Morton, Daniel Carroll, John T. Young, J. M. Davis (Nicholson), John Hughes, Louis Ernst, Groves & Rooks, William Irvine, William Percy, James H. Ryan, John Dodsworth, John Ferguson, David Litchfield, John Wilson.

Temperance Licenses.—Anthony Gray, Francis Westlake, James Livingstone and Mary Ann Brown.

Ball Alley Licenses.—James M. Martin and John Liberty.

Shop Licenses.—Wm. G. Chambers, J. E. Dixon, W. Simpson Smith, McDonough & Kent, John J. Redmond, W. and R. Simson & Co., John Monger, Joseph Malcomson, Cottrell & Whitwell, James Geddes, John B. Smyth, Alexander Davidson, Forbes & Forde, T. H. Buckley, F. Smith, John E. Murphy, Peter McCrae, William J. Fuller, Finlay McFee, H. O'Connor, Alexander Smith, McDonald & O'Meara.

Licensed Auctioneers.—Groves & Shaw, Chemman Yeo, Nathaniel Reid, Emery & Son, Talbot & Bro., Griffith & Palmer, Thomas W. Shepherd, F. B. Beddome, George Cottrell.

Licensed Carters.—John Mason, George King, William Grannon, J. O'Byrne, George Rogers, J. Loxley, J. Herbert, R. Beer, C. Butler, John Carty, Reuben Carny, T. Kellas, Samuel Boyd, William Mitchell, Robert Carty, W. Waters, Thomas Southgate, E. Nicholls, Hendrie & Shedden, and F. Buckley.

Licensed Livery Stables.—John Jennings, Odell & Jacobs, Arthur & Co., Elijah Smith, J. C. Little, Jeremiah McAuliff, James Fahey, and Joseph Martin.

Cab Licenses.—John Gibbins, Benjamin Fieldhouse, and Charles Lynch.

The Ontario Gazetteer, or the local directory, contains a history of London from this period forward, so that a mention of a few of the leading hotels will close this section of the chapter.

Hotels.—The Tecumseh House is the oldest of the modern hotel buildings of London. It was built in 1855, and opened in 1856. This building has a frontage on Richmond street of 200 feet, on York street of 150, while the southern front on the railroad is also 150 feet. The building is four stories in height, and admirably laid out for hotel purposes. Among the names connected with the ownership of the house are those of B. F. Moore, Messrs. Conklin, Winnett, and Bostwick. James C. Derby managed the house years ago, while to-day, one of the most polished of hotel managers, Mr. Davis, has control.

The hotels of twenty years ago, locations, and names of owners, are as follows:—

Revere House—E. Woodbury, proprietor, Richmond, corner of King.

Strong's Hotel—Wm. Hawthorne, proprietor, north side Dundas, between Richmond and Clarence.

City Hotel—J. & T. Mossip, proprietors, Dundas, corner of Talbot.

Western Hotel—J. Mason, proprietor, Richmond.

Balkwill's Hotel—J. Snell, proprietor, northwest corner of King.

City Arms Hotel—J. Pannel, proprietor, King, opposite Market.

Ontario Hotel—John Dulmage, proprietor, King, opposite Market.

Hayden's Hotel—Thomas Hayden, proprietor, corner of King and Talbot.

American House—Samuel Grigg, proprietor, southeast corner Richmond and York.

Brock's Hotel—J. McDowell, proprietor, northwest corner of Talbot and York.

Tecumseh House—B. F. Moore, with J. C. Darby, manager.

Westminster Hotel—John Baldie, proprietor, south side King, near Ridout.

Anglo-American Hotel—P. H. Bradt, proprietor, northwest corner York and Wellington.

Royal Hotel—Francis Campbell, proprietor, Richmond, between Great Western Railroad and Bathurst.

Montreal House—William A. Essery, proprietor, York.

Haystead's Hotel — David Haystead, proprietor, southwest corner Ridout and King.

Hiscox Hotel—Thomas Powell, proprietor, Dundas, bet. Richmond and Clarence.

International Hotel—J. Woods, proprietor, Dundas, corner Clarence.

Britannia House—T. Loyd, proprietor, corner of Wellington and York.

Northern Hotel—R. P. Simmons, proprietor, North, east of Richmond.

Great Western Hotel — Ed. Thomas, proprietor, Richmond, between Great Western Railroad and Bathurst.

In 1873, there were ninety-two tavern, eight saloon, and thirty-eight store licenses granted. The number was reduced by thirty-eight in 1874.

The City Hotel stands on historic ground. The site was purchased from the Glass family years ago, then occupied by Ayers and others, as related hitherto. In 1845 the great fire destroyed the old brick building, but another brick building was erected late in the forties for J. W. Scott, which was kept by John Mason for many years. The second brick house was also destroyed by fire, and for some years the lot was vacant, until rebuilt for J. W. Scott in 1865, when the hotel was opened by Bostwick, formerly clerk of the Tecumseh House. In 1866 the house was leased for the officers of the 53rd regiment. John

Mossip, of the Western, leased the City, and carried it on until the spring of 1872, when Peter McMartin became lessee, and was proprietor until his death in 1875. J. & J. McMartin carried on the business in the interest of their mother until Sept. 1, 1878, when they purchased the building. In 1886, $10,000 were expended on the western extension, and during the last ten years no less than $20,000 have been expended by them, transforming the whole house into a new building, so that now only a few rooms of the old building remain in use.

The Grigg House was erected in 1879, being completed in September of that year. It was built by Thomas Tracy, architect. On September 20, 1879, Mr. S. Grigg took possession of the house, and has since been the proprietor. The building has sixty rooms, well fitted up, including five sample rooms.

The Revere House, erected in 1860, was known as Arkell's Hotel until 1867, when Henry Wilson, then proprietor, gave it its present name. In 1887, J. B. Jennings took possession of the house. Messrs. T. Hayden, Barnard, J. McDonald, Mrs. White and Mr. Woodbury have been lessees. Robert Arkell, who died in 1882, settled at London thirty years before, and opened the North American Hotel, on Ridout street.

In August, 1887, E. H. Gustin purchased the residence of Dr. Lancaster, 368 Dundas street, and converted it into an hotel.

The other hotels of London are the Boswell House, Hodgins's, McFarlane's, Clarence, Cousins's, Royal, O'Flaherty's, London, Land's, Fraser's, American, Atlantic, Avey, Britannia, Butchers' Arms, Carrothers's, Cass, Canada Pacific R. R., Cullett, Darley's, Fallahe's, Grant, Hawthorn, Horsman's, Homister's, International, Kincaid's, Lewis's, Lilley's, McDonald's, McGill's, Maker's, Martin's, Morton's, Morkin's, Queen's, Richardson's, Albion, Victoria, Westbrook's, Western, Wilson's,—in all, forty-nine hotels.

Banks and Bankers.—In June, 1796, the Upper Canadian Parliament enacted that the British guinea, the johannes and moidore, of Portugal, the American eagle and dollar, the Spanish milled dollar and pistoreen, the French crown, and all French coins, should be legal tender.

In 1689, the first British-American paper money was issued in the Upper Province by Sir Wm. Phipps on his retreat from Quebec. The bills were supposed to be issued to his troops, and ranged in value from two shillings to 200 shillings. During the war of 1812, army bills were issued by Quebec, and made available for circulation in Upper Canada by the act of 1813.

In 1819 the Bank of Kingston was chartered, but later, the name "Pretended Bank of Upper Canada" was applied. In 1823, John Macaulay was one of the three commissioners appointed to wind up the tangled affairs of this institution.

The Bank of Upper Canada was chartered in 1819–21, and con-

tinued in operation until its failure and the settlement of its affairs late in the sixties.

In 1839 W. W. Street was clerk, with Henry J. Askin, of this bank, at London, and Chas. W. McCormick, agent, at Chatham. Jas. Hamilton, still living here, was manager in 1857, and for years before, as well as afterwards, to its close.

The Commercial Bank of Canada had a branch here for some years, beginning in the forties. J. G. Harper was manager of this branch for years, and E. Jones Parke was solicitor.

The Gore Bank of Hamilton was another early financial institution, of which W. W. Street, who studied his business in the Pioneer Bank, was manager, and H. C. R. Becher, solicitor.

The Bank of Montreal was established in 1817 by leading merchants of Montreal, with a capital of £87,500.* The bank had no charter at first, and the original notes bore the words "to be paid out of the funds of the bank and no other." This was done to protect the promoters from loss in case of failure. It was incorporated in 1818 under the title of "The Montreal Bank," and saw many vicissitudes; but during and immediately after the American civil war it made money, through having control of the New York gold market. At the present time the bank has a paid-up capital of $12,000,000, with a reserve fund of $6,000,000. At the end of May last it had in circulation notes to the value of $5,184,436. The total liabilities of the bank on May 31 last to depositors, stockholders and for notes in circulation, were $29,717,687.84, the assets at the same time amounting to $49,-126,279.69. This branch was established by D. Fraser. About 1851 he was succeeded as manager by Mr. Horne, who gave way to Mr. Dunn; he to Mr. Barwick, and he to Mr. Drummond; W. J. Anderson being the present manager. Of Mr. Horne the following story is related by A. S. Abbott, the veteran city clerk:—"Col. Horne detested everything Yankee, and the sight of the stars and stripes would send him almost into a fit. When the Great Western was being built, there were a lot of American contractors in town. When the Fourth of July came round they were having a high old time down at the Robinson Hall. The Colonel was down there, too, damning everybody, and ready to fight on the slightest provocation. While the Colonel was getting a drink at the bar, one of the Yankees pinned a large bunch of firecrackers to the back of his coat, and then touched a match to them. When they began to go off, the Colonel got wild. I never saw so much fun in all my life. The back was all burnt out of his coat."

The Bank of British North America was established in 1836 and chartered in 1840, with a capital of £1,000,000, and a reserve of £221,810. This is one of the two chartered banks in Canada whose shareholders are not under any double liability, it being governed by

* Other authorities state this amount to have been $350,000.

its original charter. Shareholders are liable only for the par value of their stock. Its capital stock is still the same, is all paid up, and the bank now has a reserve fund of $1,174,565. Thomas Christian was one of its early managers here, and for some years prior and subsequent to 1857 made the London branch very popular. W. C. Menzies succeeded him, and later James Robertson. He came to Canada in 1866, and speedily won his way to favor of the bank managers, and, in fact, to all with whom he had to do. He was made Inspector in 1871, went to Hamilton as Manager in 1872, thence to Ottawa to manage the branch in 1874; there he remained until 1878, when he was appointed to the branch at London, a position he filled until drowned on that terrible Queen's Birthday of 1881, when the present manager, David Cumberland, was appointed. The notes in circulation of this institution at the end of May last amounted to $1,090,671. The liabilities of this bank only come to the moderate sum of $7,420,703, while the assets run up to $12,491,383.

The Merchants Bank was incorporated in 1861, but did not commence business until 1864, and then with only $100,000 paid-up capital, being allowed by special permission of the Government to open with that limited capital. Its rapid growth in wealth has been almost phenomenal. It now has a paid-up capital of $5,799,200, and a reserve fund of $1,920,000. The total value of the notes of the bank in circulation on May 31 last was $2,842,532; while the total liabilities of the bank amounted to $12,499,545.25. On the other hand the assets of the bank come to the large figure of $20,323,465.44. The present manager is W. F. Harper.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce was established at Toronto and London in 1864. It is the second bank in point of wealth, having a paid-up capital of $6,000,000. The large business done by the local branch, under the management of H. A. Nicholson, who succeeded B. E. Walker, is very apparent, from the fact that the large building formerly occupied by the Federal was purchased and occupied by this institution in the summer of 1888, having been purchased for about $25,000. Its notes in circulation, according to the last quarterly Government return, amount to $2,117,681, and its total liabilities to depositors, etc., come to $14,083,224.37. To offset this the assets of the bank come up to the handsome sum of $20,699,023.48. On June 14, 1867, the Council resolved:—"That this Council regard with satisfaction that the efforts made in the county and city, in establishing a bank with a local proprietory, have met with success; and we trust that the Canadian Bank of Commerce will meet with every encouragement."

Molsons Bank began business in 1853 under the Free Banking Act of 1852, and got a charter in 1855, with a capital of $370,000. Its growth has been wonderful, and from a local financial institution it has spread all over the Dominion, now having some nineteen different branches. The paid-up capital of this institution is $2,000,000, and its

reserve fund $1,408,102. Its liabilities to depositors, note holders and others, on May 31 last, were $8,452,681.42, while its assets exceed this by a large sum, amounting in all to $11,571,463.09. The business of the local branch in London, established in 1870, was under the experienced management of Joseph Jeffery, who retired in 1887. He was succeeded by M. Heaton.

The Bank of Toronto, incorporated in 1855, was established at London in November, 1887, taking over the business of the defunct Bank of London, with W. R. Wadsworth, manager. The paid-up capital of the Bank of Toronto is $2,000,000, and its reserve fund $1,350,000. The notes of the bank in circulation amount to $987,659, and its total liabilities to $6,680,304.26. On the other hand, the institution's assets reach the handsome sum of $10,145,715.13.

The Bank of London suspended payment August 19, 1887. It appears that on that date the Bank of Toronto was to absorb the suspended concern, but the agreement was not ratified. The nominal capital was $1,000,000, but only $212,973.68 was subscribed. Henry Taylor, the president, had 3,134 shares, on which he paid $35,156.83. All shares numbered 10,000, principally taken by Londoners, who lost very heavily, while depositors were more fortunate. As a first result of the suspension, the Bennett Manufacturing Company assigned at once. During this eventful day, the bank president was not to be seen, as prior to this he had left on his vacation tour. On August 24, H. C. Nelles was appointed trustee of the Taylor estate.

The Fawcett Bank failure was reported September 24, 1884. In November a large meeting of depositors and other interested parties was held at Watford, when Thomas Fawcett presented his report, dealing with the condition of his bank at London and its several branches on October 13, 1884. He pointed out that the liabilities were only $216,279.92, of which deposits represented $196,279.92, while the assets amounted to $267,228.08, including North-west timber limits, which he valued at $180,000. A committee was appointed to report on the actual facts, and the meeting ended in a storm. In January, 1885, a shortage of $47,000 was discovered in the accounts of the Fawcett Bank estate by the committee's auditors. Books were reported to have been removed or burned. At this time Assignee Lucas gave Chairman Graham of the committee joint control of the funds.

The Federal Bank was opened at London, September 7, 1874. The decision to wind up the affairs of the Federal bank was arrived at February 2, 1882, for not until 1888 was their elegant building, on the northeast corner of Dundas and Richmond streets, sold to the more successful Bank of Commerce.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank may be said to have been organized in November, 1877.

Loan and Investment Companies.—The loan and investment companies doing business here in 1887-8 are named as follows:—

Agricultural Savings and Loan Co., organized in May, 1872, with William Glass president in 1887, and W. A. Lipsey manager.
Canadian Savings and Loan Co., organized in October, 1875, with James Durand president in 1887, and H. W. Blinn manager.
Dominion Savings and Investment Society, organized in April, 1872, with Robert Reid president in 1887, and F. B. Leys manager.
Empire Loan Co., organized April 15, 1881, with F. R. Eccles president in 1887, and George Pritchard manager.
Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co , organized in 1864, with John W. Little president in 1887, and Robert W. Smylie manager
London Loan Co., organized in 1877, with Thomas Kent president in 1887, and Malcolm J. Kent manager.
Ontario Investment Association, organized in May, 1880, with Daniel Macfie president in 1887, and Alfred A. Booker manager.
Ontario Loan and Debenture Co., organized in October, 1870, with Joseph Jeffery president in 1887, and William F. Bullen manager.
Royal Standard Loan Co., organized in August, 1877, with C. N. Spencer president in 1887, and D. McMillan manager.

The total liabilities were $17,074,031, while the subscribed capital was only $9,680,500. The liabilities of stockholders, $7,560,150, and liabilities to the public, $9,513,881. The secured loan assets amounted to $15,532,303, and property assets to $1,541,728. At this time there were fifty-five companies doing business in Ontario under general acts or charters. The assets of the companies consist of $79,035,804 in secured loans and $8,051,863 in property. Of loans, the amount secured on real estate of general borrowers is $74,954,076, and $252,957 on real estate of directors and officers of the companies; while on shareholders' stock the amount loaned is $852,267, and on stock of officers and directors, $177,465. Loans otherwise secured amount to $2,799,039. The property assets consist principally of five classes, viz., municipal, school section and loan company debentures to the value of $1,153,165; cash on hand and in banks, $2,201,361; office premises, $751,971; real estate foreclosed, $1,091,961, and other property, $2,826,033. The aggregate of loan and property assets is $87,087,667.

Only two of the fifty-five companies passed their dividends for the year; and of the fifty-three which declared dividends, one paid 5 per cent., fourteen paid 6, and one paid 6½, twenty-four paid 7, one paid 7½, six paid 8, five paid 10, and one paid 12. The average dividend for all the companies, exclusive of the two non-earning ones, was nearly 7⅔ per cent. on paid-up capital, or an aggregate of $2,021,207. The average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages in all the companies ranged from 6 to 8 per cent.; on amount loaned on mortgages in the year, from 6 to 8 per cent.; on debentures, from 4 33 to 5.44 per cent.; and on deposits, from 3.16 to 5.28 per cent. The amount of interest paid and accrued on debentures in the year was $1,552,621, and on deposits $685,138. The amount received as interest from borrowers is not given separately for all the companies, but the principal and interest so received was $18,987,927. The amounts received from and repaid to depositors during the year, although differ-

ing considerably in each company, are almost equal in the aggregates of all the companies—the deposits being $25,283,071, and the withdrawals $25,283,441. The amount of debentures issued during the year was $6,263,884, and the amount repaid was $4,346,294. The amount invested and secured by mortgage by all the companies is $75,433,882, of which $29,691,591 is on mortgages payable by instalments, and $45,742,291 on mortgages payable at stated periods—the estimated cash value of all investments being $84,080,682. It appears, however, that of the $75,433,882 invested by the companies, the large sum of $45,288,518 has been borrowed by them for that purpose. The number of mortgages on which proceedings were taken during the year was 688, and the amount of such mortgages $1,419,012. The value of mortgaged property held for sale was $2,540,788, and the amount chargeable against such property $2,190,465. The cost of management for all the companies during the year was $685,905, being about 2½ per cent. on their paid-up capital.

The Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co. was organized in February, 1864. The last annual report shows that of $1,500,000 of subscribed capital, $1,100,000 is paid up, and the Huron & Erie at present has a reserve fund of $437,000. Among the original promoters of the Huron & Erie were the following gentlemen, all of whom will be readily recognized for their energy and business acumen:—The late John Birrell, the late Samuel Barker, J. G. McIntosh, Verschoyle Cronyn, Philip Mackenzie, Senator Leonard, and others. Robert W. Smylie is the present manager. The Board for 1888 comprised the following gentlemen:—President, J. W. Little; vice-president, Wm. Saunders; directors, E. Leonard, J. G. McIntosh, Philip Mackenzie and John Beattie; manager, Robert W. Smylie; solicitor, Verschoyle Cronyn; auditors, George F. Jewell, F. C. A., and T. A. Browne.

The Ontario Loan & Debenture Company, with its headquarters at London, is one of the best known in Western Ontario. Its subscribed capital is $2,000,000, of which amount the very large sum of $1,200,000 has been paid up. Money is loaned on real estate only; and, as a consequence, the standing of the Ontario Loan & Debenture is of the very best. The following gentlemen compose the management:—Joseph Jeffery, president; John McClary, vice-president; Alexander Johnston, Wm. Bowman and Wm. McDonough, directors; and W. F. Bullen, manager. The auditors are A. S. Emery and Geo. F. Jewell. The gentlemen above named, who have been long connected with the institution, are to be congratulated upon placing it on such an enviable basis. It is to-day one of the wealthiest loan companies in Canada.

The Dominion Savings & Investment Co. was organized about 1875, among its principal promoters being:—Mr. Strathy, ex-collector of customs, Dr. Cattermole, W. R. Meredith, M. P. P., the late Colin Munro, sheriff of Elgin, John Elliott, Daniel Macfie, Thomas Beattie, Hermann Waterman, William Duffield, and its present manager, Col. Leys. The capital stock was fixed at $1,000,000, and this was all

subscribed, and to-day the large amount of $950,000 has been paid up. The business of the Dominion is strictly confined to Western Ontario, where its funds are all invested in farm and other real property. The Savings Bank branch of the Dominion is also extensively patronized. Such men as Robert Reid, collector of customs; Rev. J. Herbert Starr, of Toronto; N. Reid, of W. J. Reid & Co.; Wm. Bettridge, M. D., Strathroy; T. H. Purdom, barrister; Hugh Moore, Dundas; Duncan Coulson, Toronto; John Leys, jr., Toronto; Geo. Boyd, Toronto; John Ferguson, Chas. H. Elliott and Col. Leys, are on its directorate; while E. J. Parke, who was solicitor for the pioneer bank of London, holds the same office in this company.

The Canadian Savings and Loan Company was organized in 1875, with a subscribed capital of $750,000. Among its original promoters were Messrs. James Durand, John Christie, Colonel Lewis, James Armstrong, M.P., John W. Jones, Robert Fox, and H. W. Blinn, the present manager. The institution, under Mr. Blinn, has had a more than usually prosperous career, as the last annual report shows. Of the subscribed capital stock of $750,000, some $682,956.43 has been paid up. The reserve fund amounts to $160,000, and the contingent fund to $15,750.83, making the total assets of the Canadian $1,675,-852.96, while the liabilities to the public only foot up to $817,145.70. The company places its funds in nothing but good Ontario real estate, and, as a consequence, its investments are all of the safest description. The following well-known business men comprise the present management:—President, James Durand; vice-presidents, John Christie and R. Lewis; directors, Robert Fox, James Armstrong, M. P., John W. Jones, and H. Becher, Q. C.; bankers, the Molsons Bank of Canada; solicitors, Magee, Greenlees & Thomas; manager, H. W. Blinn; inspector, Robert Fox.

Agricultural Savings and Loan Company was established with a charter in May, 1872, with J. A. Roe as manager, and R. Tooley, president; John Wright, vice-president; D. Regan, Andrew McCormick, John Bennett, Richard Bailey, A. T. Chapman, George Birrell and James Owrey, directors. William A. Lipsey came in as manager of the bank on July 1, 1886, being accountant of the institution for ten years previous. The sixteenth annual report of the directors made the following very satisfactory showing:—Subscribed capital, $630,000; paid-up capital, $616,585; reserve fund, $88,000; contingent fund, $4,539. While the total assets of the company amounted to some $1,586,908.36, the liabilities to the public only come to $856,-380.64. The present officers are:—President, Wm. Glass, sheriff of Middlesex; vice-president, Adam Murray; directors, Lieut.-Col. Jas. Moffat, London; Daniel Regan, merchant, London; Thos. McCormick, manufacturer, London; Donald Mackay, merchant, Toronto; J. W. Little, merchant, London; with Richard Bayly, Q. C., solicitor.

The London Loan Company of Canada has now been doing business in London since 1877, and under the management of M. J. Kent



LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOL.

has experienced a large degree of prosperity. Among its original promoters were :—Thos. Kent, James Owrey, G. D. Sutherland, Chas. Hutchinson, Dr. Nelles, Andrew Weldon, and the present manager, M. J. Kent. In fact, the president, Thos. Kent, and the manager, M. J. Kent, have remained at the head of the institution since its inception, and their capable supervision is best shown by the following table :—

Years.	Loans.	Deposits and Debentures.	Reserve.
1877	$ 199,952	$ 39,381	$15,129 65
1878	331,124	94,999	18,560 34
1879	331,557	111,807	20,463 66
1880	560,438	237,424	21,185 64
1881	840,340	361,078	43,547 67
1882	795,220	276,153	45,565 69
1883	749,605	238,724	47,535 02
1884	856,131	291,543	47,535 02
1885	1,119,248	551,765	50,000 00
1886	1,355,810	684,711	53,000 00
1887	1,272,158	567,227	56,703 57

This table shows that the progress of the institution has been steady and certain. At present its reserve and contingent funds amount to $66,703.57, and its total assets to $1,276,193.91. The present officers are:—President, Thomas Kent; vice-president, Jas. Owrey; directors, Thomas McCormick, G. D. Sutherland, J. A. Nelles, M. D., R. W. Puddicombe and Andrew Weldon; manager, Malcolm J. Kent; with Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern, solicitor.

The Royal Standard Loan Company was organized in August, 1877. The capital stock being $1,000,000, of which some $240,000 is paid up. C. N. Spence is the president, and Donald McMillan manager. The other officers are named as follows:—W. H. Ferguson and Joshua Jackson, first and second vice-presidents; B. E. Sifton, John Johnson, John Tampon, L. McDonald, R. Rich, James Cameron and H. Becher, directors.

The Empire Loan Company completes the list of local financial companies. It was organized April 15, 1881. Of this institution, Dr. F. R. Eccles is the president, and George Pritchard, the manager.

The Ontario Investment Association was found to be totally wrecked in October, 1887, when the shareholders assembled to hear the directors' report. The liabilities were placed at $1,816,505, and the assets at $1,835,292,—the balance, $18,788, was all that remained of $724,247.96 paid-up capital. Charles Murray, the manager, loaned himself $116,373, all of which was lost except about $30,000. Henry Taylor, the president, had $389,000, but the auditors could not report reliably on the disposition of this sum.

Insurance Companies.—At the present time there are 83 companies under the supervision of the office, 42 doing business on the life plan; 4, assessment; 32, fire; 7, inland marine; 4, ocean marine; 8, accident; 3, guarantee; 1, steam boiler; and 4, plate glass. The deposits for the protection of policy-holders, held by the Receiver-

General in trust for these companies at the 10th of July, 1888, amounted to $13,673,477.26 in securities; and there was also deposited with Canadian trustees, in conformity with the Act, $670,699, making a total of $14,344,174, an increase since last report of $1,806,391. The total amount of premiums received for all forms of insurance was $12,177,143, of which $4,605,664 was received by Canadian companies; $4,633,709 British do.; and $2,937,770 American do. The policies in force number:—Canadian companies, 59,829; British do., 13,838; American do., 34,440. The average amount of a policy is:—Canadian, $1,698; British, $2,035; American, $1,768. The total amount of polices is:—Canadian companies, $101,566,100; British, $28,163,329; American, $60,878,367; total, $190,607,796. The death rate among insured lives in Canada was about 7.909 per thousand. The average death rate for the last eight years is 8.442. The total amount paid to policy holders during the year 1887 was $3,235,205. For every $100 premiums received, there has been paid to policy holders $52.99, leaving $47.01 to be carried to reserve, expense and profits. The average rate of premium received for every $100 of current risk is:—Canadian companies, $2.95; British, $3.20; American, $3.86; and for all companies the average is $3.28. The average rate of claims paid for every $100 of current risk is:—Canadian companies, 86c.; British, $1.52; American, $1.57; and for all companies the average is $1.19.

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in April, 1860, with T. H. Buckley, president; Thomas Stiles, John W. Van Wormer, Crowell Wilson, Richard Biddulph, William Niles, Hamilton Dunlop, directors; and Andrew Chisholm, secretary; Chas. Monsarrat, treasurer. The first year was very hard, only ninety-eight policies being issued. A. McDonald was secretary in 1861, when 2,715 policies were in force, averaging $577, and losses by fire $220. The number of policies in force since 1862, and the amount of annual loss by fire, are given below:—

1862	9,108	$ 4,463	1875	38,427	$39,192
1863	17,090	9,465	1876	39,575	59,424
1864	23,059	20,548	1877	40,049	64,165
1865	26,582	29,529	1878	40,167	68,358
1866	27,822	33,209	1879	40,932	67,600
1867	28,480	24,768	1880	40,893	85,031
1868	28,764	28,183	1881	39,706	75,102
1869	30,892	31,149	1882	39,899	78,926
1870	32,882	42,318	1883	39,710	60,758
1871	34,528	61,604	1884	40,009	70,211
1872	35,871	26,765	1885	41,011	76,148
1873	36,210	50,165	1886	42,980	78,557
1874	36,897	47,272	1887	41,219	83,868

The amount of property insured aggregates $43,413,717. The officers for 1888 are:—James Grant, J. P., (treasurer of London township) president; Daniel Black, vice-president; W. R. Vining, treasurer; C. G. Cody, fire inspector; J. B. Vining, accountant; Messrs.

Macmillan and Cameron, solicitors; F. St. G. Thompson, assistant secretary; D. C. Macdonald, secretary and manager; Angus Campbell, Daniel Black, Joseph H. Marshall, M. P., James Armstrong, M. P., Thomas C. Hewitt, Thomas E. Robson, John Hodgson, James Armstrong, of Union; James Grant, of Arva, directors.

The Ontario Mutual is the second oldest local institution of the kind in London, having commenced business in 1867, with Samuel McBride, president, and James Johnson, secretary and treasurer; therefore, this year it celebrates its majority. Ever since the inception of the Ontario Mutual, its business has steadily increased, and never more rapidly than during the past two or three years. As an instance of this, the last annual report issued in January, 1888, shows that in 1887 the number of policies issued was 1,671, against 1,424 for 1887, an increase of 247 policies, representing $145,650. The total number of policies in force at the same time was 4,347, insuring property to the large amount of $2,887,596. The company do business on two systems, the premium note plan, and the cash system. They are both good and equally popular. Although the season of 1887 was very dry and hard on all companies, the losses of the Ontario Mutual were only slightly over $14,000, and were all promptly met. This company owes its prosperity to the capable men who have hold of it. The directors for 1888 are:—A. McCormick, president; Jas. Egan, vice-president; Robert Smith, Thos. H. Tracy, B. W. Greer, and Chas. Taylor. P. F. Boyle is the energetic manager, and he has aided the directors very materially in making the Ontario Mutual as prosperous as it is. Its business is not confined to London, but extends all over the Province. The total losses paid since 1867 amount to $116,636.47.

The London Life Insurance Company was incorporated in 1874 under an act of the Legislature of Ontario. Some of the best business men, as well as the wealthiest residents, were at its back. It was reincorporated in 1885 by special act of the Parliament of Canada. The authorized capital is $1,000,000, of which $223,000 has been subscribed for and $33,650 paid up in cash. In addition to the most approved forms of life and endowment policies issued by this company during the past fourteen years, industrial insurance has also been introduced, whereby every healthy member of a family from one to sixty-five years of age may be insured. The premiums are collected weekly at the homes of the members, five cents per week and upwards being accepted at any of the above ages. The manager, J. G. Richter, is experienced in the business. Its stockholders are among the most successful business men of the city, the present Board of Directors being:—Joseph Jeffery, president; John McClary, vice-president; William Bowman, George C. Gibbons, Arthur S. Emery, Thomas H. Smallman, William F. Bullen, George M. Harrison, Sheriff Glass and Judge Bell.

The Huron & Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in existence about ten years, has had a most prosperous career. The last

annual report shows that during 1887 some 1,264 policies were issued, insuring property to the amount of nearly $1,000,000, while the total number of policies in force is 2,782, covering property valued at $2,044,242. The amount paid out for losses during 1887 was only $13,045.72, and the assets increased from $54,187.03 to $72,269.24, showing a very satisfactory advance of $18,082.21. The present Board is an unusually good one, consisting of Messrs. L. C. Leonard, London; R. S. Murray, London; Henry Johnston, London West; D. M. Cameron, ex-M. P., Strathroy; Jas. McKenzie, Union; Richard Shoults, J. P., Parkhill; Geo. Samwell, J. P., Exeter; G. I. Walker, Aylmer; Richard Southam, London. The officers of the company are :—Messrs. L. C. Leonard, president and treasurer; D. M. Cameron, ex-M. P., vice-president; John Stephenson, secretary and manager; W. W. Fitzgerald, solicitor; W. Spittal, accountant, London; W. S. Jackson, Dutton, and F. Harley, London, general agents; bankers, Bank of British North America. The Huron & Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Co. is prepared to take risks on all kinds of manufacturing, commercial, private and farm property.

The City Mutual Fire Insurance Company is the youngest local company. In 1866, when the joint stock companies throughout this country formed a combine, this company was formed to combat the combine, and it did so very successfully. The London Mutual did not take commercial risks, and many of those most largely interested in that company heartily took hold of the new scheme, and as a result in June, 1886, the City Mutual was launched. The annual statement issued in January last, when the City Mutual was just a year and a half old, showed that then the risks covered by the company amounted to $797,605. The assets were $38,332.95, of which $10,000 in cash was deposited with the treasurer of Ontario, as security for insurers. In fact, this company has met with unprecedented success. The officers for this year consist of Mayor Cowan, of London, president; James Armstrong, M. P. for South Middlesex, vice-president; W. R. Vining, treasurer; Ald. J. B. Vining, secretary, and G. A. Blackstock, special adjuster and inspector of agencies.

The London Masonic Mutual Benefit Association was organized December 27, 1870, and incorporated March 2, 1874, with Rev. Mr. Innes, president, and H. A. Baxter, secretary. The directors were Robert Lewis, vice-president: Hermann Waterman, G. S. Birrell, C. A. Sippi, Thomas Beattie, M. D. Dawson and Isaac Waterman. The membership in 1872 was 1,740, decreased to 1,447 in 1882, and to 1,135 in 1887. The total amount paid up to July, 1888, is $474,-799.75, while the reserve fund is $65,000. Robert Lewis is president, and Andrew Ellis, secretary, *vice* Baxter, who died in July, 1888. Among the directors are M. D. Dawson, J. D. Sharman, Thos. Brock, John S. Dewar and J. B. Smyth.

When the Camerons first published the *Advertiser*, there were only four agencies in the city, and only two of the gentlemen of a quarter

of a century ago are still in business here. They are, F. B. Beddome and A. G. Smyth. The former is probably the oldest insurance man in London, having taken the agency for the Western Insurance Company about 1851, and retained it ever since. The late J. C. Meredith, at that time, also had the Phœnix Company. The London Mutual had some agents residing here in 1863 and doing work in the county. Among them were Messrs. Leslie Johnston, George and W. T. Kiley, now controlling, to a great extent, the Toronto Street Railway, and Wm. Moore, of the Customs Department. The agents to-day in London are as follows:—

Robert Waddell, Scottish Union and National, of Ireland. Beddome & Brown, Connecticut, of Hartford; Northern Fire and Life; Norwich Union, of England; Royal, of England; Western Assurance Company. G. M. Gunn & Sons, Ætna; British American; Hartford, of Hartford; Imperial, of London; London Assurance Company; Phœnix, of Brooklyn. Hammond & Gillean, North British and Mercantile; Caledonian; Phœnix, of England; Hand in Hand. John Burnett, Royal Canadian; Ontario Mutual. J. A. Nelles, City of London; Fire Insurance Association; Glasgow and London; Lancashire and Manchester. David Smith, Citizens'; London and Lancashire. T. R. Parker, Commercial Union; Queen. R. Butler & Son, Gore District; Mercantile; Northern; Perth; Waterloo. E. J. McRoberts, Agricultural Fire Assurance Company, of Watertown, N. Y.; Economical Mutual, of Berlin; Hand in Hand; Perth Mutual; Quebec, of Quebec, —all fire companies.

R. Butler & Sons, Citizens'; Federal. David Smith, Citizens', of Canada. J. Frith Jeffers, British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, of London, England. T. R. Parker, Commercial Union; Queen. Beddome & Brown, Mutual, of New York. E. J. McRoberts, Northwestern Masonic Aid Association. G. M. Gunn & Son, Travelers', of Hartford. John Burnett, Ontario Mutual, of Waterloo. Hammond & Gillean, Standard. J. A. Nelles, Sun. C. E. German, Ontario Mutual, of Waterloo,—all life insurance companies.

G. M. Gunn & Son, Accident, of North America; Travelers', Hartford. E. De la Hook, Accident, of North America. R. Butler & Son, Citizens'. Hammond & Gillean, Citizens'; London Guarantee and Accident Company. David Smith, Citizens', of Canada. Beddome & Brown, Mutual. J. A. Nelles, Sun Life,—all accident companies.

G. M. Gunn & Son, Guarantee Company, of North America. Hammond & Gillean, London Guarantee and Accident Company,—guarantee companies.

J. A. Nelles, British and Foreign. G. M. Gunn & Son, British and Foreign, of Liverpool. T. R. Parker, Commercial Union,—marine insurance.

J. A. Nelles, Dominion. E. J. McRoberts, Hand in Hand. G. M. Gunn & Son, Lloyd,—plate glass insurance.

There are also in the city a number of benefit associations open to

particular classes. There is the London Masonic Mutual Benefit Association; the Western Travelers' Mutual Benefit Society, and the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association. The Foresters, Order of Chosen Friends, Knights of Pythias, Scottish Clans, National Union, United Workmen, and Royal Arcanum,—all have benefits attached.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.—Among the items intended to be incorporated in one or other of the subjects into which the history of London is divided, a few did not obtain the proper place, and for this reason they are given here.

John McLaughlin was a shoemaker at London in 1836–7.

John Smith was charged in January, 1837, with breaking into the shop of John Philpot Curran in London. John Talbot and William Farier were bondsmen for Smith.

In 1845, James Farley applied for permission to use part of North street, adjoining the churchyard, for a brickyard, but was denied.

Michael Segar, who operated a line of stages between London and Port Stanley, in connection with steamboats at that port, was also owner of mail routes here.

The trade of the Port of London in 1855 was represented by £232,552, imports, and £77,973, exports. The respective figures for 1856 were £293,998 and £75,437.

The telegraph line from London to Sarnia was completed, and the first message received, in August, 1859.

In July, 1868, W. H. Boullie and Donald McIntosh, drug clerks, of London, were killed near Thamesville depot, while *en route* home from Detroit, Mich.

John Norsworthy was killed in J. & O. McClary's factory, York street, December 12, 1868.

A female mute, aged ten years, resided with Charles Schrier, a German laborer, (on Talbot street, three doors from the north-east corner of Fullarton,) in April, 1869. She was almost fleshless since her birth.

The flouring mill erected by Elijah Leonard in 1869, adjoined his foundry on the west side.

In March, 1869, a New York man, named Pratchey, rented the tannery in Petersville from Dr. Anderson for the purpose of a glue factory.

The arrests made in London in 1872 numbered 1,092. The religious demoninations accredited to the prisoners stand as follows:—500 professed to belong to the Episcopal Church; 279 to the Roman Catholic faith; 114 to the various sects of Methodism; 95 to the Presbyterian and Scotch Church; 18 to the Baptist, and 86 did not profess to worship God at all.

Charles Chapman, a dentist, who had an office over Conover's store, in the Hiscox Block, committed suicide June 13, 1872. Want and despair urged him to this deed; for although equal to anyone in his profession, he could not obtain work here without holding a Canadian license.

In January, 1873, a colored man, Jasper Williams, escaped from his house while suffering from small-pox. He was found frozen to death within the Palace grounds.

In 1874 there were 1,385 arrests in London, 201 of which were female culprits. One male and one female were accused of murder; eighty-four males and eighteen females of being drunk and disorderly, and 293 males and seven females of being drunk. Of the persons arrested 329 were English, 326 Irish, 189 Scotch; 299 Canadians, 198 Americans, and forty-four of other countries.

In August, 1876, a child of S. A. Eakins drank some water off a fly-poison plate, and died that evening.

In October, 1879, Charles L. Lancaster, of the Merchants Bank, London, was arrested on the charge of embezzling $1,000 on March 29.

The murder of Frank L. Gundlack, of the Dominion Reporting and Collecting Agency, was perpetrated by Wm. Drought, at the Grigg House, at midnight on Oct. 22, 1879.

Henry Fysh was appointed jailer for the County of Middlesex in 1880, and died a few years later.

Robert Arkell's brewery was destroyed by fire two years before his death in 1882.

In August, 1882, Patrick Higgins, of Woodstock, was drowned in the Thames at London.

London and St. Thomas were connected by telephone, Nov. 18, 1888.

A boy, named Albert Brooks, was drowned near Westminster Bridge, in April, 1885.

The Granite Block, on the north side of York, just east of Richmond, was completed in 1887 for Charles W. Andrus. The four wholesale firms, A. M. Smith & Co., R. C. Macfie & Co., Bowman, Kennedy & Co., and Sterling Brothers, were the first tenants.

In November, 1887, a coal stove in Rev. John Linwood's house, on Maitland street, exploded. Some persons attributed the explosion to gunpowder, rather than to gas, and as a result, Linwood left the city. He was an exhorter in the Baptist Church of London East, and also earnest in Methodist work during the Hunter–Crossley meetings.

C. D. Shaw, who settled at London in ante-rail days, and built up the largest hardware trade in Canada, died in January, 1888.

London East, now a part of London City, dates back to 1851, when Murray Anderson purchased a lot in the forest, near Noble F. English's log-house. In 1854, Squire Anderson built the large brick residence he now lives in, as he then imagined, away out in the country, never dreaming anything in the shape of a city could ever reach him where he was. At that time there were only about four houses in London East, viz.:—N. F. English, M. Anderson, Samuel Park, ex-jailer, J. Warwick and A. Isaacs. Shortly afterward, John Allaster and family, J. Leonard, hotel, J. Sheppard, Richard Gould, and a few others, all of whom might be termed the pioneers of London East,

moved in, invested in lots and put up buildings. Murray Anderson moved into his new house—the first brick house, not only in London East, but the first brick east of Burwell street—in 1855.

At that time, 1855, there was no business whatever transacted in London East; not even so much as a tavern or blacksmith shop to be seen, and the settlers would scarcely number a dozen. Leonard's Hotel was opened the following year. In 1856, Murray Anderson built a large frame foundry on the city side of Adelaide street, which gave steady employment to about one hundred men for a number of years, until he sold the property to Mr. Crawford, who, some years after, took down the old frame, and erected in lieu thereof a large brick foundry, to which the company, now known as the Globe Works, made in 1881 a considerable addition.

This foundry, although standing immediately without the borders, has always been looked upon as a London East institution. In fact, it was the means of starting London East, and only for it and some industries which followed shortly after, London East would never have been a separate corporation, or indeed a section of any importance whatever. In 1864, the population of London East was about 500. During that year, W. Bailey, sr., and Messrs. Duffield Bros., started oil refineries on the Hamilton Road. Their commencement was small, but the business increased so rapidly as to draw the attention of other capitalists to the place, and in 1866, nearly fifty acres were covered with refineries, among the more prominent of whom were, Bailey, Duffield & Co., Spencer & Waterman, Stedwell & Co., L. C. Leonard, Burns & Co., and many others. The population of the suburb in 1866 was estimated at 1000.

Between 1866 and 1872, London East more than doubled its population. During these three years, such mammoth industries as the Ontario Car Works, giving employment to from three to four hundred hands; the Great Western Car Works, giving employment to a similar number; Fitzgerald's oil refinery, A. M. Ross's refinery, and the Victor Oil Works, and immense cooper shops, were established.

The population about this time was estimated at 2,000; but still, owing to the scattered appearance of the place and low taxes, not the first whisper was heard in reference to incorporation, and affairs went on prosperously and harmoniously till 1874, when it seemed to strike the London Easters all at once that they should be incorporated, and a public meeting was called in the Adelaide street school-house. Among those present were Messrs. A. M. Ross, Isaac Waterman, M. Anderson, J. Carlin, Charles Lilley, J. Effner, R. Gough, A. Isaac, J. W. Bartlett, W. Gould, T. W. Standfield, J. McMichael, Peter Allaster, John Allaster, and about one hundred and fifty others. The chair was occupied by M. Anderson, and the meeting appointed Messrs. Carlin and Effner to take the census, which stroke of business they accomplished in a very prompt and efficient manner, so much so, that within a week they reported on the 500 acres no fewer than 2,500 souls.

London East was incorporated, on motion of W. D. Hammond, seconded by John W. Campbell, on June 5, 1874. Abram Effner was appointed returning officer; Messrs. Effner and Carlin were the census enumerators. Reuben Short and 204 others petitioned for the act. On the 1st of January, 1875, the first election took place, which resulted in A. M. Ross being elected by acclamation as reeve, Peter Allaster, first deputy, and Isaac Waterman, R. Gough and J. H. McMechan, councilmen; A. Isaac, clerk; J. D. Smith, treasurer. This year the street car track was extended into the village.

In June, 1882, the by-law empowering the Council of London East to expend $40,000 on the construction of water-works, was carried by a vote of 167 for and 11 against.

Up to 1865 the greater portion of the business was confined to the Hamilton Road, part of London East, but from that date the current of trade began to set in rapidly in the direction of Dundas street. This was more noticeable when Chas. Lilley, the reeve of 1881, built up a number of stores near the corner of Dundas and Adelaide streets. Shortly after, Murray Anderson erected a splendid block of buildings, containing five handsome stores, known as Anderson Block. Messrs. Sanborn, Legg and Hicks followed the example set, by erecting large brick blocks. These, together with a number of other stores, industries, &c., created a large trade for Dundas street.

The name of Lilley's Corners was changed to London East, Dec. 23, 1876. The agreement between the county and city provided for the payment by the city of $7,800 to the county, as the debt of London East on its annexation to the city that year.

The first school—an old log affair, 12 x 20, two windows and a stove pipe—was erected amid much rejoicing, on the Gore Road, about the year 1848. The second school is the present low frame building on Adelaide street. It was built in 1860. Speaking of the schools in 1881, one of the old settlers says:—"This school is supposed to have turned out more scholars to the square foot than any seminary of its size in the County of Middlesex, or the city either. Mr. Jas. Park was the first teacher in London East. (The old log school house referred to being outside the limits.) He commenced in 1860, and such was the fame of this school, that in 1868 there were over two hundred names on the register, many of the scholars hailing from the city. With the aid of monitors, he handled the host single-handed; and such was the size of the school, that Mr. Crowell Wilson hesitated paying over the Government money till the Inspector came forward to vouch for the figures. Mr. James Park is a graduate of Dublin University. After teaching in London East for nearly four years, he left for Chatham, where he was appointed Principal of the King Street School. Although nearly seventy years old, he is a hale and hearty old gentleman, and able for duty another ten years or more. At present he is visiting his old friends and scholars in London East, where he is spending his holiday. The next is the Rectory, or Park Street School, a

peculiarly arranged brick building, which, at a cost of about $4,000, was erected about 1870. The Anderson School, situated on Timothy street, a fine, two-story edifice, brick, four large rooms, was built in 1875, at a cost of about $7,000. The Central School marks an era in the educational annals of London East. It was commenced last June, and will be ready for the scholars next week. This splendid building has already been fully described in the *Advertiser*. It contains six large rooms capable of seating 350 children. Its total cost will be about $12,000. For school accommodation, London East is second to no town in Ontario. The present Principal of the London East Schools is Mr. W. D. Eckert, who has fulfilled his duties so ably during the last ten years, that the trustees have once again secured his services, and now is about to enter on his eleventh year. When Mr. Eckert commenced in 1871, ten years ago, he had but one school house (Adelaide street), three assistant teachers and 250 scholars. In 1881, or rather the beginning of 1882, finds him at the head of four large schools, containing 1,150 scholars, and presided over by himself and twelve competent teachers."

The first church in London East was built by the Canada Methodist body in 1860, who afterwards sold it to the Church of England, who subsequently disposed of it to the Baptists, who now own it. It is a fine, large, frame structure, corner of Adelaide and King. St. Luke's (Church of England) was the second sacred edifice built, about 1870. Since then all the denominations are well represented in London East in the matter of churches.

London East Methodist Church of Canada was established in 1877 with thirty-nine members. John K. Keppel was first preacher, succeeded by Thos. B. Leith, who served from 1878 to 1880; George Daniel, 1881–2, with J. H. Keppel superannuated; R. W. Williams, 1883; Thomas Cosford, 1884.

The statistics of London City for 1888 are as follows:—

WARDS.	Population.	Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total value of real, personal and taxable.	Commutation of statute labor.	Dogs.
No. 1	4,526	$ 3,029,600	$ 886,350	$ 443,475	$ 4,359,425	$ 796	122
No. 2	5,020	2,957,450	522,050	454,780	3,934,280	400	197
No. 3	6,301	1,167,427	201,100	47,070	1,915,597	404	244
No. 4	6,027	1,914,015	17,650	48,890	1,980,555	242	313
No. 5	5,086	1,253,725	117.900	10,650	1,382,275	220	207
Totals	26,960	$10,322,217	$1,745,050	$1,004,865	$13,572,132	$2,062	1,083

The population of London South and London West may be placed at 6,500, thus bringing the total number of inhabitants in the three Londons up to 33,460.

CHAPTER XIV.

STRATHROY.

The location of the town, near the beautiful spots in the wilderness which the pioneers of Adelaide selected in 1832 for their homes, is excellent. When the pioneer looked into the valley of Bear Creek at this point and determined to build a village there, the river was a large stream, clear and swift. He looked beyond it, and fancied the hill covered by the homes of wealthy residents, with flower gardens, sheltered by groves, stretching from porticoed buildings down to the river bank. The pioneer dream has been practically fulfilled, for, omitting the swift, clear river and the luxurious porticoes of the dreamer, the location is all that he pictured it would be sixty-six years ago. The town is handsomely laid out, and with manufacturing establishments, well-kept and well-stocked business houses, comfortable homes and a thrifty population, presents a picture of what a mixed Canadian, Irish, English and Scotch people may accomplish in a brief space of time. Its place in the midst of a rich agricultural country has, in conjunction with citizen enterprise, built up the town, which now boasts of a number of churches and schools and two excellent newspapers, quite in keeping with the character of its people.

Early in 1832, John Stewart Buchanan had a clearing made on lot 25, 3rd concession of Adelaide. In 1834 he erected a small saw-mill where the Pincombe grist-mill now stands, and close by his residence, a small shanty. In 1836 he added a grist-mill. In 1840, there gathered round this little manufacturing town a band of fourteen pioneers, and that year Hiram Dell opened the first store here. Patrick Hoban was man-of-all-work round the two mills; but later, a man named Wells shared that position. For eight years Mr. Dell monopolized the trade of Strathroy and vicinity. In 1848 a second general store, tavern, blacksmith shop, and a shoe shop were opened, and in that year or the following one, Mr. Keefer opened his store, so that the beginnings of the present town are credited to Messrs. Buchanan, Dell, Page, Frank, and Keefer. In 1879, Judge Hughes, of St. Thomas, speaking of olden times, related the following anecdote of a traveller who set out from London to Strathroy a quarter of a century before:— "The day was very cold, and after driving for a long time the man pulled up at a pump. Another man came out of a house and said:— 'Won't you come in and warm?' 'No,' said the traveller; 'I'm going to Strathroy!' 'Why,' said the resident, 'you are at Strathroy, now!'"

In the winter of 1840, Mr. Dell moved into Strathroy, which then numbered fourteen inhabitants all told. He states that he sold one

hundred acres in Brooke Township for $100, and with this capital he determined to start storekeeping. The story, as told by himself, is substantially as follows :—" I turned out some stock and some cash and built me a house, and when I bought my first goods, I had only $40 in money, and I ran in debt $13. I could have carried all my goods on my back, except one barrel of salt. The neighbors were greatly pleased to think they were getting a store here. After I got opened out, I think I took $1 in cash the first day, for some sugar; the next day I did something better, as it was getting nearer Christmas, and the next day still a little more. I sold cheaper than Mr. Brennan did at Katesville. Then, people coming to the mills were almost sure to buy something. I fixed up a room with two beds, and kept a kind of entertainment. I also built a small barn, and had a yard to put oxen in. After a while I got more goods and a barrel of whisky, and I found out that the whisky brought me more custom, as nearly everybody liked a drop, especially in cold weather. In the spring of 1841, Mr. Wells and myself took both mills on shares ; we got one-half of what the grist-mill made and one-quarter of what the saw-mill made. I would generally go to London after goods, leaving my wife to attend store. When winter came, I had considerably more goods than at the beginning. I could buy $300 or $400 worth at a time, and thought I was doing a noble business when I would take in $100 in a month."

In 1846, Cook and Keefer bought Buchanan's interests in the mills. De Graw built a small dwelling and store, and opened a grocery, which, not paying, he abandoned. Hiram Dell's brother erected a house for tavern purposes, and then appeared the blacksmith, shoemaker and carpenter. Two years later the Page store was opened. It was time now to look for postal facilities, and accordingly a petition was mailed; but, it is said, that Mr. Brown, the postmaster at the competing city of Katesville, never forwarded the document. Another petition was mailed at Adelaide, of which nothing was heard; but a third petition mailed at Delaware won recognition, and Cook was appointed postmaster at Strathroy. Mr. Brown, of Katesville, was so irritated at this recognition of the growing settlement, he resigned. A Mr. Fulton took his place, and held the Katesville office during his life. McClatchey succeeded him; but on his death the office was abolished. Hugh McColl, the present postmaster of Strathroy, has held the office many years, his administration being considered very satisfactory.

In April, 1888, the letters of Dr. W. F. Roome, recommending the building of a post-office and custom-house at Strathroy, was presented to Parliament.

In December, 1851, a traveller, writing on the village of that period, says :—" There is a grist-mill, with two run of stone, and a saw mill, owned by Timothy Cook; a steam carding machine, owned by D. M. Rymal, and carried on by Adam Van Valkenburg; a tannery, owned by Wm. Montague ; a distillery, now building by Thomas Thody. There are two stores, one owned by Hiram Dell, the other

by Page & Manson ; two wagon shops, by H. Dell and Henry Cooper; two blacksmiths, Abel Wilcox and A. A. Conrad; two shoemakers, Moses Holton and Thos. Duncan; one cooper, Asabel Clark; two house builders, John Black and James McNiece. There is an excellent school-house, built by the Church of England, and a school, taught by William Hildyard; a Wesleyan Methodist Church is building; regular service is held by that denomination, also by the New Connexion Methodists. Regular sessions of the Division Court are held here; there is a new public house, the Strathroy Hotel, by John Frank. The railroad from London to Port Sarnia is expected to pass through this place. Corner lots in the village sell for $100, front lots at $40. A post office has recently been established; Timothy Cook is the postmaster. Farming land in the vicinity is worth about $10 an acre. Four miles from this place is the Katesville post office, where there is quite a flourishing settlement. I here noticed a very fine nursery of young fruit trees, owned by William McClatchey; among them some very fine dwarf apple trees. As these trees are raised in this country, a preference should be given them by those wishing to purchase."

James Keefer, born in Thorold in 1816, settled at Strathroy in 1846. At the time of his death, August 28, 1873, he was County clerk, secretary of the West Middlesex Agricultural Society, a school trustee, a justice of the peace and collector of customs at Strathroy. The old English church was built when he came; but there was no hotel. His residence occupied the spot where the Catholic parsonage stood in 1873. In 1846 he and Timothy Cook purchased the Buchanan grist and saw-mills. About 1854, on James Keefer's return from Napier, he built a store-house, where now stands the Catholic Church, and a steam saw mill at the head of Front street, and established the first express office at Strathroy. He also built a store at Wanstead, and carried on business there and at Arkona. It was he who presented the Wesleyans with the land on which their old church stood on Front street.

From page one, of Hiram Dell's ledger of 1856, the following memorandum of account is made :—

1856.	JOSEPH BUTTERY.	DR. £	s.	d.
Nov. 8.	—2¼ yards print		2	10
"	2 " cloth	1	4	0
"	6 " denim	1	1	0
"	1 " print		1	0
Nov. 12.	—6 " Coburgh	2	1	0
"	1¾ " denim		2	4
"	Trimmings		4	2
"	7 yards linings		4	8
Nov. 13.	—1 bottle sugar drops		2	0
Nov. 14.	—1 paper pins			10
"	3 yards blind		1	6
"	½ yard Orleans		1	5
Nov. 14.	—1 bunch flowers		2	0
"	1 pair side combs		1	0
Nov. 19.	—6½ yards gimp		4	4
Dec. 15.	—To hides and skins	12	1	2
Dec. 19.	—By cash	13	0	0
Dec. 22.	—1 B. cotton		1	0
"	¼ yard muslin			6
Dec. 24.	—3 lbs. rice			8
"	1 oz. cloves			6
"	1 oz. nutmegs		1	0
"	Pair of mitts		3	0

The above, with other goods purchased up to April 30, 1857, and a

balance from an older book of £10 2s. 2d., amounted to £43 2s. 5d. At that time, whisky sold for three York shillings a gallon, or thirty-eight cents; tobacco, thirteen cents for two plugs; pickles, three shillings a bottle; tea, six shillings a pound; sugar, one shilling a pound; saleratus, six cents a pound; soap, eight cents a pound; cheese 1s. 4d. a pound; snuff, four cents an ounce; rubbers, eight shillings a pair, and nails one shilling a pound.

Among Hiram Dell's customers in 1856 were:—Joseph Buttery, Peter Kitchen, Elijah Eastman, Philip H. Read, Sarah Reynolds, John Keyes, John Frank, Adoram Frank, Mr. Manners, Mary Graham, Geo. Brown, Wm. Moore, Abel Wilcox, Alvin T. Munn, James Parker, F. Bullock, Alex. Donaldson, Daniel McKenzie, Mrs. Wallis, Henry Knight, Case Hannah, John Harrington, Bernard McGuire, Wm. Smith, Johu Wells, James Zimmerman, Donald Fraser, Cornelius De Graw, Wm. Phillips, Robert Nunnemaker, Thomas Cummins, John Lewis, Sam. Patterson, Solomon Dell, John Barry, Wm. Pannel, John Culley, James McCawley, Robert Murray, Horace Montague, John McIntyre, Wm. Clarke, Adam and Robert Dell, Basnett Dell, Ashall Clark, Steve Fletcher, Geo. Gurd, James Berry, Charles Boost, Colquahoon Campbell, John Scoone, Mrs. Delacy, Geo. Lemmon, Geo. Richardson, Charles Still, Francis Frank, Owen Doyle, John Bolger, George Geer, Barnabas Knight, Miss Catherine Doyle, Geo. Walsh, Geo. Goodhand, John Manning, James McNiece, Johnston McNiece, Henry Ellis, Edward Johnston, Hiram Carroll, James Carroll, Sam. Sherman, Wm. Randall Thomas Hugh Jay, Wm. Hildyard, John Hodgson, John Dopp, Thomas and David Thomas, Wm. Smith, David Hunter, Mrs. Flora McNeil, Thomas Connor, Nelson Gerome, Darius Kitchen, Wash. Hull, John Keyser, Abram Samis, Samuel Dell, Geo. Dawn, Andrew Clark, Mr. Danford, Wm. Wilson, Geo. Foster, Andrew Chalmers, James Britton, Richard Shepherd, James Parker, John Johnston, John Radcliffe, and Miss Brown, "a colored lady."

Strathroy had a population of 400 in 1857. The merchants were: W. H. Armstrong, Hugh Fraser, Hiram Dell, J. Hickson, John Collins, Wm. Jury, James Keefer, Edward McGarvey and E. Smith. The hotel-keepers were:—Sol. Dell and P. Garlick. George Brown published the *Advocate*; W. Bettridge and Edmund Nugent were physicians; Rev. R. L. Tucker, of the Wesleyans; John Black, David and William Hull, carpenters; Hiram Carroll, Donald Fraser, blacksmiths; J. W. Montgomery, tinsmith; James Haldane, J. D. Lauler, John Manning, blacksmiths and wagonmakers; Thomas Hand, Hugh Jay and E. Matthews, shoemakers; John Smith, cabinetmaker; Adam Van, carder, cloth-dresser and chairmaker; Wm. Hazleton, chairmaker; James Harvey, cooper; Orchard & Stover, harnessmakers; Jas. Mure, saloon-keeper; J. W. Dean, livery; Timothy Cook, grist and saw-mill; James Keefer, steam saw-mill; Johnston & Winlow, agents for Trust & Loan Company of Upper Canada, and Timothy Cook, post-master.

Prior to 1860 the business part of the town was in the neighborhood where is now the woollen factory. In that year business extended westward, when Hayden's boot and shoe store was erected near where D. M. Cameron's boot and shoe store now stands. Richard Dumbrill's general store was soon established close by. On the opposite side Orchard built his drug store, and Hayden built a store just west of the Medical Hall, in which W. H. Murray now is, Napper A. Johnston, the Mansion House (where the Queen's Hotel now is), operated by Isaac Moore, and J. Lenfestey's general store, where is now Grest's hardware store. All these buildings from the corner of Frank and Front streets on the south side, were destroyed in 1867. The fire department saved that part of the town east of Orchard's Medical Hall, while a pail brigade saved the town west of Frank street.

C. H. McIntosh, of Ottawa, speaking of a visit to Strathroy in 1862, as reporter for the London *Free Press*, says:—"At that time the population must have been about 950, and the lumber business was very active." Joseph Wilson was then pushing a large business for Quebec firms, and the Roches, Pattons and others from Quebec were prominent. Couse's Hotel, afterwards kept by Isaac Moore, stood where the Queen's Hotel now is. Then there was old Donald Robertson in the Commercial, and William Long in the Exchange shortly after, and then came George Prangley with his fine building opposite the market. Speaking of his settlement at Strathroy in April, 1865, he says:—"Dr. McKellar, Alex. Robbs, J. D. Dewan, Richard Pincombe, Johnston and Vansladden, Colin Scatcherd, Charles Chapman, John Frank, D. Robertson, James English, the station-master, Colonel English, Colonel Johnston and others, induced me to come to Strathroy in April, 1865. I bought the old *Home Guard*, and changed the name to the *Dispatch*. Our office was in the top flat of a little frame building where Pearce & Polley's brick store was erected. At that time all the stumps were not yet removed from Frank street, and in wet weather mud was a foot thick. In 1862 the Blackburns, of the *Free Press*, purchased a lot of land from Moodie, and I came out to see it. I wrote several articles eulogistic of Strathroy, and in 1863 got a public dinner, in 1865 a newspaper, and in 1868 a wife. The dinner and the wife were all right; but the newspaper kept me pretty busy until 1873, when I went to Chicago to study the protection question, and became managing editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, but in November, 1873, returned to Canada."

During the year 1871 a sum of $120,000 was expended on buildings at Strathroy. George W. Ross and Wm. Murdock erected two brick stores ($5,000) on Front street, on the Hayden property, part of which they purchased after the destruction of Cameron & Son's house in February; Alexander Johnston's three-story building on south side of Front street, just west of Frank, costing $2,800, with T. Crispin's store adjoining, which cost $2,500; James Parker's two story building, opposite the Mansion House, cost $2,500; Hugh McColl had the *Age*

office, on Front and Caradoc streets, erected at a cost of $2,000; Jacson & Vary, addition to foundry; the Arcade block was completed including the Argyle Hotel, opened in July by Culten, and five store rooms; Pearce & Polley extended their store; Cameron & Son extended their shop; Prangley built a large addition to his hotel; Dr. McLaren build a small store near the depot, and John Campbell a two-story frame store and dwelling close by; Joseph Wilson built an office on Market and Frank streets for Wm. Rapley's grain business; Wm. Rapley's residence was completed at a cost of $5,000, and one by Jas. Mason at the same cost; Tooth's residence, an addition to Alex. Fraser's, Square's and Trotman's houses, James Fullarton's brick cottage, James Thompson's building, Edward Leake's and Hull's cottages, were built. The residences of James D. Dewan, $8,000; W. H. Murray, $4,000, and Thomas Fawcett, $4,000, were all completed.

The Arcade Block was completed in April, 1871. The building was projected by Dr. McKellar, who died in 1870, his intention being to make the corner of Frank and Wood streets a most important business point. The hotel part of this building was leased to Mr. Cutten. In 1872 the Chalmers, Atwood and Stevenson brick block on Front and Thomas streets was completed, D. B. Campbell being contractor. In 1871 the several brick manufacturers at Strathroy—Dr. McTaggert, A. F. Beattie, Thomas Bogue, H. G. Frank, and W. & J. Pannell—produced 4,000,000 brick.

Albert Hall, occupying the upper floor of W. T. Pearce's block on Front and Caradoc streets, was opened in December, 1878, with "Genevieve de Brabant," by the Holman Opera Troupe. The three stores on the ground floor were occupied by H. A. Ivor & Co., grocers; G. A. Mann, boots and shoes; and J. C. Diggins, jeweler.

In October, 1878, the question of paving front street with cedar blocks was proposed. The two large poplar trees, which stood on Front street, opposite Johnstone's bank, were cut down Oct. 1878. Asphalt sidewalks were first laid down in Strathroy in 1882. In 1883 there were about 2,500 feet of the sidewalk placed, together with 1,145 feet of 15-in. tile drain, 400 feet of 12-in., and 310 feet of 8-in.

Among the leading old residents of Strathroy, who were residing there in 1880, were:—Thomas H. Bateman and Jacob C. Beer, settlers of this county in 1832; Dr. Billington, 1841; James Campbell, 1837; T. W. Crealy, 1842; Wm. Cooper, 1830; Chris. Corneil, 1828; S. A. Eakins, 1847; John Frank, 1845; Alex. Hilton, 1842; John Ivor, 1838; Charles Napper, 1833; Geo. W. Ross, 1841; R. C. Scatcherd, and Richard Saul, in 1832; J. M. Thompson, 1842; William Rapley, John Seaton, 1837; and J. B. Winlow, 1836. Strathroy has long since emerged from its village condition. Her wide business streets, well built up by local enterprise and capital, shaded avenues, with numerous fine dwellings and gardens; commodious church and school buildings, a public and a few private libraries; numerous large hotel buildings, and round the town excellent farm homes and citizen

residences. The factory whistles calling fairly paid hands to labor, and again to rest; church bells ringing the thought of prayer; school bells reminding youth of study; the locomotive whistle speaking of progress, the telephone, the telegraph, all are here. This is civilization. Withal, your old country friends may enjoy some advantages which you do not. They may live in the midst of culture and region of untold wealth; yet would you change places with them? Who would go back to a life so poor in experience as theirs? None. Then tarry here amid these scenes, so full of the romance of promise, where opportunity—a goddess shy in the older communities, and coy and hard to win—extends a friendly hand to all, and fairly leads to legitimate success.

The by-law, known as No. 63, incorporating the Village of Strathroy, was passed June 24, 1859, and signed by Benj. Cook, Warden, and Wilson Mills, County Clerk. Hiram Dell was named as returning officer; the boundaries of the village were defined, and the town hall named as the place for holding the first election.

The charter of the town of Strathroy, bearing date Oct. 8, 1870, was issued by Lieutenant-Governor Howland, and signed by M. C. Cameron, secretary. This charter was sought for under the Canadian act, entitled "The Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada," at a time when the village contained a population of over 3,000 inhabitants. The charter described the boundaries of the town, and also of the three wards into which it was divided.

The first officers of the village of Strathroy in 1860 were:—James Keefer, reeve; Richard Saul, Francis Frank, William Moody and Wm. Rapley, councillors; J. B. Winlow, clerk; W. H. Armstrong, treasurer; Abel Wilcox, collector; J. H. Blain and A. Hilton, assessors. In 1861 Wm. Rapley was reeve, holding the position until the close of 1865. The Council of 1861 comprised Timothy Cooke, J. H. Blain, Richard Saul and James Keefer, with George Richardson, clerk; W. H. Armstrong, treasurer; Moses Street, collector, and A. Hilton, assessor. In 1862, Saul and Cooke were re-elected, with Hiram Carroll and John Black. J. B. Winlow was then elected clerk, and served to the close of Strathroy's village days; so, also, with W. H. Armstrong, who held the office of treasurer. Abel Wilcox was elected collector in 1862, and served until 1865, when James Harvey was chosen. He filled the office to the close of the village government, A. Goodwin was elected assessor in 1862. In 1863, R. Dumbrill replaced Councillor Cooke, who was chosen assessor. In 1864, Alex. Robb took Saul's place as councillor, while A. Hilton was assessor.

In 1865, Wm. Smith, Hiram Carroll, Alex. Robbs and John Frank were councillors, with Alex. Hilton, assessor. In 1866, Wm. Rapley, John Frank, J. Lenfestey and R. Nicholson formed the Council, and Mr. Hilton was re-elected. In this year Alex. Robbs was reeve. The Council of 1867 comprised:—R. Nicholson, reeve; J. D. Dewan, Alex. Robbs, John Frank and John D. Lauler, councillors; Richard Saul,

assessor. In 1868, J. D. Dewan was elected reeve. The Council comprised:—Wm. Rapley, J. Lenfestey, jr., Joseph Wilson and John Frank, with assessor W. C. Smith. J. D. Dewan was re-elected in 1869, with John Frank, first deputy-reeve. In this year the councillors proper were:—R. Pincombe, A. Robbs and John D. Lauler; Alex. Hilton was chosen assessor. In 1870, J. D. Dewan was re-elected reeve, with Joseph Wilson, deputy, with the same council and officers as in 1869. The election of 1871, being the last for village officers, resulted in the choice of Joseph Wilson, reeve; C. G. Scott, deputy-reeve; Thomas Fawcett, Thomas Rapley and R. Pincombe councillors; with the same clerk, treasurer, collector and assessor as in 1870.

In 1872, J. D. Dewan was elected first mayor of Strathroy; Alex. Robbs, reeve; C. G. Scott, deputy; R. Pincombe, Thomas Fawcett, J. W. Smith, Thomas Rapley, A. Meekison, James Noble, John Frank, W. C. Moore and S. A. Eakins, councillors; J. B. Winlow, clerk; W. H. Armstrong, treasurer; J. D. Lauler, collector; with A. F. Beattie and A. Hilton, assessors; T. L. Armstrong, wood inspector. In 1873 Charles Murray was mayor; with Alex. Robbs, reeve, and Thomas Fawcett, deputy reeve. At this time the following-named councillors were elected:—D. Vary, James Noble, A. Goodwin, Thomas Rapley, J. W. Smith, C. H. Mackintosh, W. Hodgkinson, A. F. Beattie, and Duncan De Cow. The Mayor in 1874 was R. C. Scatcherd, who was re-elected in 1875 and 1876. Charles Murray was reeve in 1874, with Alex. Robbs, deputy. The Council comprised J. D. Dewan (resigned), James Noble, C. G. Scott, Duncan De Cow, John English, F. J. Craig, Thomas Rapley, W. W. Hull, H. Nicholson, P. J. Allison, and A. H. Kittredge (resigned); J. B. Winlow, Alex. Johnson and J. D. Lauler, clerk, treasurer and collector respectively, elected in 1873, were re-elected; while A. Hilton was chosen assessor, when in 1873 himself and John Lenfestey filled that office.

In 1875, William Rapley was reeve, and was re-elected annually down to 1878. C. G. Scott was deputy, with same clerk, treasurer, collector and assessor, as in 1874; S. A. Eakins, Geo. Lamon, H. Nicholson, Duncan De Cow (resigned), A. H. Kittredge, J. W. Smith, James H. English, Edward Milner, James Noble and John English, were councillors. The elections of 1876 resulted in the re-election of mayor and reeve. W. B. Walker replaced Lauler as collector, while Assessor Hilton was re-elected annually down to 1881; F. J. Craig was deputy-reeve; H. Nicholson, James Noble, A. H. Kittredge, John English, J. H. English, S. A. Eakins, Thomas Richardson, Wm. Milner and C. G. Scott, were elected councillors. In 1877 Lawrence Cleverdon was chosen mayor; Wm. Rapley, reeve; D. M. Cameron, deputy; C. G. Scott, George Steer, D. W. Vary, H. Nicholson, Robt. McLarty, R. Dumbrill, A. H. Kittredge, John English and Hugh McColl, councillors. The mayor, reeves and officers of 1877 were re-elected for 1878; Messrs. Kittredge, J. H. English, Nicholson, Dumbrill and Vary, of the council, were re-elected; while J. W. Smith, F. J. Craig,

James Noble, M. Springer and Dr. Lindsay (resigned), were the new members.

In 1879, William Rapley was elected mayor; F. J. Craig, reeve; D. M. Cameron, deputy; Messrs. Noble, Smith, Dumbrill, Springer, Kittridge and English, of 1878, were re-elected, with James Banghart, A. Goodwin and R. C. Scatcherd, new councillors. At this time James Noble was commissioned first police magistrate. The mayor, reeves and officers of 1879, were re-elected in 1880, with James Bowley, William H. Saul, S. A. Eakins, J. B. Watson and William Daniels, new members; and Messrs. Smith, Springer, Goodwin and English, old members of the council. The council of 1881 comprised Alexander Johnson, mayor; D. M. Cameron, reeve; J. H. English, deputy-reeve, and the same clerk, treasurer, collector, assessor and police magistrate as in 1879. The councillors were, P. J. Allison, John Barnes, James Bowley, R. Dumbrill, A. Goodwin, H. E. Ketchum, William H. Saul, C. G. Scott, and John B. Watson. In 1882, F. J. Craig was elected mayor; D. M. Cameron, reeve; J. H. English, first-deputy; William Rapley, second deputy; George Steer *vice* Saul, resigned, R. P. Smith *vice* Scott, James Fullarton *vice* James Bowley, new councillors; Richard Dumbrill, James Wright, James Robinson, John Barnes, H. E. Ketchum, and J. E. Lauler, councillors.

The list of town officers for 1882 is as follows:—J. B. Winlow, clerk; W. H. Armstrong, treasurer; W. B. Walker, collector; James Noble, police magistrate; John Cameron, town solicitor; Gregg Henderson, physician; Alex. Hilton, assessor; J. H. McIntosh and D. M. Campbell, auditors; John Mallon, engineer of fire department and market clerk; Robert Miller, chief of police; and William Richardson, assistant chief; Wm. Phillips, Wm. Wilkinson and Reuben Wilkinson, fence viewers; S. Humphries and Sam. Carson, pound keepers.

In 1883, R. Dumbrill, mayor; D. M. Cameron, reeve; James H. English, deputy-reeve; councillors, H. Nicholson, R. P. Smith and George Steer; H. E. Ketchum, A. H Kittridge and D. W. Vary; W. J. Dyas, John Barnes and James Wright.

In 1884, James H. English, Mayor; Lawrence Cleverdon, reeve; D. W. Vary and R. P. Smith, deputies; councillors, R. Dickenson, J. H. Hanley and H. Nicholson; F. L. Harrison, H. E. Ketchum and J. Saulsbury; R. Dumbrill, L. R. Richardson and James Wright.

In 1885, R. P. Smith, Mayor; Lawrence Cleverdon, reeve; Wm. Rapley and James Bowley, deputies; councillors, R. Dickenson, W. H. Grant and J. H. Hanley; T. L. Harrison, J. H. Lea and J. Saulsbury; John Berden, A. Carruthers and James Wright.

In 1886, R. P. Smith, mayor; Lawrence Cleverdon, reeve; Wm. Rapley and James Bowley, deputies; councillors, R. Dickenson, J. H. Hanley and H. Urquhart; Grant, Harrison and Nicholson; John Berden, A. Carruthers and James Wright.

In 1887, William Murdock, mayor; Lawrence Cleverdon, reeve; deputies, same as in 1888; councillors, J. H. Hanley, James Healy

and R. P. Smith; Grant, Macbeth and Paine; Cox, Carruthers and Wright.

In 1888, William Murdock, mayor; D. W. Vary, reeve; Hector Urquhart and F. L. Harrison, deputies; councillors, Healy, Brown and Hanley, Barry; Bowley and Hill; Carruthers, Cox and Wright; John Heard, collector; J. H. McIntosh, assistant assessor; D. L. Leech and John Lenfestey, auditors; George Wilson, chief of police. Other officers as in 1882 still hold their positions,

The by-law of December 10, 1860, provided for the appointment of a fire warden and the regulation of dangerous establishments. By-law No. 10, adopted March 16, 1861, provided for the purchase of over nine acres of land from W. H. Armstrong, for cemetery purposes. This tract was part of lot 21, con. 5, south of Egremont Road, in Adelaide Township, the purchase price being $225, the payment of which was spread over five years at ten per cent. This by-law also provided for the sale of burial lots. For a lot 8x12 feet, the rate was $5; for sixteen feet square, $8, and in each case a fee of fifty cents. A $30,000 loan was approved July 30, 1872, to be applied in building a Town Hall, gravelling Front, Albert, Frank and Caradoc streets, acquiring a school site and building school house, and for creating a fire department. Prior to the passage of this by-law, the debt of the town was only $5,100. The vote on the question was ordered to be taken July 29.

By-law No. 64, providing for borrowing $4,500, to be applied on the building of Caradoc street school, and other purposes, was approved June 15, 1874. At this date the total debt was $33,000. On June 15, 1874, the Council of Strathroy adopted By-law No. 67, providing that $2,000 of the $5,000 of the surplus appropriated by the Ontario Parliament be expended on the construction and gravelling of the Mt. Brydges road to Mt. Carmel, and of the sideroad direct to the Longwood road in Caradoc. On September 7, 1874, By-law No. 70 was passed. This provided for the expenditure of $2,350 of the $5,000, Ontario surplus, allotted to Strathroy from the Municipal Loan Fund, on the erection of a brick engine-house, firemen's hall, and council chamber on the market square, now in course of construction. In March, 1875, a further sum of $500 was authorized.

On Sept. 6, 1875, the issue of debentures for $10,000 was authorized by the Strathroy Council. This sum was a bonus granted to the Ancaster Knitting Company on condition that they would establish the manufacture of woollen goods in the town. At this time the total indebtedness of the town was $37,650. By-law No. 14, of Jan. 20, 1879, provided for a bonus of $10,000 to Richard Pincombe, to aid him in moving his steam flouring mill from Alvinston, in Lambton County, to Strathroy. On June 3, 1879, the Council of Strathroy authorized the mayor to lease to the Dominion Government a portion of the town lands, on condition that the Government would erect thereon a brick armory for the use of the active militia, grounds and buildings to revert to the town so soon as no longer required for militia purposes.

In September, 1879, provision was made for paving Front street, from Colborne to Thomas street, with cedar blocks; one-half by general tax and one-half by special assessment. The tree by-law of April 2, 1883, provided that a premium of twenty-five cents be paid for each good tree planted within the municipal boundaries of Strathroy. The by-laws of June and July, 1886, provided for $2,500 to enlarge Colborne Street School, and $2,500 toward the Collegiate Institute. The debentures outstanding in 1888, amounted to $35,000.

The expenditures of the town since 1876, are given as follows:—

1876	$19,436 35	1880	$29,003 88	1884	$37,924 61
1877	26,812 67	1881	32,976 52	1885	49,817 12
1878	23,084 43	1882	29,663 02	1886	65,204 15
1879	24,693 96	1883	46,481 77	1887	48,685 83

Schools.—Strathroy Grammar School was opened in 1861, with J. N. Sommerville presiding. On August 4, 1862, the school trustees of Strathroy were authorized to borrow $1,500 to purchase a site and erect a school-house. This was rescinded on August 11; but a similar sum was authorized October 9 for the use of the united board of grammar and common school trustees, to purchase a site and erect a school-house. In 1866, $6,000 were authorized to establish a market and enlarge the school-house, and $3,000 to erect a brick school-house. On November 2, 1880, the new high school building at Strathroy was opened.

The records in possession of Mr. German, present secretary of the Collegiate Institute, date back to January, 1874. At that time, R. P. Toothe, Dr. Edwards, D. M. Cameron, G. W. Vail, B. B. Rogers, H. McColl, S. G. Chamberlain, secretary, were trustees of the High School. W. H. Armstrong was treasurer. D. A. McMichael was head master at this time, with Mr. McKellar, assistant. The latter was burned to death in the Grand Trunk affair of 1874, and in March D. A. Stewart was appointed. In June, 1874, A. H. Kittridge became a member of the Board. In July a lot was purchased on Caradoc street from John Lenfestey for $650, and a contract for a school building to be erected thereon sold to James H. Mihall. Mrs. E. B. Springer was teacher of drawing. In October, John Dearness became headmaster, *vice* Stewart, retired. At this time Champion was appointed janitor of the new building at $50 per annum, and when, on Oct. 30, the building was accepted, Champion entered on the duties of his office.

In November, John Dearness was appointed Inspector of Public Schools for West Middlesex, and Alex. McQueen took his place, Mr. Michael being re-engaged as headmaster at $1,000 per annum, and David A. Maxwell as assistant at $600, *vice* McQueen. In 1875, Henry Nicholson and Robert Nicholson were members of the Board. The former was appointed secretary and the latter resigned, when J. S. Small took his place. In August, the Board accepted the offer of Capt. John Irwin to teach the pupils gymnastics and military drill free, after school hours. In November the teachers were re-employed for

1876, Assistant Maxwell being granted $750 per annum; Miss Barnes and Mr. Galloway were employed as assistant teachers. In April, 1876, Mr. English took Mr. Small's place on the Board, and in December Hiram Dell was appointed janitor. In January, 1877, Mr. Crawford was hired as assistant teacher at $225 per half year. In August Mr. Maxwell resigned to accept a position in the public schools, and R. A. Robinson, a B. A., of Cambridge University, was appointed at a salary equal to $800 per annum. In 1877 the name of Dr. Stevenson appears as trustee. In December, 1877, Mr. Robinson was dismissed for two reasons, and Mr. Barnes appointed teacher.

In December, 1877, W. Graham resigned as teacher. In February, 1878, W. A. Duncan was employed as first assistant teacher. As the result of J. S. Carson's search through Western Ontario for one, Mr. Rowan resigned the position of second assistant. In June, 1878, Wm. Fawcett's bid of $1,000 for building an addition to the school-house was accepted. In October, D. A. McMichael, W. A. Duncan and D. L. Leitch were re-employed as teachers; but, on Duncan's resignation, H. D. Johnston, of Parkhill, was appointed. In July, 1880, Messrs. McColl, English, Nicholson and Dr. Stevenson were appointed a building committee, *in re* the erection of an addition to the high school. This addition was built; but, owing to delay on the contractor's part, the board took possession of the building and completed it. In January, 1881, Principal McMichael resigned, when L. E. Embree was appointed. Later, other teachers were employed. In February, 1881, Messrs. Nicholson and Cameron, of the Board of Trustees, brought forward a motion to convert the high school into a collegiate institute, and Messrs. McColl and Cameron were appointed a committee to carry out the resolution. This committee reported a memorial to the Lieut.-Governor, praying that the high school be erected into a collegiate institute. In April, 1881, H. Nicholson resigned the office of secretary, when G. G. German was appointed, the salary being a nominal one of $30. Mr. Nicholson also resigned his membership on the board. In June, E. Rowland took his place, to retire in 1884. The salaries of teachers authorized in 1881 were:—L. E. Embree, $1,000; H. D. Johnston, $800; D. L. Leitch, $650, and W. H. Graham, $600. At this time the collegiate institute committee was increased, with Dr. Stevenson, Messrs. McColl, Rowland, Embree and Cameron, members.

In January, 1882, S. W. Perry replaced Graham as third assistant. R. P. Smith's name appears as trustee; but, in September, his place was taken by William Dewar. In November, 1882, Embree's and Johnston's salaries were increased $100 each. The name of Mr. Lamareaux and others appear on the teacher's list in 1883, *vice* Mr. Leitch. During the first quarter A. L. Langford and P. McLaughlin were teachers with Mrs. Embree and Johnston. In March, Embree resigned, when T. O. Page was employed, and R. S. McGowan was teacher of calisthenics about this time.

In November, 1883, J. E. Wetherell was employed as head master.

P. McLaughlin, G. F. Lawson, H. D. Johnston and Chas. H. Waldron, assistant teachers.

In January, 1884, Thomas Gordon and Dr. Lindsay were appointed trustees. In June, William H. Smith was appointed master of modern languages. In December, G. W. Van Slyke replaced Mr. McLaughlin as teacher.

The order establishing the Strathroy Collegiate Institute is dated December 18, 1884, the title to rank from January 1, 1885. J. E. Wetherell, H. D. Johnston, W. H. Smith, P. McLaughlin and George H. Cowan were the teachers in order of rank, with R. S. McGowan teacher of calisthenics. In February, Van Slyke resigned and P. McLaughlin was appointed teacher; J. E. Tom was appointed science master. In June, M. S. Clark was engaged, *vice* W. M. Smith resigned, and Mr. Hogarth as fifth master.

In January, 1886, D. M. Cameron, M. P., represented the county, and W. H. Murray, the town, as members of the Board. In February, A. De Guerre was appointed, *vice* J. E. Tom, elected Inspector of Huron. In June, 1886, the question of building an addition to the High School was favorably received, and a requisition for $2,500 made, and in July a building contract was sold to Geo. McBeth, for $2,335. In August, Mr. Parkinson succeeded Hogarth, as fifth master. In November, 1886, it was agreed to increase the salary of Principal Wetherell to $1,500 for 1887, and F. H. Sykes was engaged as master of modern languages, at $900 per annum, *vice* Clark. The number of pupils attending in January, 1887, was 216, the same as in 1886, against 183 in Jan., 1884. The fees collected for the year 1886 amounted to $1,204, against $549 in January, 1884. The trustees in Feb. 1887, were :—D. M. Cameron, W. H. Murray, Wm. Dewar, A. H. Kittridge, Thomas Gordon, and R. Dickinson. In April, 1887, a legislative grant of $733.05, and a similar amount from county were received. In August, the joint payment amounted to $1,547.10. In November, Messrs. Wetherell, Johnston, De Guerre, Sykes, and Parkinson, were re-engaged as teachers. In April, 1888, Miss Susie Carson, of Strathroy, won the degree of Doctor of Medicine. She is the first female recipient of first-class honors in this department of the Toronto University.

Fire Department.—Protection Fire Co. No. 1 was organized 1865, with Thomas Richardson, chief; W. W. Hull, captain; F. J. Craig, first lieutenant; A. Waspe, second lieutenant; Samuel E. Lauler, secretary; John Lenfestey, assistant; Wm. Milner, treasurer; F. W. Frank, foreman of hose; Edward Scott, assistant foreman; E. J. Wright, Isaac Carr, Sol. Frank and Wm. Piper, branchmen; John Mallon, engineer of the hand engine; Wm. Findlay, first assistant. Among the members were J. D. Dewan, now of London; C. H. McIntosh, who was member for Carleton in the Dominion House; Wm. Richardson, C. T. Portwood, and Richard Bell. Mr. Lenfestey thinks there were over forty members in the company. The old hand engine,

made by Marks, of Toronto, in 1865, was the first in use at Strathroy, and is almost as good to-day as when first brought here.

In January, 1872, a steam fire engine was introduced to Strathroy, and subsequently purchased by the Council. In February, a fire in Johnston's bank was put out; but, later, the fire of February 15 destroyed De Graw's saloon and the house of dentist H. McLaren, entailing a loss of about $4,000. The Strathroy Hook and Ladder Company was organized September, 1873, with Geo. M. Francis, captain; Stepler, lieutenant; James Fullarton, second lieutenant; H. Urquhart, secretary; P. Johnston. treasurer. In July, 1874, a certificate of honorary membership was presented to Thomas Richarson by Protection Fire Co., No. 1, in acknowledgment of his services as captain and member for over seven consecutive years. The document was signed by W. W. Hull, chief; John Lenfestey, secretary; William Milner, treasurer; R. C. Scatcherd, Mayor, and J. B. Winlow, clerk.

The fire department of 1882 was made up as follows :—Chief, John Lenfestey, jr.; captain, H. E. Ketchum; lieutenant, Robert Argue; 2nd lieutenant, Arch. B. McLellan; secretary and treasurer, William Richardson; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th branchmen, Timothy Galavan, Henry Gooderam, James LaFlamme, Samuel Emmons; chief engineer, John Mallon; 1st assistant, T. Le Gallee; 2nd assistant, Zachariah Frank; foreman of hose, Stephen Waite; members, Thomas Hopwood, William Murdock, Jacob Cutter, Ezekiel Gooderam, Charles Cooper, Samuel Plank, John Sells, D. C. McPhail, John Loynes, Alexander McKeigan, Sylvester Bradt, George Gooderam, John Campbell, C. Andrews, W. Bishop, P. J. Stratham, Thomas Nichol, with F. W. Frank, ex-chief; Thomas Richardson, ex-chief, honorary; Benjamin Burkholder and F. Cruickshank, buglers. The changes in 1888 show :—Captain, James Woods, *vice* Ketchum; Albert Brady, *vice* Argue; Henry Gooderam, *vice* McClellan; John Lenfestey, jr., secretary, *vice* Richardson; Ezekiel Gooderam, William Bradt, William Healy, Charles McGowan, branchmen; William Murdock, 1st assistant; Samuel Plank, foreman of hose; William Wilson, assistant.

Conflagrations.—The first fire at Strathroy was that of 1857, when the log-house owned by Mrs. Perry was burned.

Hayden's shoe store and Richard Dumbrill's general store were destroyed in 1864, being the first fire subsequent to 1860.

The fire of March 20, 1868, originated in the old frame block on Front street, which went up in flame, John A. Scoon and A. Meekinson, with their wives, barely escaping. The losses were as follows :—Isaac Moore, furniture insured for $600 in the Provincial; no insurance on barn. The hotel owned by McKellar & Strathy, covered by $1,400 in the Home, of New Haven. Thomas Carre, insured in the Provincial for $1,200; partial loss. A. Johnson & Co., stock insured in Commercial Union for $1,000; Western, $500 and Home, $500; building insured for $800 in Commercial Union. A. Meekinson, fruit store, insured for $500 in Niagara Mutual. D. Dwyer, boot and shoe store,

stock insured in Ætna, of Dublin, for $400, and in Niagara Mutual for $400. F. Hilton, boots and shoes, stock insured in Ætna for £500. P. O'Dwyer, groceries, stock insured in Ætna for $900, and $800 in Niagara Mutual. John A. Scoon, building insured in Home for $450; nothing on furniture. A. Goodwin, groceries, stock insured in Commercial Union for $1,000, and $500 in Niagara Mutual. W. H. Stewart, confectioner, no insurance; Napper owned the building. G. Orchard, $600 on stock and $600 on building in Royal, and $600 on stock and $600 on building in Western. James Wright, boots and shoes, stock insured in Provincial for $1,500; loss partial. The total loss approximated, $28,000.

The fire of July 19, 1872, originated in rear of Mole's drug store, in the Exchange Hotel Block, on Frank street; spread to Kenney's grocery store and Couse's hotel; thence across Centre street to Mrs. Cowan's residence; destroyed the Couse hotel stables, Doyle and Quinn's saloons, Sadlier's harness shop, Murray & Barr's saloon, the billiard room and Long's grocery, the Cutten hotel stables, Dr. McTaggart's office, and John Black's building on Frank street. The losses were estimated at $20,000. Other buildings, including the Methodist Episcopal Church, were on fire, but owing to the exertions of the brigade and people the buildings were saved.

The fire of March, 1873, destroyed Munroe's Western Hotel stables. The fire of July 6 originated in Gunn & Telford's dry goods store. From this point the blaze spread to German's boot and shoe store, owned by Rev. J. Learoyd, which was destroyed; C. G. Scott's dry goods store narrowly escaped; Pincombe's flour store was partially destroyed; Cameron's stock was damaged; Ross & Murdock's Block and the Oddfellows' Hall were destroyed. The total loss amounted to $30,000, of which the insurance companies carried $19,000. During the fire, Mallon, in charge of the steam engine, and the fire company in charge of the hand engine, did excellent service. Within the succeeding two weeks the old verandas were taken down, by order of the Council, and other safeguards against fire instituted.

In the fire of July 25, O'Connor's Hotel, corner of Frank and Centre streets, was destroyed, entailing a loss of $4,000. The Town Hall was also destroyed. In August the work of rebuilding the hotel was commenced. Pincombe & Pool's tannery, east end of Front street, was destroyed by fire also in July. The mills were saved by the firemen. Another fire on East Centre street destroyed $27,000 worth of wool stored in Robbs' old frame building. The insurance carried by the Woollen Manufacturing Company was $23,000. In November, 1874, cases growing out of the fire of July 1, 1873, were begun. It was alleged that A. F. Beattie, a director of the Strathroy Woollen Company, borrowed $4,000 from the St. Lawrence Bank on a warehouse receipt, issued on a supposed purchase of 15,000 pounds of wool, and insured the same, assigning the policy to the bank. He was arrested, but escaped; and, in November, Alex. Robbs was arrested, but allowed out on $3,000 bail.

The fire of October 2, 1873, destroyed the row of old wooden buildings on Front and Caradoc streets, known as Smith's block. Mrs. Smith's loss on buildings was $2,000; Coy's, $800; T. Irvine's grocery, where the fire originated, entailed a loss of $3,300 for stock; Worthington, the barber, and Woodward, the butcher, escaped with little loss.

Fitzpatrick's hotel, one of the oldest buildings, was destroyed by fire in January, 1874. The buildings were the property of John Seaton. On March 7, 1873, the old school-house was burned. Eakins's steam cabinet factory was destroyed by fire February 17, 1874. In October a new building was completed and work resumed. Isaac Moore's hotel stables were burned in October, 1874.

The fire of March 14, 1876, destroyed a row of frame buildings on Front street. The fire was discovered in rear of R. T. Early's grocery store by A. H. Kittredge and D. W. Vary. It spread to Mrs. Auld's millinery on the west, and on its eastward course consumed Randall's furniture store, Parson's meat market, Barron's dwelling house, and Dumas's house and shop. All the buildings in the block, except the old one known as "The Bee-hive," were destroyed. Thompson's music store on the west, and Crispen's tinshop and Johnston's bank buildings on the opposite side, were damaged.

The fire of June 1, 1876, entailed losses amounting to $34,000. The fire originated in Craig's foundry, spread to Banghart's Hotel stables, and also to the roof of the Catholic church, thence to the parochial house, which were all destroyed. John Woodcock's dwelling, south of the foundry, was also burned. The loss to the Catholic people of Strathroy was $7,000 for church, and $500 for pastor's residence. The priest's office was the oldest dwelling in Strathroy at that time. It was built about 1837, by J. S. Buchanan, and there also James Keefer resided after he and Cook purchased the Buchanan mills. In June and July the work of rebuilding on the burned district was begun. Baskerville's cabinet factory was destroyed by fire in September, also his furniture rooms and dwelling; McMillan's grocery, and Charles Grist's dwelling.

The fire of February 2, 1877, destroyed the grocery stores of J. W. Lamon and Thomas Irvine, on Front street, corner of Caradoc. The Bee-hive, which stood next to Watson & Co.'s hardware store, known as Worthington's barber shop, was destroyed by fire in April. The drill shed was burned in September, also Wm. Rapley's grain store. Samuel Eakins's furniture factory, his barn and Mrs. Geddes's barn were burned in November, 1877. In February, 1878, the old carriage works of Craik & Woods, on Caradoc street, were destroyed, also Haldane's cottage. In February, 1879, James Ferguson's blacksmith and wagon shop was destroyed by fire. The building was owned by R. Coy. On June 27, 1881, the Fitzpatrick livery stables and seven horses, in rear of the Commercial Hotel, were destroyed by fire.

During the burning of Heal & Co.'s dry goods store, on March 6,

1882, the roof and front walls fell into the street, killing Hamilton Howe and injuring several others, among whom were Wm. Murdock, Thomas LeGallee, A. H. Kittredge, Richard Wallace, Dugald Graham, A. Woodbury (of the Queen's Hotel), J. Spurr, Geo. McEwen, D. Gibson, Geo. Francis, and T. Nichol, citizens. John Lenfestey, jr., was the last to be rescued. The fire of April 27, resulted in the destruction of one of the warehouses of the Great Western Railroad Co. at Strathroy, in which the Knitting Co. had about $12,000 worth of cotton and raw material, and Hearvy & Co., of Hamilton, about $6,000 worth of wool. Mansfield & Co. had $12,000 worth of wheat, oats and wool, in the adjoining warehouse. Through the efforts of the fire department, one building was saved. On Dec. 23, 1883, Geo. A. Mann's residence on south Caradoc was destroyed; loss, $1,400. Wm. Fawcett's factory was burned Jan. 3, 1884. The department served all day, their clothes being frozen.

On April 2, 1884, McGarvey's wagon shop was destroyed by fire. On June 20, Charles Parker's grocery was partially burned. A. Carruthers's dwelling house, owned by Cawthrop, on Metcalfe street, was partially destroyed September 23. The roller skating rink was burned December 29, 1885. The building was owned by Mr. Fawcett, who valued it at $2,000. The fire of April 25, 1885, originated in a shed in rear of Robinson's confectionery, on Front street, resulting in the destruction of much valuable property. J. C. Robinson lost his stock and building, over $1,000; G. W. Adamson, his house and stable, rented by J. McGarvey, $400; J. A. H. Kittredge, his livery, $400; Mrs. Fletcher, her cottage, $400; R. Coughlin, a cottage, $400; Rapley, Manson & Fawcett, stable, rented by Woodbury, $800; Ray's photograph gallery and stock, $2,000; R. Diprose, a storehouse, $500; G. Andrews lost furniture valued at $100; J. Longhead's losses were about $1,500.

On April 30, 1885, David Vrooman's dwelling was destroyed on Colborne street. The fire of September 19, destroyed P. O'Dwyer's building in rear of his store, entailing a loss of $2,500. Murray's stock and Ivor's stock were damaged. George Dudley's dwelling was destroyed October 4.

Ketchum's rake and cradle factory was burned February 18, 1886, entailing a loss of $9,000. John C. Smith's blacksmith shop, on Caradoc street, was destroyed Feb. 20; loss about $200. On July 18, 1886, an accident on the Grand Trunk Railway resulted in the partial destruction of an Armour Chicago train, but the fire was subdued by the department. The fire of August 31, resulted in the destruction of Smith's cooperage owned by Wm. McBride. On Dec. 23, Rooney's dwelling house was partially burned. The fire of September 29, 1887, destroyed the brick dwelling owned by the McIntyre estate. On Jan. 13, 1888, the greenhouse of Wm. Trelfa was burned. On April 15 the barns and stables of Jacob Cutler, south English street, were burned. On June 23, Elijah Thody's dwelling on Beach street was destroyed.

Fatal Accidents.—In April, 1871, Henry Darwin, an hotel-keeper of Woodstock, was killed by an express train, at Bear Creek Bridge, near Strathroy. In May, 1871, a child of William Milner, of Strathroy, was scalded to death by a cup of tea. On April 7, 1874, Peggy Posey and an unknown man were killed near Strathroy, on the railroad. The body of Donald Corkindale was found in the river near Strathroy, April 12, 1874. He was missed on January 27, the last seen of him being on entering an unfortunate house at Strathroy, then known as "The White House." Doctors Edwards and Lindsay discovered wounds over the left orbit, which were sufficient to cause death. Britain Clarke, John Quinn and William Geary were arrested on suspicion, but were discharged in May for want of evidence.

Mrs. Charles Gooden, of Strathroy, was accidentally killed on Kettle Creek Bridge, March 8, 1880, while returning with her husband from the funeral of her mother. In January, 1883, a gang of burglars visited Strathroy, and suceeeded in bursting the large safe in R. Nicholson's office, one in Ketchum's, one in Charles Grist's, one in Cain's and one in McGibbon's. Chief of Police Miller, in company with John Johnston, C. A. Andrews and W. Urquhart, chased the burglars to Demaray's school-house, Adelaide, and thence by Nairn and Ailsa Craig to Stratford, where Robert Baird, William Manning and John Lowrie were arrested. Albert Stacy was arrested later.

Churches.—St. John's Church, English Church in Canada, dates back to 1842, when a house of worship was built on the site of the present English Church. When building the new house, this frame was moved across the street, where it is now used as a dwelling house. In 1846, John S. Buchanan deeded to the Bishop of Toronto lot 23, concession 4, Adelaide, south of the Egremont road, or about four acres. In 1841, Rev. D. E. Blake held services in a house erected that year for school and church purposes. In 1850, Mr. Blake resigned, when Rev. A. Mortimer took charge. He only remained a few years, when Rev. A. S. Falls came. The marriage record kept by him dates back to 1863. During his time the mission of Strathroy was established and Mr. Weld held the parish of Adelaide. Prior to leaving in 1865, he built the brick church instead of the old frame of 1842, the same which now forms the front of the present building.

Strathroy, or St. John's, was detached from Adelaide in 1865, and, with Katesville, formed a new parish. Rev. R. S. Patterson was appointed rector. Among the contributors named, are :—W. H. Armstrong, F. Mackintosh, Smalls, Harveys, Youngs, W. F. Luxton, M. K. Pegley, W. H. Ewer, Colonel Johnson, Dr. McIntyre, J. Wilson, G. W. Harris, J. English, P. Carroll, A. Polley, and others. To this, St. Catharine's, of Katesville, was attached in 1866. In 1870, Rev. J. C. Gibson took charge; in 1873, Rev. J. W. P. Smith; in 1876, Rev. J. Smythe; in 1879, Rev. A. C. Hill, who was pastor up to November, 1885, when Rev. L. Des Brisay succeeded. In the fall of 1887 the peculiarities of the church building were abolished, the former addition converted into a transept, and other improvements made.

The Church of England population of the churches of Strathroy and Katesville is about 600, and the communicants about 100. The English Church building, or addition to the old church, was commenced in August, 1875, by James Wilson, contractor. The corner-stone was placed August 18, and the house completed November 28, when it was dedicated by the Bishop of Huron.

The wardens are Major John Irvine and Richard Dumbrill. The finance committee comprises the wardens, with W. J. Dyas, W. Duer, Charles Grist, James H. English, L. H. Dampier and Roger Williams.

The Methodist Church of Strathroy was detached from Adelaide in 1851, when the Wesleyan ministers, James Armstrong and John Shaw, were appointed. In 1853, John K. Williston was appointed, assisted by Thomas F. Howard in 1855. Richard L. Tucker served in 1856-7; Nelson Brown in 1858-9; James Ivison in 1860-1, with Geo. Sexsmith in 1861; L. O. Rice in 1862-3, Samuel Hume assisting the first and W. H. Winans the second year; Isaac Barber in 1864-5, with Messrs. Winans and Holmes assistants; John Learoyd in 1866-8, with R. Haskins assistant in 1867; George Goodson in 1869-70; Thomas Cosford in 1871-3. The Methodist Church of Canada at Strathroy succeeded the Wesleyan Society in 1874. Rev. James C. Slater presided until 1877, when Alfred Andrew succeeded him. In 1880, William C. Henderson was appointed, and served in 1881-2, with Williston, Ivison and Hardie superannuated; in 1883-4, G. R. Sanderson and Eben Lancely were ministers here, and at this time the Methodist Episcopal Society became a part of the Church of Canada.

James Cooper, who died May 1883, settled here in 1835, and in 1840 aided in erecting the old log church near the present city, and was leader of the first class for forty-five years. Rev. Richard Saul, who for forty years was a resident of Strathroy, and for five years prior to coming here a resident at what is now Napier village, died October 2, 1877. He was a minister of the Methodist Church; but fifteen years before his death he joined the Swedenborgians. Among the other early members were the Butterys, John Creely, John Downer, James Napper, the Holdens, Curries, Parkers, Murdocks, Miners, Eastmans, the Pannells, John A. Scoone (recording steward for many years), Mrs. John Carson, the Pegleys, W. Hildyard. The preachers were:—Messrs. Marsden, David Hardie, W. Dignam, R. Corson, B. Gundy (1840), Thomas Williams, Thomas Howard, Thomas Crews, George Kennedy and John Webster (about 1848), Rev. Ozier Barber, John Hutchinson, Rev. James Armstrong (1852), J. K. Williston (1853), R. L. Tucker (1856), Nelson Brown, during whose pastorate the Swedenborgian class was formed. Mrs. Armstrong, a daughter of Mr. Saul, relates that services were held in the old fourth line school-house (which stood on what is now the Methodist cemetery), until 1854, except for a few years when regular services were held in a log school-house at Napperton.

The first church at Strathroy was built about 1851–2, on Front

street, about where Getty's store now stands. Mrs. Armstrong thinks this building was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Society, who moved it to the site of their brick church, and sold it in 1874 to the brethren, to make way for the brick church. The third Wesleyan building was erected on Maria and North streets, and is now used as a tenement house. In 1879 the present church was begun and dedicated January 11, 1880, eighteen months and one day after the former building was begun.

In the building of 1851 the New Connexion Methodists worshipped at times. The stewards in 1874 were:—George Jones, Joseph Buttery, Wm. Buttery, Thomas Crispin, J. W. Barber, James Macklin and J. H. Hanley, *vice* Alexander Robbs, late steward. Rev. J. C. Slater was pastor. The Quarterly Conference of August, 1874, comprised the above-named class-leaders and stewards, with A. H. Foe, Andrew Carruthers, James Bond, James T. Vokes, J. Robinson, G. G. German, Charles Napper and Moses Holden. Rev. J. K. Williston's name appears as superannuate.

In 1875, the stewards were re-elected. In February, 1876, G. G. German was elected recorder, *vice* Jones, moved to Watford, who was steward for the previous six years, and the name of W. H. Armstrong appears among the class leaders. In May, 1877, Rev. Alfred Andrews was called as pastor. In May, 1878, Richard Dickenson was confirmed local preacher, *vice* G. G. German. The stewards of 1878 were re-elected in 1879. Among the new members of the quarterly meeting were:—F. L. Hamson, H. Bailey, J. W. Baskerville, E. Parke, H. Owens, and J. E. Lauler.

In May, 1880, Wm. Harnett was chosen local preacher. At this time appointments were held at Moody's corners, and north of the toll-gate. In August, Rev. J. A. Ivison's name appears with Rev. Mr. Williston. The local preachers, Messrs. R. Dickenson, G. G. German, W. Harnett, and C. W. Holden, were re-licensed in 1881. In 1883, Dr. Sanderson was appointed pastor. In August, 1885, Mr. Holmes was pastor, with J. K. Williston, L. Cleverdon, Hanley, Armstrong, J. T. Vokes, John Robinson, A. Robinson, A. Carruthers, Simpson, M. Holden, E. Collins, W. T. Crispin, F. L. Harrison, J. B. Shotwell, and G. G. German. In July, 1886, Rev. Wm. McDonagh was appointed pastor. In May, 1888, Messrs. W. J. Roseborough, and C. E. German were appointed local preachers, and W. H. Armstrong, re-appointed treasurer.

In June, 1868, the Methodist Episcopal Society of Strathroy resolved to build a house of worship, and on September 13 this resolution was carried out, when Bishop Richardson, a British veteran of 1812, dedicated the building, Jan. 17, 1875. Rev. A. E. Griffith, the pastor, also aided in the erection of two other church buildings in his circuit that year. The new building at Strathroy was simply the enlargement of their first house there. In 1884 this society merged into the Methodist Church of Canada. The present membership of the united churches is 291.

St. Anne's Catholic Church was originally administered by the priests of the old parish of Adelaide, to whom reference is made in the history of that township. The church was presided over in 1871 by Rev. P. O'Shea and Rev. James Scanlon, who also attended the missions of Warwick and Williams. In 1872, Father Gahan was here, his mission extending to Forest, and in 1874 had charge of the parish. In 1876, Henry B. Lotz came; and, in 1877, Rev. J. Molphy, under whose care the parish made wonderful progress. The old church was burned June 1, 1876, and on June 12 that year we find Father Molphy presiding over a meeting to consider the question of rebuilding. After the adoption of a resolution by Patrick Mee and James D. Dewan, thanking the firemen for their efforts to save the church property, $2,000 was subscribed towards rebuilding. The new church was completed and dedicated October 29, 1876, by the Bishop of Hamilton, assisted by Revs. Brennan, of McGillivray, Lennon, O'Shea, Gahan, and Molphy. Father Molphy, who succeeded Father Lotz as pastor, thanked the people and authorities of Strathroy for courtesies extended during the building of the new church, which, with the present parochial house, were erected by contractor Wm. Fawcett.

In May, 1879, the new altar of All Saints' Church was blessed by Bishop Walsh. Father Watters, of Corunna, celebrated high mass. On the same afternoon the new Catholic cemetery was consecrated. The church at Alvinston, erected in 1878, was dedicated by Bishop Walsh, January 12, 1879. Father Molphy celebrated high mass. The buildings cost about $6,000.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church may be said to have been established in 1863, but for years before Presbyterian services were held here. The ministers of the established Church of Scotland in the west in 1839 were:—Alexander Ross, of Aldborough; Donald McKenzie, of Zorra; and Wm. McKilligan, of St. Thomas. The first record of the Presbyterian Church, of Strathroy, in the possession of Secretary Gordon, is dated May 22, 1863. The names given under that date are:—Jessie Black, Mrs. Dr. McKellar, Andrew Lee, Mrs. Lee, Jas. Young and wife, Mrs. Stephens, Robert Jack, Sarah McNeil; Mrs. McIntosh, J. S. A. Gilzean, Elder John Thompson and wife, and Ellen Young. In 1866 the names of Mrs. Hugh Rose, Mrs. Thomas Bailey, Robert Thompson, of Caradoc, and wife, Wm. H. Murray and wife, Elder Thomas Bailey and Mrs. Gilzean. In 1867 the mission was established as a station, with Rev. Wm. Lundy in charge. He died here in May, 1872. In August, 1873, Rev. Scobie was called and served the church until 1881. He succeeded Rev. J. Gouly, who was here in 1872–3.

When Thomas Bailey came in 1861, the Brothersons, Robert Thompson, of Adelaide, as well as the persons named above, were members. Services were held at Adelaide and Strathroy, each Sabbath. In June, 1877, the last services were held in the old building of St. Andrew's church. The contract was sold to Robinson & Son, for

$8,000. The basement was opened for service in November that year, and the building completed and dedicated July 14, 1878, at a total cost of $12,419. The building committee composed :—Rev. R. Scobie, John Thompson, J. M. Thompson, Irving Poole, James Manson, Hector Urquhart, D. Ferguson, George Thompson, James Campbell, R. Sutherland, R. Davidson, Chas. Mansfield, A. H. Grant, D. M. Telford, Robert Dixrose, W. H. Murray, R. P. Smith, Dr. Thompson, and J. J. A. Gilzean. Rev. Thomas Macadam succeeded Mr. Scobie, and has served the Church earnestly down to the present time.

The officers of the Church in 1881 were :—W. H. Murray, chairman ; H. Urquhart, secretary ; John H. McIntosh, treasurer ; with John Reid, Dr. Thompson, J. Pool, R. Diprose, D. L. Leitch, and W. Geddis, managers. In 1882, the names of R. Wallace, T. Irvine, T. Gordon, George W. Ross, T. Douglass and D. M. Cameron appear among the names of managers. In January, 1883, R. Baker succeeded R. Pyke as precentor. In 1884 the names of W. T. Smith, William Hoagg, Wm. McBride and Wm. Ireland appeared as managers, and in 1886 that of G. Clarke ; in 1887, of J. D. Grant. In January, 1888, Miss Bella Cameron resigned her position as leader of the choir. In 1888, Messrs. John Murdock, D. M. Brown, J. Cameron, sr., and James Noble were elected members of the board of managers, which in 1886 comprised W. Geddes, James Cameron, Gilbert Clarke ; in 1887, Dr. A. Thompson, J. D. Grant, D. M. Brown ; and in 1888, H. Urquhart, James Noble, John Murdock, with the newly-elected members. R. Diprose preceded Mr. McIntosh as treasurer. The Committee for the Schemes of the Church comprises :—Hon. president, Rev. Thomas Macadam ; president, J. R. Geddes ; secretary, Wm. Dawson ; treasurer, Wm. Ferguson ; Thomas Gordon, Thomas Douglas, William Ireland, Wm. Blair, B. J. Donaldson, Dukes Dalton, Thomas Banks, John Murdock, D. L. Leitch, Mrs. Bolton, Miss Geddes, Miss Murray, Miss Gordon, Miss Sickles, Miss Drynan ; and the Ladies' Aid Society :—Hon. president, Mrs. Urquhart ; president, Mrs. Macadam ; vice-president, Mrs. Geddes ; secretary, Mrs. Springer ; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Murray. The Sabbath School is presided over by D. L. Leitch, with Thomas Gordon, assistant superintendent, and J. D. Grant, secretary. The church membership is about 230.

The Baptist Church has been represented here from the earlier years of the village ; but the church of Lobo is the parent of Baptist churches in western Middlesex. Among the early ministers here may be mentioned Rev. D. Baldwin, who was presiding in 1872, long years after the men named in the general history passed away from this district. The corner-stone of the new building, which marks the progress of the denomination, was placed Sept. 11, 1888. A jar containing several copies of newspapers and an account of the present condition of the church was placed in the stone by Mrs. John Zavitz, when Mrs. Wm. Moody stepped forward, trowel in hand, and in true workwoman style guided the cap-stone as it was lowered into place, cleared

the mortar from the edges, and declared the whole to be "well and truly laid." These two ladies have shown from the first a deep interest in the work, and it is in a large degree owing to their liberality that the church is being erected. The building is 72 x 48 feet, in the semi-Gothic style, consisting of the auditorium and a basement. There are five windows on each side, above and below, with six pilasters between the windows projecting some four inches, and four windows in front, above and below. The ceiling in the auditorium is square corniced and nineteen feet six inches high, while the basement is nine feet nine inches. The pews are of wood, with iron ends and drawseats, furnishing a seating capacity for 600. Rev. Mr. Dayfoot, the pastor, has been very earnest in urging on this religious enterprise.

The New Jerusalem Church may be said to date back to 1862, when John H. Miller, a native of England, who moved to Ohio during the Rebellion of 1837–8, preached the Swedenborgian doctrine in the City Hall and won numbers away, particularly from the Methodist churches of the town. In 1872, Rev. R. Saul, referred to in the history of the Methodist Church, presided over this society.

Cemeteries.—In January, 1838, the first burial in the Methodist Cemetery, on the Fourth Line, took place. Old Mrs. Charles Hilton was the subject. In 1832, Wm. Rapley's father was buried there before the place was set off as a churchyard. In 1843, Rosanna Murdock was buried there, and the headstone which marks her grave is the oldest in the cemetery.

The first person buried in the city cemetery was a young son of City Clerk Winlow, who was drowned in a cistern. In 1879, the present St. Anne's cemetery was opened.

Secret and Benevolent Societies.—Beaver Lodge, No. 83, A. F. & A. M., was chartered July 30, 1857, on petition of George Masson, Thomas S. Russell, Richard Browne, Joseph H Blain, Samuel E. Sherman, F. E. Bate, James Murray, Robert Cleland, Hugh Fraser, jr., Samuel Dell and John Wiley. The other charter members were :—Francis Bullock, John Manning, John Black, W. F. Thompson, Wm. Rapley, Timothy Cook, Robert Haldane, Dr. Wm. Bettridge, John Frank, Abel Wilcox, H. H. Anson, and W. H. Armstrong. The masters of this lodge are named as follows :—George Masson, 1857 ; John A. Scoone, 1858–9 ; Joseph H. Blain, 1859–60 ; John Manning, 1861 ; Dr. Wm. Bettridge, 1862 ; Thomas Richardson, 1863–4 ; Wm. Rapley, 1865 ; Thomas Richardson, 1866 ; Richard Bell, 1867 ; John Lenfestey, jr., 1868 ; John A. Somerville, 1869 ; W. G. Vanstadden, 1870–1 ; J. C. Small, 1872–3 ; James McKay, 1874 ; William W. Hoare, 1874 ; A. Jamieson, 1875–6 ; William Milner, 1877 ; William Oldham, 1878 ; John Mallon, 1879 ; William H. Grant, 1880 ; Wm. H. Armstrong, 1881 ; James H. Robbs, 1882 ; A. A. Cockburn, 1883 ; John Black, 1884 ; William Grant, 1885 ; Archibald Ballantyne, 1886 ; John Mallon, 1887, and Wm. Wilkinson, 1888. The other officers of the lodge are :—Thomas O. Currie, S. W. ; James Ferguson,

J. W.; W. H. Armstrong, chaplain; Charles Grist, treasurer; A. A. Cockburn, secretary; Thomas Jackson, S. D.; Thomas Vennor, J. D.; James Bogue, D. C.; Henry Smith and Wm. Richardson, stewards; Alex. Reid, I. G., and Hiram Dell, tyler. There are now seventy-two members.

Euclid Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was organized Nov. 13, 1877, and chartered Sep. 12, 1878, with James Noble, W. M.; Robert A. Stevenson, S. W., and William B. Lindsay, S. W., with W. W. Hoare, J. B. Watson, T. H. Bateman, James Fullarton, William J. Johnston, Dr. E. Nugent, M. Springer, John English, George Mansfield, William Dewar, W. J. Dyas, D. M. Telford, Alexander Bradley, James M. Campbell, John Irwin, William H. Armstrong, Benjamin Paine, Charles Carroll, William Rapley and James M. Banghart. The masters have been:—James Noble, R. A. Stevenson, John Paine, Cyrus Bixel, Benjamin Paine, J. P. Whitehead and George Macbeth.

Beaver Chapter, No. 74, was chartered August 9, 1876. The members were:—James Noble, J. W. Squire, G. L. Cutten, John Irwin, E. Lounsbury, J. T. Craig, Samuel Lauler, George Orchard, W. H. Armstrong, J. M. Banghart, William Dewar, J. B. Watson and Isaac Huber. The list of first-principals is as follows:—James Noble, 1876; James M. Banghart, 1878; J. B. Watson, 1879; James Noble, 1880; Benjamin Paine, 1881; W. H. Grant, 1882–3. For the last five years this Chapter has been in a dormant state, but still retains its charter.

Howard Lodge, No. 58, Independent Order of Oddfellows, was chartered March, 17, 1870, with the following-named members:—Henry Nicholson, Edward Kinder, George Wood, A. G. McIntosh, Hugh McColl, John Gibbard. The past-grands elected semi-annually since the date of the charter, are:—Henry Nicholson, Edward Kinder, dead; Hugh McColl, Wm. Chalmers, away; F. L. Harrison, John R. Clarke, J. C. Cooper, Manitoba; Hector Urquhart, D. M. Telford, Winnipeg; Jas. Fullerton, California; Chas. Greenaway, Geo. M. Francis, Port Arthur; J. W. Baskerville, P. H. Johnson, W. H. Ewer, Manitoba; Wm. Fraser, Detroit; Jas. Robbs, California; John Robson, Chatham; H. Urquhart, John Lynam, in United States; Rich. Wallace, in Sarnia; Jas. D. Bowley, G. M., of Manitoba; Geo. Wilson, Woodstock; F. W. Meek, Dan. Jones, away; Isaac Wilkinson, L. Corkindale, in Toronto; P. H. Johnson, T. M. Campbell, W. S. Murdock, W. B. Wilkinson, W. H. Moore, here; John Murdoch, here; Wm. T. Gunn, here; W. H. Pike, here; E. J. Moore, States; Robt. F. Richardson, here; Richard J. Avery, here. Major John Irvine has been permanent secretary for thirteen years, while C. Greenaway has served as recording secretary for over twelve years.

Fidelity Encampment is almost as old as the Lodge 58. The Chief Patriarchs since 1872 are named as follows:—Wm. Chalmers, J. R. Clarke, James Fullarton, H. Urquhart, D. M. Telford, —— Chamberlain, J. C. Cooper, P. H. Johnson, R. Diprose, C. Greenaway, M. Springer,

D. McVicar, James Robbs, John Lyman, George Wilson, W. Fraser J. D. Bowley, F. W. Meek, G. M. Francis, J. H. Cook, W. F. Snell (2), C. Greenaway, F. L. Harrison (2), J. Murdock, J. Wilkinson (5), and W. F. Snell. The charter members, August 1, 1872, were:—Wm. Chalmers, Jas. C. Cooper, John R. Clarke, Jas. Fullarton, D. M. Telford, F. L. Harrison, P. H. Johnson, A. G. McIntosh, James H. Cook and D. M. Decow.

Albert Tent, No. 29, Knights of the Maccabees, was organized at Strathroy, Dec. 10, 1878, with W. Milner, Ex. Sir K. G. C., W. Grant, Sir K. C., R. Sullivan, Sir K. L. C., Rev. S. Beswick, J. Lenfestey, S. K. R. K., A. H. Grant, S. K. F. K., H. Urquhart, S. K. Sergeant, A. McLaren, S. K. M. A., F. L. Harrison, T. Oldham and D. Davis.

Felix Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, was instituted in Sept., 1879, by W. D. McGloghlon, of London, the founder of the order. Ex. Sir Knight Commander W. G. Vanstadden, of Hammer Tent, the old Tent of Strathroy, assisted. The first officers were James H. Lee, Joseph Bishop, Jos. Alexander, E. W. Brewster, A. G. McVenn, J. C. Diggins, John G. Craig, John Black, D. Gibson, A. W. Dawson, R. A. Burton and James Cox.

The Foresters' organization is represented by Court Sydenham, named after that branch of Bear Creek which runs through the town. The aims and objects of the Order are to provide life insurance, sick benefits (in case of illness), and in case of a member becoming permanently disabled, one-half of the amount of his insurance; and this they give to each member at about one-half the cost of ordinary life insurance in stock companies. From report of the local court here for the six months ending June 30th, 1888, it is learned that $1,086.40 were paid to the members, as follows:—Endowment, $1,000; funeral benefits, $50; and six benefits, $36.40. The officers installed in August, 1888, for the ensuing year, are named as follows:—Wm. Hardy, J. W. Baskerville, J. H. Ferguson, John Heard, Alex. Reed, F. L. Harrison, Dr. W. W. Hoare, Jas. Galloway, Charles Parker, Thomas Wiles, E. Milner, W. E. Todd, the latter being representative to the High Court.

Strathroy Temple, No. 34, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized in 1869, and in June the following-named officers were installed by Temple Deputy Bogue:—Bro. C. T. Campbell, Sister H. P. Verrall, Bro. R. W. Young, Sister C. Hibton, Bro. James Harvey, Bro. R. B. Barber, Bro. G. W. Lammond, Sister C. Montague, Bro. G. Richardson, Sister E. White, Bro. D. Watt, Bro. A. G. Street, Sister Matilda Dell.

Victoria Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized April 28, 1873, with Rev. D. Baldwin, S. J. Vokes, Geo. Gordon, James Barnes, T. A. Lenfestey, Geo. Wheatley, D. Hawkins, —— Lewis, James Thompson, D. Gunn, and H. McColl, officers.

Royal Valley Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized in March, 1874, being the second lodge of the order here.

The officers in order of rank then elected, were:—J. W. Baskerville, W. B. Colter, Gideon Adams, T. A. Lenfestey, M. C. Lynde, Chas. Colter, Jas. Lamont, Geo. Tanton, T. G. LeGallee, E. Wright, David Zavitz, A. C. Brown, L. Corkindale, and J. W. Baskerville, temple deputy.

The Men's Red Ribbon Club was organized August 7, 1877, with the following officers:—President, P. Morrison; 1st vice-president, Geo. Steer; 2nd vice-president, Wm. Geary, 3rd vice-president, John Ellis; secretary, G. H. Urquhart; treasurer, Wm. Rowles; financial secretary, John Jay; steward, D. Roblin; marshals, W. R. Jury, and H. W. Healey; sergeant-at-arms, Jas. Parks; executive committee, R. McGowan, John Keys, C. Colter, L. Corkindale, A. E. Hare, John Mitchell, and Zachariah Frank.

The Women's Red Ribbon Club was organized at the same time, with the following officers:—President, Sister Manners; secretary, Sister Parsons; treasurer, Sister Steer; financial secretary, Sister Lenfestey.

The Mechanics' Institute was organized in November, 1872, with George W. Ross, president; Dr. E. G. Edwards, vice-president; D. M. Cameron, secretary and treasurer; B. O'Byrne, C. G. Scott, F. J. Craig, H. McColl, B. H. Rothwell, J. Rutherford, Dr. Thomson, M. Smith and T. H. Bateman, directors. The institute was opened January 17, 1873. The following is the list of the presidents of the Institute from the date of the opening in 1872:—J. S. Small, Dr. Edwards, G. W. Ross, John English, D. M. Cameron, each serving one year; R. Dickenson, from 1877 to 1881; D. W. Vary, R. Nicholson, John Heard, Benjamin Paine, H. D. Johnson, David Evans, each one year, and J. E. Wetherell, in 1887 and 1888. Hiram Dell was first librarian, succeeded by Mr. Drew. In 1879, C. Greenaway was elected secretary, and succeeded Mr. Drew as librarian. The total number of volumes in library for years 1881 to 1887 inclusive, is given as follows:—1698, 1796, 1944, 2035, 2392, 2524, 2667.

The Board of Trade was organized in June, 1874, with Alexander Johnston, president; J. B. Cummins, vice-president; S. G. Chamberlain, secretary; J. S. Small, J. D. Dewan, C. Grist, D. M. Telford, W. T. Pearce, John English, H. Scull, D. M. Cameron, F. J. Craig, W. J. Dyas, H. McColl, D. M. Decow, D. W. Vary, M. Springer and R. Pincombe, directors; John English, J. B. Cummins, Irving Pool and W. H. Murray, delegates to the Dominion Board of Trade meeting at St. Johns, N. B.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was organized January 24, 1880, by Deputy Director Samuel R. Brown. The first officers were:—Rev. J. P. Molphy, chaplain; J. D. Dewan, president; James Healy and H. Koppleberger, vice-presidents; Patrick O'Keefe, treasurer; Patrick O'Dwyer, recorder; Camello Turpain, financial secretary; John Hart, marshal; Thomas Gray, guard; Messrs. Mallow, O'Dwyer, Brady, Henderson and Healy, trustees.

St. George's Society may be said to have been organized December 6, 1869, when a preliminary meeting to form a society in Strathroy was held at Prangley's Hotel. The following enrolled their names :— Messrs. W. Rapley, R. C. Manners, John A. Scoone, Wm. Crone, R. Baker, T. Richardson, W. H. Ewer, James Wright, Joseph Lucking, C. T. Portwood, G. Hilton, Robert Richardson, W. B. Walker, Wm. Long, James Cox, T. Manbey, G. Richardson, John J. Ewer, G. A. Wood, C. Greenaway, G. Prangley, G. Orchard and S. Wilkins.

Musical societies under one name or another have always existed here. The philharmonic in later years has held its organization well together, and in October, 1888, reorganized with the following named officers :—President, W. Dewar; vice-president, L. H. Dampier; secretary-treasurer, J. Pool; committee, Sykes, Matthews, Snell and Maitland; director, H. E. Maitland.

The Horticultural Society, presided over in 1878-9 by John B. Watson, with H. McColl, secretary, presented the second annual report that year. There were 108 members. In that year also the West Middlesex Agricultural Society erected a new hall, 70 x 30 feet. The directors elected were:—James Macklin, Wm. Gott, John Ogden, T. S. Challoner, Wm. J. Gibson, D. W. Vary, Rev. R. Scobie, Dr. W. Bettridge, and David Waite. The society was organized July 25, 1877, when the following-named officers were chosen :—President, E. L. Cutten; vice-president, J. B. Watson; secretary and treasurer, H. McColl; directors, J. S. Macrault, William Gott, J. H. Cook, John Ogden, James Macklin, A. Stewart, Wm. J. Gibson, H. E. Ketchum, W. H. Armstrong; auditors, W. E. LaChance, and R. Dumbrill.

The West Middlesex Agricultural Society dates its active existence to the year 1861, when ten acres, a half mile south-west from the centre of Strathroy, were purchased from the Trust and Loan Co., at $25 per acre. In 1865 a neat building was erected on the grounds, and that year the fall fair claimed success.

Derry Lodge, O. Y. B., was organized December 13, 1876, with Wm. Colter, W. M.; E. Dickens, D. M.; C. A. Rothwell, secretary; F. Evans, treasurer; —— Stansfield, chaplain; John Lenfestey, Wm. Pike, R. McGowan and E. Filmore, first, second and third committeemen and inner tyler.

The Excelsior Base Ball Club was in existence in 1870–1, with M. B. Saxton, president; Isaac Moore, vice-president; John H. McIntosh, secretary; John Irwin, treasurer; J. Rapley, W. H. Kalus and G. Richardson, jr., directors.

The Strathroy Rifle Association was organized in November, 1870, with Lieut.-Colonel Atwood, president; —— Cameron, secretary.

The Strathroy Debating and Literary Society was organized in February, 1874.

The Strathroy Teachers' Association was organized in 1862, and the 17th annual meeting was held February 20, 1879. This is one of the oldest associations of teachers in Western Ontario.

Banks.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce was opened in April, 1868, with J. S. Small, manager. He continued as such until 1876, when he was succeeded by A. H. Ireland, who acted only a short time, and then Jeffery Hale was manager until 1878, when J. S. Small again became manager and continued until 1887, since which time L. H. Dampier has acted in that capacity. The present accountant is Frederick Lawson.

James Manson, a native of Scotland, came to Strathroy in 1856, and began business with Wm. Rapley. In 1867 he opened his bank, and in 1871 built his residence there.

Alex. Johnston, born in Adelaide, in 1842, opened a store at Strathroy in 1860. Eight years later he established a bank there.

A branch of the St. Lawrence Bank was opened at Strathroy, March 11, 1873, with J. C. P. Phillips manager, being the first branch in this county. This house continued business here until the fall of 1875.

In January, 1876, a branch of the Federal Bank of Canada was opened, with Charles Murray of the London office in temporary charge. The office of the old St. Lawrence Bank was used as the office until new buildings were erected in 1877 at the corner of Front and Frank streets, opposite the Cutten House, and in front of the residence of John Frank. W. T. Smith was manager until January, 1888, when business ceased.

The bank of E. Rowland & Co. was established in Strathroy, Jan. 1, 1876. James Healy and John Shields constitute the company. The bank has a net surplus of $70,000. Frederick Hughes is the accountant.

The Traders' Bank of Canada was located at Strathroy, and began business in April, 1888, with W. Thomson Smith as manager, and John Pool, accountant; being the second branch of the bank in Middlesex.

Railroad Projects.—Two years after the first settlement of Adelaide, and about the time the Buchanan mill was erected at Strathroy, a proposition to build a road from Hamilton to Lake Huron was made; but the matter was found impracticable. In 1857, a project to build a railroad from Strathroy to Lake Huron, was set on foot by R. C. Manners and Timothy Cook; but the scheme was abandoned, and London reaped the benefit of the revival at that point. The Western is now the property of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, and is used as the direct line between Chicago and New York. Later, the Sarnia branch of the Great Western Railroad was completed. In August, 1870, the first telegraph office, other than the railroad office, was opened for the Montreal Company in T. J. Geary's drug store. A year later the Dominion Company opened an office here, with John Lenfestey in charge.

The Port Franks, Strathroy and Port Stanley Railroad Company was formed in November, 1874. A number of citizens of Strathroy,

Caradoc, Ekfrid, Adelaide and Metcalfe, with residents of Lambton and Elgin counties, formed the board of provisional directors, John B. Cummins being president, and S. G. Chamberlain, secretary. A line was surveyed to Port Franks in 1857, of which Engineer Jas. Keating had the survey maps in 1875.

Manufacturing Industries.—A reference to the list of fires which have swept over the town will point out a number of old industrial buildings which have disappeared.

The Strathroy Labor-saving Soap Works were completed by R. Tomlinson in May, 1871. The September fire destroyed the works.

In August, 1871, D. M. Lamb, of Strathroy, projected his anti-friction wheel for ploughs, and in the trial on the Kittredge farm showed a difference of 175 pounds in draught when the wheel was attached.

The patent sandstone, patented in 1872 by Milner & Campbell, and manufactured at their stove works on Caradoc street, was used for facings in the store buildings erected in 1873 for W. H. Murray, G. W. Ross, Gunn & Telford, James O'Connor's American Hotel, James English's, Dr. Thompson's, James Manson's, and Mr. Stepler's residences, Beattie's malting house, and the block erected on Frank street for J. S. Loughead, G. A. Mann, David Ross and D. B. Campbell.

The steam brick-works, originally established by Dr. McKellar, were operated by Messrs. McTaggart, D. B. Campbell and D. A. Campbell in May, 1872.

Strathroy Knitting Co. began business here in 1875, ten years after its establishment at Ancaster. The president of the company is James Watson, who now resides at Hamilton, and the manager is William Dewar. Prior to 1875 they were engaged in the manufacture of woollens at Ancaster, and the mill there was the pioneer knitting mill of Canada, but burned in 1875. The factory employs 130 people, and pays out in wages $3,000 per month. The manufactures here are ladies', gentlemen's and children's underwear. The mill has a capacity of 35,000 to 40,000 dozen per annum, and valued at $75,000 to $200,000.

In October, 1873, a meeting of the stockholders in the Strathroy Woollen Manufacturing Co. was held to consider means for adjusting the liabilities of the company. President J. D. Dewan stated that the liabilities were $110,000.

The Strathroy Manufacturing Co. was incorporated in 1886, with Charles Grist, president; W. J. Dyas, vice-president; James H. English, manager, and A. A. Cockburn, secretary. The buildings were erected by F. J. Craig, in 1876, immediately after the fire which destroyed his old foundry. He carried on the manufacture of agricultural implements up to 1884–5, when Mr. Craig moved to Sarnia to establish his business there. The building remained unused until occupied by the present company in 1886. This company now own the buildings. The value of annual product ranges from $25,000 to

$30,000. The factory employs from 15 to 20 men, and finds a market for their rakes, snaths, cradles, handles, horse pokes and turned woods, throughout the Dominion.

The Pincombe Flouring Mill, of Strathroy, was erected in 1872, by Richard Pincombe, at a cost of $18,000, and in 1886, the stone mill was replaced by the "Roller Process," at a cost of $12,000, and now has a capacity of one hundred and seventy-five barrels per day. Mr. Pincombe operates a stave and heading factory and cooper shop, thus making his own flour barrels. The annual product of the mill is very large, and finds extensive sale in many portions of the Lower Provinces. Mr. Pincombe pays out in wages from $125 to $175 per week.

R. Nicholson's planing-mill, located on Caradoc street, was built about 1873, and in 1878 the present brick building was erected.

M. Bixel & Son's lager beer brewery was established in 1872 by Henry Large, who was succeeded by Mr. Beatty. In 1875 the brewery became the property of M. Bixel, who was the first to manufacture lager beer in Western Ontario.

There are other industries here, not of a manufacturing character, which should claim some attention. In November, 1887, a special train of twenty-four cars left Strathroy, each car carrying 10,500 dozens of eggs, making a total of 252,000 dozens, or 3,024,000 eggs. During the season one dealer purchased 800,000 dozens, or 9,600,000 eggs, in that neighborhood. The operator of this extensive egg-shipping house died in October, 1888.

CHAPTER XV.

ADELAIDE TOWNSHIP.

Adelaide Township is bounded on the west by Lambton County, south by Metcalfe, south-east and east by Caradoc and Lobo, and north by West and East Williams. The streams of the township are small feeders of Bear Creek running south-east and of the Aux Saubles flowing north-west. The population of Adelaide in May, 1888, was placed by the assessor at 2,613; but the actual count of all persons then in the township may be placed at 2,963. The latter figure covers the additions made by the township clerk in his revision, such as employés in brickyards and cheese-factories, as well as the inmates of the House of Refuge.

Adelaide was settled in 1832 by the Blakes, Mahons, and other Irishmen, who made their central village at the Town of Adelaide, and in the Katesville neighborhood. In the sketch of Wm. H. Blake, who shortly after moved from his farm to study law, and became the first chancellor of Upper Canada; references are made to this peculiar colony. Among the members who remained, were :—Col. Radcliffe, Major McKenzie, and Adjutant Thompson, all good subjects of his majesty; but the actual workers were :—John Stuart Buchanan, Hiram Dell, a number of Irish peasants, and a few members of the middle class, who were forced to surrender their homes to the greed of Lord Mt. Edgecombe. Among the pioneers of Adelaide, whose names appear in the list of the leading residents of 1838, are :—Thomas Evoy, a native of the county in 1826; the Morgan family; George Buttery, Wm. Brown, John S. Hoare, Dugan Woods, the Dugans, George B. Ivor, Robert Miller, Hiram Dell, John Gallaher, Patrick Mee, William Miller, David Rapley, D. M. Thompson and his sons, Wm. Treele, the Radcliffes, all settlers of 1832; Robert Thompson, and John Mineely, 1833; John Wiley, jr., 1835; John McPherson, 1834; Edward Upton, 1836; John Morgan, and the Eastmans, 1837; Patrick Walsh, 1838; Wm. Dowding, 1839; A. Preston, and Wm. Murdock, 1842; Wm. Chapman, Wm. Ireland, and James Thompson, 1843; Joseph Keyser, 1844; Jonas Jury, 1845; Joseph Galbraith, 1847; and Charles Donn, 1849. Geo. B. Ivor and James Cuddy were the first settlers in 1832. Where Rev. Dominick E. Blake's house stood is now a rubbish heap.

In 1832, when Hiram Dell settled in Adelaide Township, there were only five families in the township. John Keays, wife, one daughter and three sons (Keays was an Irishman and a pensioner); John Buttery, wife and five children, resided on the second line, second concession, near J. S. Buchanan, who resided on the third concession. Avery, his wife and child, lived at Buchanan's house; and a squatter, his wife and one or two children, resided near by.

Hiram Dell, the pioneer merchant of Strathroy, writing under date June 15, 1872, says :—"It is just forty years ago to-day since I first set my foot in the Township of Adelaide. * * * We had nothing but a blazed line, where the surveyors had gone through, and had to choose our lots by the numbers that were cut on the stakes. There were four of us: I was just turned twenty-one years, and the oldest. I had nothing but an axe, $5, some clothes and bedding. The first thing to be done was to build us a house. We made it twenty feet long by twelve feet wide; split out basswood boards for a floor,—they were about four inches thick. We put the round sides down, and straightened the edges with our axe. If we got them close enough together so that we could not get our foot through, it would do. The next thing was to roof our house. The bark of a large basswood supplied the material. To build the chimney and fire-place, we procured two crooked sticks about six feet long each, which we flattened. One end we placed in a crevice in the log wall about two feet from the ground; the other rested on a beam across the house. Flat sticks and mud formed the building material for the chimney, while the floor was built far out from the fire-place. To make seats, a small basswood tree was cut down, cut in two feet lengths, each length split in the centre, and two holes bored at each end on the rough side, and then we drove round sticks for legs; these legs were then cut in equal lengths, so that when we stood them up they looked for all the world like a frozen hog stood on all fours." In this house the four foresters cooked alternately. Hiram presented the brothers one day with a fat doe, the meat of which was used at the four meals. At that time Woodhull's mills, fourteen miles distant, supplied flour at the rate of one dollar for forty pounds. On one occasion he met there a pioneer neighbor, his son, fifteen years, and daughter, sixteen years. They had purchased one hundred pounds of flour, of which the father was to carry fifty a dreary journey of sixteen miles, and each of the children twenty-five pounds. Mr. Dell sympathized with the girl, and taking her share of the flour carried it fourteen miles for her. Sometime later a poor woman and her son came to the Dell cabin at night. They had been to the mill and carried with them fifty pounds of corn meal. The snow was two feet deep, so that the woman had to break the road for five of the fourteen miles. Of course, the Dells provided them with deer skins and gave them a place near the fire. Next morning she started for her home, seven miles away; but one and one-half miles from Dell's cabin she slipped off a log into the stream, and her cries attracted a pioneer who lived close by. He took her to his cabin and loaned her a pair of pantaloons to push homewards.

Previous to 1832 the site of Strathroy was a pine forest. A tract of 181 acres was granted by the Crown to James Buchanan, the British Consul at New York, who, in that year, conveyed his grant to John Stewart Buchanan. The same year Adelaide Township was taken up by a commissary, who arrived at Katesville, three miles west of Strath-

roy, on the river Sydenham, with 150 followers. The village of Adelaide became the centre of this colony. The streets were named after thoroughfares in London, and the club-house and theatre also named after similar institutions in the old English town. Of course, the whole affair, like its projectors, was foreign to the Canadian woods, where life had to be real and earnest, so that the village of Adelaide did not long survive its establishment (German, 1879).

William Hume Blake was born at the English Church rectory, Kittegan, Wicklow County, Ireland, in 1809; studied medicine and surgery at Dublin; married his cousin, Catherine Hume, with whom and his elder brother he came to Canada in 1832, when his brother was appointed English rector for Adelaide Township and district. Wm. Hume purchased a farm at the place now called Sydenham, near Mount Hope. During his short term there he was compelled to walk to the blacksmith shop for harrow pins. Finding them too heavy to carry, he attached them to a chain, which he placed round his breast, and in this manner hauled the iron load home. In 1833 he fled from the wilderness and, failing in medicine, studied law. In 1837 he was appointed paymaster for the troops, and the same year was admitted to the Bar. In 1847 he was elected to represent East York, and became solicitor-general in the Lafontaine-Baldwin Government. Everything was reformed; and in 1849 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor. His death took place November 17, 1870.

Edward Blake, undoubtedly one of the greatest political educators ever Canada possessed, was born in Adelaide Township; Samuel Blake, his brother, who rose to be Vice-Chancellor, was also born there.

The death of Mrs. Blake, widow of William Hume Blake, born in Wicklow County, Ireland, died in February, 1886, aged 82 years. After her marriage she came with her husband to Canada in 1832, and settled on Bear Creek, in Adelaide, near the present town of Strathroy. Her husband, after two years on the farm, returned to Toronto, studied law, and became Chancellor of the University. His death occurred years before that of his wife. John Hoare, who settled in Adelaide in 1832, died Nov. 20, 1881. He was postmaster at Adelaide village for the forty years preceding his death. One of his daughters married Mr. McKenzie, the county clerk. Mrs. Jane Rivers, widow of Sergeant Rivers, of the 82nd Infantry, who settled in Warwick in 1832, died Oct. 8, 1877, aged 88 years, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Crone.

Thomas Holden, who died at Brockway, Mich., in August, 1877, settled near Strathroy, in 1832. He moved to Michigan in 1865. James, one of his sons, held the homestead where the House of Refuge now stands, up to 1879. John N. Ashbee, who immigrated and settled in Adelaide in 1832, died in Caradoc in February, 1875.

Mrs. Ann Thompson, formerly Mrs. Thomas Harrison, one of the first settlers in the Melrose neighborhood, died in Adelaide in February, 1874. Her first husband died thirty-five years, and her second hus-

band fifteen years, before this pioneer woman. Alex. Johnston, born in Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1810, died in Adelaide on March 18, 1880. In 1834, he came to Canada, and, in 1836, settled on lot 6, concession 3, Adelaide. Christopher Cornell, a native of Limerick, Ireland, died at Strathroy in 1883. He settled on the Longwood road in 1828. In 1837 he served against the Patriots, and, in 1875 moved into Strathroy.

The Bolgers and Donnellys settled near the township line in 1832. They were from Kildare and Wicklow Counties respectively. Mrs. David (Bradley) Wiley, was born in Dublin County, Ireland, in 1811. She came with her husband to Canada in 1834, and settled in the wilderness of Adelaide. In 1875 the family moved to Strathroy. James Murray, a native of Ireland, who settled in Cobourg, Canada, in 1832, and in 1834 in Adelaide, of which he was a Commissioner in 1885, died June 23, 1875. He served against the Patriots in 1837–8.

Charles Napper, who settled at Strathroy in 1835, moved to Michigan in 1872. In 1836, Patrick Mee married a daughter of a Waterloo veteran, Miss Crummer, who settled in Adelaide in 1832. In 1837 she accompanied her volunteer husband to Amherstburg, carrying her child in her arms. Wm. Nettleton, who came from Ireland and settled north of Strathroy about 1836, was living there in 1877, aged eighty years. James Cooper, who settled west of Strathroy in 1836, lived there in 1877. He was born in 1792.

Anthony Preston, a resident of Adelaide for about forty years, moving thither from Metcalfe, where his parents lived, died in July, 1878, aged sixty-two years. John and Richard Morgan, pioneers of Adelaide, died in April, 1882. For a time they lived in Enniskillen, but in 1837 moved to Adelaide. John Morgan, of Adelaide, was born there in 1837. Mrs. Jane Healy, born in Cork County, Ireland, in 1840, settled near the western line of Middlesex County in 1841, and died at her son's home in Strathroy, March 5, 1880.

William Murdock came from Mayo, Ireland, to Adelaide in 1842, with his parents. Robert Cowan, who died July 31, 1886, was a native of Ireland, but a resident of Middlesex for over forty years. Samuel and Jane Farly, who came to Canada from Mayo Co., Ireland, in 1846, settled in the southern part of Adelaide. Rachel Jacobs, widow of Eben. Perry, who died in 1870, aged 83 years, resided at Strathroy in 1876 in her 83rd year. Jane Marsh, widow of David Demary, resided near Arkona in 1876, aged 92 years. Mary Richardson, who married A. G. Street, in 1820, and a widow since 1844, settled near Strathroy in 1847, and in 1877 was 86 years of age. Eliza Ann Jones, of Ekfrid, formerly of Strathroy, died in August, 1883. She was the daughter of Col. Wm. Saxton, one of the pioneers of western Ontario.

Thomas Hand was born in Monaghan Co, Ireland, in 1815; in 1837 emigrated to Kingston, and took part in quelling the rebellion of that year. In 1855 came to Strathroy, where for a number of years he

carried on the boot and shoe business, but in 1862 joined the Federal army and served on the war ship *Allan Collier*, and was a pensioner of the U. S. up to his death in Sept., 1888.

Geo. J. Brown, who died at Watford, September 28, 1883, settled in Warwick in 1847. In 1854 he opened a land agency office at Strathroy, was notary and affidavit commissioner. In December, 1859, on the opening of the Sarnia branch, he returned to Watford and engaged in the hotel business. Catherine, widow of Wm. Matthews, resided near Strathroy in 1877, aged 85 years. Mary Cutler, widow of Samuel Garity, resided at Wanfleet in 1877, aged 85 years. John West, a resident of Canada for over fifty years, was living in North Adelaide in 1877, aged 84 years.

Mrs. Mary Coy, who with her husband came to Canada in 1855 and settled at Strathroy, died in January, 1875. She was an accoucheur, who, it is said, never lost a case in 4,000. John D. Lauler, who died at Strathroy in March, 1879, was born in Westminster township sixty years and five months previously. He learned the blacksmith trade, and for twenty-two years he carried on a carriage shop at Strathroy, where for several years he served in the Council. Mrs. E. H. Smith, *nee* Emily M. Brennan, died July 16, 1879, aged 44 years; being a resident of Strathroy for twenty-five years.

Thomas Lenfestey, born at La Bordage, Guernsey Island, in 1814, migrated to New York in 1834, and settled at Strathroy in 1863, where his wife died in 1864, and himself in 1883. Mrs. Hardy, wife of Rev. Daniel Hardy, died at Mrs. Saxton's house, Strathroy, in February, 1880. James Harvey, who for eighteen years resided at Strathroy, died in June, 1871.

In 1857, William T. Pearce came from England, and was employed in Green's retail store at London. In 1865 he was a partner of Alvin Polley in a dry goods store at Strathroy. In 1878 he erected the Albert block. His death took place on September 26, 1880. John Ferguson, of Adelaide, who died in August, 1877, was town clerk for fourteen years and a resident for thirty years. Wm. Cameron, who died in Aug., 1883, came from Scotland to London in 1857, and to Strathroy in 1861, opening a store where the Lochfine block now stands. In 1866 he and Robert Richie bought Albert Hayden's boot and shoe business.

Official History.—The oldest record of Adelaide, now in possession of Clerk Miller, is dated Jan. 21, 1850. The Council at that time comprised:—Patrick Mee, reeve; Timothy Cook, John Hoare, Adam Dell and Thomas Cuddy. John A. Scoone, sr., was appointed clerk; Hiram Dell, collector; Anthony Preston and James Abernethy, auditors. In February, a petition signed by Anthony Preston, William Miller and others, asking that a tax be levied for building a school in Adelaide village, was received and granted. The Council at this time met at various places—John Wiley's, on lot 3, south of Egremont road; Mrs. Westlake's, Royal Adelaide Inn, still standing in the village. James Murray, who was collector of Adelaide from 1834 to 1837, was granted extra remuneration in the latter year.

William Miller was appointed assessor in 1838 or 1839, after his return from Windsor, where he served against the Patriots. The first year's collections did not more than pay the collector and assessor, but during the ensuing twelve or fifteen years, he saw the township make steady advances. Among the early Councillors were :—Patrick Mee, John A. Scoone, James Keefer, Hiram Dell, Timothy Cook, John Buttery and Wm. Freele.

Richard McCutcheon was the first clerk of the township in 1842. John A. Scoone served up to 1852, when Mayor W. Radcliffe was appointed. In 1853, John A. Scoone was re-elected, and served to the close of 1856. Anthony Preston served as clerk from 1857 to his death in July, 1878, when William Miller, a pioneer of 1832, was at once appointed. The present Town Hall was erected in 1874.

Fires and Accidents.—The fire of September 10, 1873, on the Fourth Line of Adelaide, resulted in the destruction of John Shepard's house and the burning to death of his youngest daughter. Edward Webb was drowned at Katesville in May, 1874. While bathing, he was drawn into the whirlpool. A little daughter of John Morgan, of Adelaide, was burned to death in July, 1878, during the destruction of Richard Morgan's barn. August Lepage, a workman in McPherson's mill, Adelaide, was killed during the destruction of that mill-building in the storm of July, 1879. In November, 1885, William Walker, was killed by lightning at McIntosh's gate, near Adelaide village. Arthur Brock, who was with him, was stunned. In November, 1876, Melvin Yeager, Angus McDougall and William Near, counterfeiters, were arrested and charged before Squire Radcliffe. One of their factories was at Katesville, where babbitt medal, old watch-cases and other medals were coined in plaster of paris moulds. Rev. John Stonehouse, Methodist minster, of Adelaide, was accused in March, 1888, of blackmail, but released on bail by Magistrate Noble. The methods adopted by him are said to be modern, and only possible under such a law as the Scott Act.

Adelaide Village.—The population of the village of Adelaide in 1888 is estimated at 180. The business circle comprises the general stores of W. J. Brock and J. S. Hoare; James Down's saw mill; George Kelly's hotel; J. F. West, James Freele and James Abernethy, shoemakers; George Hodgson, blacksmith; James Austin, carpenter, and Thomas Brock, postmaster.

Lord Montcashel owned a large acreage of wild land in Adelaide and Warwick in 1851, and even later. Adelaide Village then contained about 150 inhabitants and one English Church building. Adelaide, in 1857, claimed 200 inhabitants, among whom were :—Wm. Cooper, owner of steam grist mill; Wm. Bray, J. S. Hoare, Wm. Macklin, Robert Atkinson, John Ivor, Robert Murray and John Stanley, store and inn-keepers; James Abernethy, George Freel, Anthony Preston and John West, shoemakers; John McGarvey and Edwin Parker, blacksmiths; James Fitzpatrick and Charles Hall, tailors;

Wm. Clelford and James Brett, carpenters; Rev. Arthur Mortimer, of the English Church; Robert Pegley, magistrate; Thomas Sadler, harness maker, and J. S. Hoare, postmaster. Mr. Hoare settled here in 1832, and was appointed postmaster in 1841, and served until his death, November 20, 1881.

Oddfellowship.—Egremont Lodge, No. 207, I. O. O. F., was organized at Adelaide, July 26, 1871, with the following-named officers:—T. W. Evans, N. G.; J. Coulter, V. G.; A. Rogers, R. S.; G. Hodgson, P. S.; E. Austin, Treasurer; A. Weir, Warden; J. S. Hoare, Conductor.

Post Office.—Colonel Thomas Radcliffe, who came from Ireland, in 1832, was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Richard Windsor, who held the office for some years, when John Hoare was appointed master, and held the office until his death. George Hoare continued the office until 1886, when Thomas Brock was appointed.

Early Schools.—William Miller taught the first school in the township, in a log house on lot five, concession three, north of Egremont, on Squire Cuddy's lands. From this humble beginning the school system spread out until it has reached the proportions ascribed to it in the chapter on schools.

Churches.—Rev. Benjamin Cronyn was appointed the first rector of Adelaide in 1832, but was succeeded by Rev. D. E. Blake in 1834. During his incumbency, four churches were erected in the mission, one at Adelaide, one at Strathroy, one on the 10th con. of Metcalfe, near Napier, and the 4th at Katesville, the last three being chapels of Adelaide Parish. In 1842, £68 19s. were collected for building the churches at Katesville and in Metcalfe.

In 1845, Rev. A. Mortimer presided over the churches. Rev. A. S. Falls had charge of the church at Adelaide in 1859. R. Bentley, of Katesville, was one of the leading members. In 1860 he attended St. John's, St. Mary's and St. Catherines, and in 1866, St. Mary's, Napier. In 1869, Rev. J. Kennedy succeeded him. In 1833 a frame building was erected at Adelaide village for church purposes, and the year after a rectory was built on a glebe of 200 acres. In 1868 a brick house took the place of the frame of 1833, which, in 1837 was used as a barracks by the Government troops. The old rectory has been removed, the lands sold for $7,700, and the interest of that sum is annually paid to the rector. A heap of rubbish marks its site. The first marriage recorded is that of Timothy Lemar to Mary Abbott, by license, Oct. 5, 1833; the first baptism is that of Letitia, daughter of George Ivor, Sept. 29, 1833; and the first death that of James Lee, Nov. 28, 1833. Rev. Wm. Hinde is the present rector.

The Catholic Church of Adelaide is almost as ancient as the English establishment here. In the early years missioners, among them Father Burke, from Sandwich, and later from Toronto, came among the settlers, finding in that township and Warwick the Bolgers, Donnellys, Major Mahons, Dugan Woods, the McKinneys, Dugans, Faheys, of Warwick; some of the Coopers, Atkinsons, and Mees, and later the

Dewans, Kennys, Fitzpatricks, and Gallahers. In Adelaide, in 1852, then attended by Dean Kirwan, were Edward Upton, John Dewan, Patrick Walsh, James Atkinson, of Warwick; the Faheys, Woodlocks, Gallahers, Mullins, Matthew Stephens, Maguires, McCallums, Dugans, Coopers, Finns, John Barry, and Henry Cooper, of Metcalfe. The old church building is still standing near the village.

The Presbyterian Church of North-east Adelaide was organized in 1872, although a building was opened for worship October 15, 1871. Among the first members here were :—John Milleken, sen., Sam. Milleken, David Sands, Mrs. D. Sands, sens., Chas. Barton, John Powel, Hugh McChesney, Wm. McKeen, John McLellan, and Mrs. Wilson. The officers are :—Elders Hugh McChesney; managers, Sam. Milleken, David Sands, John Milleken, jr., Wm. McKeen, Charles Bolton; secretary, Sam. Milleken; treasurer, David Sands.

The West Adelaide Presbyterian Church was dedicated September 12, 1875. Hugh Wiley, chairman of the building committee, reported the total cost at $4,400. Rev. F. McRae was inducted pastor of both congregations in 1875, serving until 1881, when Rev. John Lees was called. He was inducted pastor January 8, 1882.

The Methodist New Connexion Church of Adelaide was established in 1835, with Henry Johnson, preacher, and sixty-four members. From 1836 to 1858 it was included in St. Thomas circuit, and from 1854 to 1858 part of it was in the Ekfrid circuit. In 1859, James Baskerville was preacher; in 1860-1, with Dr. Wild, now of Toronto, assistant, John H. Simpson; in 1862, Joseph Follick; 1863-4, Walton Preston; 1865-8, James Gundy; 1869, James Shaw; 1870-1, John Walker; 1872-4, Thomas Jackson. In 1874 the membership was 149, although in 1868 there were 208 members. The union of this year absorbed the title and membership.

Adelaide Circuit of the Wesleyan Methodist Church was presided over by Robert Corson, 1847; Geo. Kennedy and John Webster, 1848; Ozeas Barber and Joseph Hill, 1849; John Hutchinson, 1850. In the latter year there were 237 members, including Strathroy. In 1851, Adelaide merged into Strathroy circuit, and remained a part thereof until 1868, when it was re-established with John Neelands pastor, who continued until 1870, when B. T. White succeeded him. In 1871-3 John Mahon was pastor, with Geo. Daniel, assistant, in 1871, and Henry E. Hill in 1872. The Methodist Church of Canada resulted from the union of the Wesleyan and New Connexion Societies in 1874, with Ebenezer Teskey, minister, and 158 members, scattered through seven appointments. He was succeeded by Geo. C. Madden, 1875-6; Wm. Shannon, 1877-9; W. T. Turner, 1880–2; J. Neelands, 1883-4.

The Wesleyan Church on the main road, Adelaide, was dedicated Dec. 25, 1870, by Revs. G. Goodson and A. A. Cameron. This enterprise was suggested by Rev. Mr. Neelands, who also suggested the name Bethel for the new building.

Among the members of the old Wesleyan Church in Adelaide,



THE HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE

were :—James and Shalto Galloway, Andrew Morrow, Wm. Chapman, David Morgan, T. P. James (1832), Hugh Seed, George Elliott, Chester and Wm. Miner, the Murdocks, Boltons, James Jones, Thos. Evoy, the Woodwards, Thomas Williams, Mark Mann, John Downer, Robert Colton, William Tinkler, Edward Roland and Jane Roland. In 1841, William Miller preached his first Methodist sermon in the log school-house, opposite the present Bethesda Church. Exhorter Creeley preached the first Methodist sermon in 1832. He also preached at the Porter cabin in Warwick, about 4½ miles from Adelaide village, Lot 4. Con. 2. The first Methodist minister who ever preached in Adelaide, held services at Mrs. Mary Johnston's house. This old lady is still living in Moore Township, of Lambton County. The Bethesda Methodist Church was built in 1887, to take the place of the old Ebenezer Church, burned over two years ago. The location of the old church was just opposite the house in which Robinson was murdered in 1888. The brick building, three miles west of Poplar Hill, was erected in 1870 for the Wesleyan Society.

The population of Kerwood, in 1888, is estimated at 300. Charles Foster was postmaster, and he, with S. Foster and A. Rogers, were general merchants; S. Jones carried on a boot and shoe store; T. Lynn, the hotel, and J. J. Jury, the meat-market. Manufactures were represented by George Downing's saw-mill, Richardson's brick and tile-factory, Armstrong's carriage and wagon-shop, and J. Perkin's cheese-factory. In 1871 the cheese-factory at Kerwood was opened, with Mr. Richardson in charge; also one in Adelaide, by Cleverdon & Caruthers.

St. Paul's English Church, of Kerwood, is contemporary with the village of 1857. Rev. A. S. Falls and the Rev. J. Kennedy were the first rectors. In 1874 the hall in which services were held was destroyed by fire. From this period until July 11, 1880, there were no services of this church at Kerwood. On the latter date Rev. Edward Softley, of Brooke and Metcalfe, held a meeting in the Canada Methodist Church, and in October began the work of reorganizing the church. In December a meeting was held at the fourth line school-house, when Isaac Blain was elected clergyman's warden, and Reuben Parker, people's warden, and $150 per year guaranteed the clergyman. Church building followed, and November 27, 1881, a house of worship was opened. The corner stone was placed July 21, 1881, by L. R. Richardson, of the building committee. In February, 1881, the contract was sold to W. F. Fawcett for $1,850; the site was purchased from S. Early for $140.

The New Connexion Methodist Church of Kerwood was dedicated some years ago, immediately after the organization of the Church here; but, on the union of the churches, it merged into the Church of Canada.

The Methodist Church of Canada at Kerwood dates back to 1875, when John Russell was appointed minister. He was succeeded in

1878 by Robert Smylie, and he by W. W. Sparling, in 1880–1; C. Barltrop, 1882–4. Rev. George J. Kerr is the present minister.

Keyser claimed a population of sixty in 1880. The post-office was in charge of B. W. Stephens. John Hendrick was a cheese manufacturer, and Jacob Keyser carried on the brick and tile-factory. In 1870, cheese-factories were established at Keyser's Corners and other places in Western Middlesex.



CHAPTER XVI.

BIDDULPH TOWNSHIP.

Biddulph Township is bounded on the west by McGillivray Township and Huron County; on the north by Huron county; on the north-east by Huron County; and on the east by that and Perth County; while the north line of London Township forms its southern boundary. The little Sauble, known as the "Little Sauble River," flows from the north-east, entering McGillivray south of Clandeboye. South of the main line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, Fish Creek, and a tributary of the Thames, flow towards the Thames valley. Geologically, the township belongs to the Goderich salt district. In February, 1883, water from the well at Hooper's steam saw-mill was found to produce salt by evaporation. At Exeter, thirteen miles from Lucan, a good quality of salt was manufactured.

The township, like all others in Ontario, is subject to the severe cold of winter. January 1, 1864, was the hardest freezing day known for some years; while December, 1877, was a month as fine as September generally is.

The population in 1887 was 2,697, exclusive of Lucan, which, in May of this year, contained 924 inhabitants. The total of the township, outside Lucan, is made up of 956 persons of the English Church, 819 of the Catholic, 705 of the Methodist, and 217 of the Presbyterian. The assessor does not include the Salvation Army membership, which is supposed to belong to Lucan.

Biddulph, like McGillivray, formed part of Huron county until 1865, when it was attached to Middlesex, provision being made for its exemption from the heavy taxes which then prevailed here for roads and bridges. Its settlement dates back to 1835, when the Hodginses, Courceys and Atkinsons purchased their lands. One or two years prior to that the Norwich (Conn.) Quaker, Frederick Stover, purchased 800 acres, in conjunction with a number of free colored men or refugee slaves, and planted here, just west of the present town of Lucan, the Wilberforce colored colony, the history of which is given in the history of Lucan.

Among the old settlers of Biddulph, who were residing there in 1878–80, mention is made of the following-named:—John Atkinson and Hiram Hodgins, 1838-40; Captain J. W. Evans, 1825; John McIlhargy, 1822; William H. Ryan, 1835; William Rivington, 1837; John Hudson and John Simpson, 1839; P. J. Dewan, 1840; Thomas Collins and John Eedy, 1841; Albert Beatson, Robert Boyd, John Dagg, T. C. Hodgins and Thomas Mangle, 1842; Richard Jermyn, John Jermyn, James and William Grant, in 1843; Charles Foreman,

John Flanagan and W. D. Stanley, in 1844; George Foreman and William Levitt, 1845; Thomas Blackwell, Isaac Hodgins, Dr. H. Lang, in 1846; Samuel Langford, in 1849, and Robert C. Thompson, of Adare hotel, in 1850.

Mrs. Bell, a colored centenarian, who settled on the London and Goderich road in 1832, died in November, 1878. She was the last of the colored colony located here by the Friends. Col. James Hodgins came with his family from Tipperary, Ireland, in 1832, to Lot 39, Con. 3, Biddulph, where he was the first settler. He was agent for the Canada Company a number of years. In 1837–8 he commanded the Sixth Battalion Huron Militia, in which his son John was a private soldier. He died January 1, 1867, aged 84 years. Wm. N. Hodgins, born in Ireland, settled with his father's family on Lot 39, Con. 3, Biddulph, in 1834. For five years prior to his death, April 3, 1884, he was master of Orange Lodge, No. 662, Lucan. Adam Hodgins, who in 1831 came from Ireland to Canada, and was one of the first settlers of Biddulph, died January 29, 1886. He was a member of the party engaged in the survey of the Huron Tract. W. H. Ryan came from Ireland with his father in 1835, and settled on Lot 32, Con. 3, Biddulph. He served with the Simcoe cavalry in 1837. Peter Johnson, a colored man, said to be aged 104 years, was found dead in the hamlet of Ireland, January 1, 1870. He saw General Washington in his time, and was present at the convention of colored people at London in April, 1853. At that time (1853) there were 276 colored people in London, holding real estate valued at $13,504.

John Atkinson, born in Tipperary county, Ireland, settled in Biddulph in 1840. He served in the 11th Battalion under Col. Radcliffe, at London and Adelaide village in 1837–8. He took the census and made the assessment in 1840 for Biddulph—the taxes being $75, and his pay eighteen shillings and four pence. His death took place July 28, 1884. John Dagg, son of one of the pioneers of Biddulph, born in Ireland, came with his father hither, and died in March, 1887. At the time, he was county master of Orange lodges, president of the Lucan and Biddulph Agricultural Societies, and of the North Middlesex Cheese Manufacturing Co. George Foreman settled in Biddulph in 1845, and also Charles Foreman, who is said to have come here in 1844. Charles McRoberts, who came from Ireland in 1830, with his parents, and settled in London township, died in January, 1886. In 1846 he settled where Lucan village now stands. John Heenan, who died in October, 1888, aged 95 years, was an old resident; while James Porte, referred to in other pages, was among the foremost of the pioneers. In the following sketch of the organization of this township, as well as in the history of McGillivray, many names of old residents find mention.

Official History.—Biddulph Township was organized in January, 1842, with Thomas Courcey, clerk; James Hodgins, district councillor; James Porte, Geo. Carter, Francis Ryan, Wm. Grant, and John

Atkinson, school commissioners; Wm. Hodgins, assessor; Thomas Hodgins, collector; John Thompson, pound-keeper; Patrick Cowley, Horatio Cobley, J. Courcey, F. Ryan, R. Neil, Wm. Rawlins, John Rawlins, Edward Coughlin, W. Blackwill, John Davis, James Porte, Michael Fox, Patrick Hogan, Wm. Ryan, Patrick Mooney, and James McRoberts, overseers of highways. In 1844, James Hodgins was chosen clerk, with S. Langford, Wm. Morgan, and John Lewis, pound-keepers; while the names of Dan Hobbins, Michael Curtin, J. Harlonton, Simon Young, Patrick Hogan, Patrick Scurlock, John Horrigan, Geo. Breen, Steve Germyn, Lew. W. Vaughan, Arch. Ware, John Little, Patrick Barry, and A. McIlhargy, appear among the township officials. In 1847, John Atkinson was clerk; Wm. H. Ryan, collector, and Wm. Hodgins, assessor; with James Hodgins, councillor; and they, with the persons formerly named, may be said to fill all the offices up to 1850, when James Hodgins was chosen reeve; James Porte, clerk; Geo. Carter, T. W. Stanley, J. Courcey, and Thomas Hodgins, councillors. The moneys expended on roads in 1842-3 amounted to £8 13s. 9d.; in 1844, to £23 11s. 3d. In 1851, Wm. H. Ryan was reeve; succeeded in 1853 by John Atkinson; James Porte still serving as clerk. In 1855, John Hodgins was chosen reeve; in 1856, Thomas Hodgins. The estimated expenses for the year were placed at £116 0s. 7d. In 1857, William Hodgins was appointed treasurer, and William Porte, clerk; while the name of William Armstrong appears as school teacher in District No. 7. In 1858, Henry B. Hodgins was reeve; and in 1859, he and Bernard Stanley were chosen reeve and deputy-reeve. In 1864, R. H. O'Neil and Charles Gowan were the reeves.

In 1865, R. H. O'Neil was re-elected reeve, with John McFall, deputy. In 1867, Joshua Thompson took Wm. Porte's place as clerk. In 1872, John Hodgins was chosen reeve, *vice* O'Neil, and Hiram Hodgins, clerk, *vice* Thompson, and both were in office in 1875, when volume III. of record closes, Hiram Hodgins holding the position of clerk until January, 1887, when Wm. D. Stanley was elected to that position. W. H. Ryan succeeded John Hodgins as reeve, and W. D. Stanley succeeded Ryan in 1880; was warden of the county in 1884, and the first resident of Biddulph who ever held this position in Huron or Middlesex. Charles C. Hodgins succeeded Mr. Stanley as reeve in 1887.

Granton in 1888, claimed a population of 375. James Grant was postmaster. The general merchants were:—C. M. Webb, W. T. Burch, J. E. Murray and Matthew Murray. Mrs. Begg's fancy goods store, Wm. Leavett's grocery, F. J. Arnold's tin shop, Foster Bros.' and D. C. Jamieson's bakeries, Joseph Grant's furniture store, Wm. Lawton's boot and shoe store, Wm. Stewart's harness shop, F. Brook's cabinet shop, Wm. Middleton's and Thomas Colbert's hotels, Langford's saw-mill, R. Johnston's cheese factory, Gilbert Carter's and Wm. Bayne's grain warehouses, and E. J. Brook's carriage shop, are all

enumerated among the business and manufacturing interests of the village.

Granton Church, when organized some years ago, was attached to the Lucan parish, of which T. W. Magahy was rector in 1883–7; and, in April, 1887, Rev. John Downie took charge of Holy Trinity Church, Lucan, and St. James's, one and a-half miles west. The new building erected by the English Church Society at Granton, was opened December 9, 1883, by Rev. Messrs. O'Connell and Kirkton.

Clandeboye in 1888 claimed 250 inhabitants. Daniel Shoff was postmaster. The general dealers were :—B. Blackwell, S. E. Hooper and Joseph McIlhargy; John Flannagan and George Porte, hotel-keepers; Dennis Sutton, lumber-dealer; Miss Hodgins, dressmaker; Charles Friers, weaver; L. Bice, wagon-maker.

Patrick Flanagan, a native of Mayo County, Ireland, was a contractor on the Rideau Canal in 1830. He built the first hotel and distillery in Waterdown, Wentworth County; raised a company for Captain Field during the rebellion troubles, and in 1844 settled where now is Clandeboye town, then known as Flanagan's Corners, owing to his hotel and store being built there.

W. Easton's grist-mill at Clandeboye was burned September 25, 1881.

S. C. Hersey's store at Clandeboye was burned May 29, 1881; Easton's grist mill, September 24, 1881. The old Sable Hill Hotel, about one mile northwest of Lucan, was burned October 28, 1882. Mrs. Stanley (Mrs. Mead) was then owner. On May 19, 1886, the residence of Daniel Shoff, and the post-office at Clandeboye, were destroyed. The Clandeboye Methodist class was presided over in 1884 by R. R. Hodgins, whose family were members. Among the names on the records of this period are those of Caroline and Alida Bice, Jane Stoff, Ann Black, Jane and Sarah Sutton, Thomas, Asa, David, Isabella, and Margaret Collins; the Windsors, Linlotts, Daniel Shoff, Wm. Thompson and family, Wm. Richardson, Hiram Windsor, Blackwells, Williams, Danceys, the Benningtons, and a few other families.

Ireland, on the London road, in the Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph, contained, in 1857–8, a population of 300. Daniel Shoff was postmaster. The trades and professions were represented as follows :—James Barber, J. P., farmer; S. Bradley, shoemaker; James Butler, saddler and harness maker; George Carter, clerk of Division Court; James Corcoran, carpenter; J. Ewen, tailor and clothier; Patrick Flanagan, J. P., innkeeper and coroner; Samuel Flanary, wagon-maker; Francis Galbraith, general store; Richard Galbraith, general store; Robert Glendenning, innkeeper; Thomas Hamel, framer and contractor; G. G. Hamilton, general store; Jeffrey Harbourne, carpenter; Samuel Herbert, blacksmith; William Howard, carpenter; Francis Jones, cabinetmaker; Rev. A. Lampman, Church of England; Bartholomew Lavin, blacksmith, O. Lloyd, innkeeper; Joseph Lynch, general store; J. McFadden, tailor; Hugh Murphy, shoemaker; Jas.

Nugent, wagon-maker; Henry O'Neill, blacksmith; Richard O'Neill, blacksmith; Robert Porte, boot and shoe store; R. A. Shell, general store.

The completion of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and, later, of the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad, carried away the business men to points on these roads, and left the village deserted.

Mooresville had a population of fifty in 1888. J. S. Gilfinnan was postmaster; W. J. Clark, merchant; R. McNamee, dealer in boots and shoes; Patrick Mahan, wagon-builder; William Macham, saw-mill owner, and T. Hodgins, blacksmith.

Adare, called Biddulph prior to 1857, claimed in that year the following business circle :—Clark & Sons, merchants; William Clark, postmaster; Mrs. Agnes Lavatt, milliner; James Robinson, tavern-keeper; John Sholtz, pumpmaker; Norman Graham, blacksmith; George Kinlough, joiner; John Moody, shoemaker; George Porte, Thomas Hodgins, reeve, and Captain James Maguire, magistrate. The total population was fifty.

Churches.—The Methodist Church antedates 1866. Among the names on the records of 1869 are the Dixons, Brightons, Arcoats, Pitchers, Brophys, Whemps, Tedders, Hots, Prests, Cravens, Watsons, Keowns, Smiths, Trevethicky, Dr. Walden, Ryans, Poes, Frise family, Sexsmith and Goodacres.

The Wesleyan ministers at Lucan, formerly a part of Exeter circuit, were :—George Kennedy, 1866; Wm. Lund, 1867–8; George Sexsmith, 1869–71; James Allen, 1869; John Smiley, 1871; James E. Dyer, 1872-3. At that time the membership was 134. The Methodist Church of Canada at Lucan succeeded the Wesleyan society in 1874, with James E. Dyer, preacher. Andrew Edwards presided in 1875-6; Wm. Lund in 1877; Alfred L. Russell in 1878-80; George Jackson, 1881-3; Robert Davey, 1884.

The Salvation Army arrived at Lucan, December 10, 1883, with Captain Happy Tom in charge. Captain Bill was also here. In April, 1884, the Salvation Army barracks were opened. Among the Salvation captains participating, were :—Stacey, of London East; Willis, of Lucan, and Hall, of London. The building had a capacity of 400 seats, and was painted in variegated colors.

Trinity Church, Lucan, appears in 1871 on the records, with Rev. W. Logan in charge, and in 1879, T. W. Magahy, who succeeded T. E. Sanders, who was appointed in 1869. Among the early members are Bernard Stanley, John Frank, the Armitage family, Brownleys, Courceys, Atkinsons, Hamiltons, the Sadlers, Ryans, O'Neils, the Hodginses, the Daggs, Rawlinses, Harltons, the Foxes, the Smiths, Mayos, Seales, Thomas Dight, the Hasketts, and Guilfoyles. The record of baptisms dates back to 1865. The building was completed in February, 1867, by Contractor Fox, and in June, 1885, the first church bell in the village was placed in the belfry.

The Catholic Church dates to June, 1849, when Rev. Thadeus Ker-

wan visited Biddulph, where he baptized children. Among members of the church were:—John Harty, Timothy Madigan, Edward Orange, Thomas Shea, James Sullivan, John Cogan, Jeremiah McDonnell, John Kirkland, James Sherlock, Patrick Sherlock, John Neil, James Kelly, M. Walshe, Thomas Walshe, James Shea, Thomas Cornyn, Thomas Quigley, Patrick Nangle, Patrick Barry, M. Hogan, Joseph Merrick, Henry Cassidy and James Hogan. Among other names on the records of this period are the McIlhargys, Heenans, Milans, James Rider, Patrick Rider, Thomas Ryan, M. Hogan, Thomas Henry, Patrick Kennedy, Thomas Broderick, John O'Donnell, John Curran, Thomas Browne, Charles Stuart, Thadeus Twohy, Connor Tierny, Patrick Mee, John Mullin, Hugh Mangan, P. Mangan, Patrick Walshe, Martin Carthy, P. Finnerty, Wm. Keane, James Cahill, John Ryan, James Donnelly, James Keefe, Timothy Keavy, Timothy Ryan, D. Adair, Daniel Phelan, Martin Duncan, P. Delacy, Philip Conroy, P. Brennan. Rev. Joseph Gerard came in 1871; Rev. J. Lotz, in 1878; and in 1879, Rev. John Connolly, the present pastor. At Irishtown, Rev. J. Murphy and B. Murphy, 1871. In 1872, Revs. Forristal and Darragh were assistant priests; in 1875, Revs. J. McGrath, T. West and L. Lamont; in 1879, Rev. M. Cummins took the place of Rev. T. McGrath.

The English Church dates to 1853, when the parish of Blanchard and Biddulph was established, with Rev. A. Lampman in charge of St. James's church, of Biddulph, and the station at St. Mary's village. The English Church, of St. James, at Biddulph, was attended in 1858 by Rev. S. Tighe. Among the subscribers to church work that year were: —J. Lynch, W. Howard, J. Corbett, R. Mahon, Robert Porte, J. Gullet, Deacons, Moodys, Crawleys, Donnellys, Seales, S. Bradley, F. Jones, the Daggs, Hodginses, Carters, Cunninghams, Dr. Sutton, Hodgsons, Bennetts, Sholdices, Hamiltons, Atkinsons, Culberts, McLeans, Morgans, John Hooper, Young, Stewardsons, Glendennings, Courceys, Galbraith, Simpsons, Williams, and Clatterhams. In 1871, Rev. W. Logan had charge. The old frame church was built about 1850–1. This was sold about sixteen years ago to John Flanagan, who used it as a barn. Two years before its removal the present brick church was erected. The oldest burial-ground dates back about thirty-eight years. Among the early burials was that of John Williams, whose monument is dated August 25, 1852.

CHAPTER XVII.

LUCAN TOWN.

Lucan is the modern name of the old village of Marysville. In point of settlement and progress it ranks with the new railroad towns of Middlesex. It is the principal town of the north-eastern section of the county, and the centre of a large trade as well as of a rich agricultural district. During its earlier years, it was looked upon as "the wildest town in Canada;" but descriptions were exaggerated of the evil, and forgotton *in toto* of the good, parts of the community; until truth came to the rescue and compelled an acknowledgment, that, after all, only a few wild visitors made the place notorious. To the residents and people of the surrounding country, the town was everything that a new railroad town should be. Its grain market was no less celebrated than its cattle trade; so, that while the press was reporting unfavorably on its social condition, society and trade were both flourishing, almost ignorant of the existence of the noisy desperadoes who came occasionally to it to show that a busy trade centre could not continue in its course without a street broil or a tragedy.

From the reminiscences of William Porte, published in the *Enterprise* some years ago, the following facts are taken. He states that Lots 5 and 6, north and south of the London and Goderich road in Biddulph, with 600 acres more, were taken up in the name of the Society of Friends, of Oberlin, O., the price being $1.50 per acre. In 1830, Lots 5, north and south, were occupied by Peter Butler, J. Wyatt, W. Whitehead, and one Pinkham, who were the original settlers on the land where Lucan Village is situate. Lots 6, north and south, were held by the Canada Co.; but in 1839, Morgan, or "The Rattler," erected a scooped shanty near the location of Mr. Dight's residence. There, in 1841, John Shoebottom, of London Township, was married to Jane A. Morgan, Mr. Porte being one of the witnesses. In 1842, Henry Hodgins came from Castleconnell, Ireland, and located on Lot 6, south. In the erection of his log house a heavy log fell upon James Dagg, killing him instantly. Mr. Hodgins deserted the site of this deplorable accident, and selected a location twenty rods nearer the main road. On the adjoining farm, Wm. Morgan's son was killed by a falling tree in 1843, where Arnold & Ward's flour mill now stands; and even prior to this, the colored colonist Duke, son-in-law of Whitehead, was killed while hunting a raccoon. Old Mrs. Wyatt, then seventy-five years old, residing on Lot 5, north, committed suicide. It appears she was religiously mad, and to appease her strange god, tied her limbs together and lay down in the creek to drown.

Of the first buildings, none now exist; and, with the exception of the Butlers, none of the colored pioneers are to be found. The colored

school-house stood where J. C. Watts's residence now is, and the teacher sent by the Friends vanished with the house.

In 1843 the Friends ceased to support the colony and school; but the white settlers hired William Porte to carry on the school. In 1854, Wm. Morgan moved to Bruce County.

On the plans of the railway company becoming known, Sheriff McDonald and Donald McDonald, of Toronto, purchased Lots 6, north and south, and planned the village in 1854, and in February, 1855, sold many of the lots by auction. The first dwelling was that of Henry Hodgins, opposite C. W. Sanders's house, on the south side of Main street. A hewed log-house was next erected by William Morgan in 1844, where Dr. Hossack's residence now stands. It was a landmark there until September 16, 1864, when fire destroyed it

At the sale of lots in 1855, Robert Hodgins, sen., purchased lots 245 and 265; Wm. Mayo, 246, 247, 172; George Carter, 266, 259, 189 (Central Hotel); Wm. Walsh, 267; R. Young, 247, 260; James Atkinson, 268, 254, 164; Samuel Long, 249, 236, 287, 170; John Hodgins, 250, 166; Charles Baker, 269, 271; Rhody Armitage, 270; Henry Hodgins, sen., 274; John Atkinson, 239; H. Mitchell, 238; Thomas Atkinson, 237, 172; R. H. O'Neil, 255; Henry O'Neil, sen., 256; Nathaniel Ryan, 258; Simon Young, jun., 165; Daniel Neil, 163; Bernard Stanley, 162; Patrick Nangle, 160; Wm. Atkinson, 159; George Hodgins (Hill), 258, 231; Thomas Rawlins, 157 (Queen's Hotel); James (Jury) Hodgins, 149; Wm. Stanley, 191 (post office); Caleb Ryan, 190, 188, 229; Henry Hodgins, 187; Uriah Monaghan, 168; James Coughlin, 169; Joseph Berryhill, 173; A. Gardner, 230; Thomas Harlton, 224; Wm. Porte, 161 (E. Mara's store); Thomas Tierney, 203; Con. Tierney, 204, and John Cooney, 167, with two lots purchased by P. Flanagan and John Robinson, which sales were cancelled—the first where is now the Presbyterian, and the last the Methodist Church buildings. Of the original purchasers, Bernard Stanley and Daniel Neil held their lots; while, of the thirty-nine, seventeen were living and twenty-two were reported deceased in 1885.

The nucleus of the village was formed on the south-eastern side of the railroad. Roger Smith, of London, erected a small steam flouring-mill on lots 241 and 242, north of Main street, in 1855; Robert Young built his dwelling and store-house on lot 260 in 1856; John Robinson built his house on lots 261 and 262, where James Mayo resided, in 1885, and to this settlement the name of Marystown was given in honor of Mrs. Mary Macdonald, wife of the sheriff, who then owned the unsold lots on the town plot.

In 1856-7, the railway company surveyed a line *via* Elginfield, another *via* Ireland, and a third between Sauble Hill and Marystown. This caused so much uncertainty to exist, that not until 1859 did the location give promise of advancement. In that year Bernard Stanley erected the first pretentious dwelling on the north-west of the track; Tom Rawlings built a log-house on the site of the Queen's Hotel;

John Cooney also erected one on Lot 167, Alice street, called after the postmaster's eldest daughter, Mrs. Windsor, of Browne City, Mich., who was born in that house, which was the first post-office building. Of them all, the Stanley store-house was standing in 1885; William Stanley erected his building next. R. H. O'Neil erected his present house soon after, and Marystown became a prominent place in South Huron. The Central Hotel building was erected by R. McLean, the Queen's Hotel by J. Donohue (the Crunnican-McIlhargy Block), all brick buildings, were soon added, while a number of frame houses added to the filling up of all Main street from the railroad to Farrell's corner. Then Hugh Benn erected the Royal Hotel; Wm. Frank moved in his brick house from Elginfield to the corner of Frank and Main streets; Leonard Hodgins's Hotel stood where is now the Methodist building, and many homes were erected on Alice, Frank and William streets; so that when the village was incorporated, Jan. 1, 1872, its claims for local government were well justified. Later a number of enterprising men tried to secure the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad, and were willing to give the required bonus of $7,000 while Biddulph would grant $8,000; but the majority defeated the project.

On January 26, 1864, the first Penny Readings were given in the school-house. In 1863 the Queen's birthday was celebrated, a calithumpian procession of 190 horsemen being one of the features of the day. No less than 2,500 persons are said to have assembled in the village of that time.

Official History.—The petition of 100 inhabitants of Lucan was before the Council June 7, 1871, asking for incorporation. John C. Frank was appointed to take the census; B. Stanley and J. Thompson represented the petitioners. In September, a by-law to incorporate was drafted, an election ordered to be held at the school-house, and on the 20th the act passed. The first meeting of the Lucan Council was held at Currie's School-house January 15, 1872. The officers were: —Robert F. O'Neil, reeve; D. McRoberts, Wm. Porte, H. B. Quarry, and A. Goodacre, councillors; S. C. Hersey, clerk; J. C. Frank, treasurer; Thomas Atkinson, assessor; and Richard Thompson, inspector of licenses. The applications for tavern licenses were made by Robert McLean, H. McPhee, John Carroll, W. E. Wilkins, W. Walker, Geo. Hodgins, and Joseph Fitzhenry; and for shop licenses by H. B. Quarry, E. Mara, M. Cunningham, T. Hodgins, and J. Gleeson In April a by-law, proposed by D. McRoberts and W. Porte, providing for granting a bonus of $5,000 and depot grounds to the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad, was adopted, and in May the same councillors proposed that $200 be expended on sidewalks. At this time, H. B. Quarry's motion to purchase $25 worth of hose for fire purposes was carried. In November, Henry Macklin was appointed clerk. At this time a by-law was passed, providing for a bonus of $7,000 to the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad. On submitting this by-law to

the people, it was adopted, but owing to Biddulph not voting the necessary $8,000, the vote of Lucan was of no use. The council for 1873 comprised Messrs. P. McIlhargy, R. McLean, W. Porte, and D. McRoberts. Samuel Flannery was licensed to keep the Dublin House. In 1874, Orlando Robins and A. Goodacre were members, and Thomas Dight, reeve. In June, the Council made an effort to organize a fire company. The new member of the Council for 1875 was W. H. Hutchins, Messrs. McLean, Porte and McRoberts being re-elected. In April, measures were taken to erect water tanks, so as to have a water supply for fire engines, should necessity call the brigade into service.

In January, 1876, C. F. Pashley was elected clerk, *vice* Macklin resigned. In March, 1876, a by-law, exempting the projector of the flax-mill from taxation for five years, was passed, the vote on the bonus $500 and exemption being thirty-five for and one contra. At this time, also, the building of a lock-up was decided upon. Of the Council for 1877, Thomas Hossack, W. E. Stanley, W. Porte and D. McRobert were members, with W. H. Hutchins, reeve. In July, a by-law, providing for the loan of $1,000, to be expended on building a Town Hall and engine room, was ordered to be submitted to the ratepayers. In January, 1878, W. S. Hodgins was appointed clerk. The members of the Council were:—J. D. McCosh, C. M. McRoberts, S. Gibson, and W. E. Stanley; while for 1879, R. H. O'Neil and P. McIlhargy were chosen to fill vacancies.

In 1879-80, Wm. Stanley was reeve, with Messrs. R. H. O'Neil, C. McRoberts, P. McIlhargy, W. B. Abbott, John Bawden, and S. Gibson, councillors. In June, 1880, the question of building a branch railroad from Lucan, to connect with the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad, was considered by the council, and in September a by-law was drafted providing for a bonus of $10,000 to any company who would build such branch. John H. McConnell was elected clerk, *vice* W. S. Hodgins, resigned. The council for 1881 comprised John Maguire, James H. McRoberts, Messrs. Bawden and McIlhargy, with William Stanley, reeve. George Hodgins was subsequently elected, *vice* Bawden, resigned. (J. W. Orme was appointed clerk *pro tem.* in June.) Wm. Ellwood was elected, *vice* McIlhargy, for 1882. J. H. McRoberts was chosen reeve for 1883; while Thomas Hall, Wm. E. Hooper, Geo. Hodgins, and J. R. Armitage, were chosen councillors. In July, 1883, A. O. Graydon was appointed village engineer; Wm. McLeod, collector; and in December the following-named were chosen councillors for 1884:—Wm. Hogg, Thomas E. Hall, David McRoberts, and William Haskett.

In 1885, Albert Goodacre, Wm. Hogg, W. N. Shaver and John Murdy were councillors, with Wm. Ellwood, reeve; while in 1886, E. Tennent succeeded councillor Hogg. In March, 1886, the use of the market square was granted to the Lucan Agricultural Society under certain conditions. In August, Geo. A. Stanley was chosen clerk, *vice* McConnell, and in December, F. A. O'Neil, J. R. Armitage, W. N.

Shaver and John Murdy were nominated for the council, and were elected and re-elected for 1888, William Ellwood still serving as reeve, and Geo. A. Stanley clerk. The rate of taxation adopted in August, 1888, is as follows :—Local, 8 mills ; school, 8½ mills, and county and debenture, 2½. The expenditures for 1872 amounted to $2,360.28 ; for 1873, $2,256.31 ; for 1874, $6,502.59, including $4,405 for schools ; for 1875, $3,337.23 ; for 1876, $3,184.95 ; for 1877, $6,124.84, including $1,773 33 for school purposes, and $1.305.34 for payment of debentures and interest ; for 1878, $5,082.72, of which $1,363.20 represented school grant and county rate, and $1,300 bonus, of $100, to flax mill, and debentures, $1,200 ; for 1879, $4,277.98, including $1,724.96 school grant and county rate, $100 bonus to flax mill, and $800 debenture ; for 1880, $3,840.34, including $1,417.29 school grant and county rate ; for 1881, $4,460.84, including $1,276 school and county rate ; for 1882, $4,628.85 ; for 1883, $4,072.20 ; for 1884, $4,804.63 ; for 1885, $4,574.08 ; for 1886, $4,612.13, including $1,200 school grant ; for 1887, $6,289.51, including school appropriation $1,250.

Schools.—Prior to the establishment of the school at Lucan in 1868, the district was known as No. 6, and, in 1864, Wm. Haskett was chosen trustee.

School section No. 11, was set off on December 30, 1868, and the first meeting held at the Dublin House, January 13, 1869. Joshua Thompson presided, with W. E. Roache, secretary. R. H. O'Neil, Wm. Frank and Thomas Dight were elected trustees. In 1870, A. Goodacre was chosen, *vice* Frank, resigned, and Wm. Foreman, secretary. Benj. O'Neil was engaged as teacher, with Miss Pritchard and Mr. Foreman. In 1871, C. F. Pashley was chosen trustee and S. T. Scilly secretary. In 1872, six trustees were chosen :—Bernard Stanley, Robert McLean, Dr. Thomas Hossack, Charles F. Pashley, James Gleeson and Wm. Galloway. Mr. Scilly and Miss Stacey were teachers in 1871. In January, John Dearness, Mrs. Warburton and Miss Edwards were employed. In 1873, Mr. Crunnican was chosen trustee, and Mr. Gleeson elected secretary, to succeed Mr. Pashley, who, as trustee, was succeeded by T. R. Jennings. David McRoberts's name also appears at this time, and that of H. Macklin. In 1874, Dr. Burgess and T. R. Jennings were chosen members of the board, and W. S. Hodgins employed as teacher, with Charles Manley, Mrs. Warburton and Martha J. Edwards.

In April, 1874, steps were taken to build an addition to the schoolhouse, and in October the building was completed. D. Hammell was employed as head master in November, with Misses Martin and Edwards, assistants. In 1875, M. Crunnican and Henry Collins were chosen trustees, and John A. Burgess, secretary. Mr. McTaggert taught here in 1875. In July, C. F. Pashley succeeded Dr. Burgess as trustee and secretary, and in November, W. B. McKay was engaged as principal ; and in December, Miss Chisholm took Miss Martin's

place. Bernard Stanley and R. H. O'Neil were chosen trustees for 1876. In December, Principal Hodgins, with Misses Chisholm and Beamish, were re-engaged as teachers, the salaries being $600, $315 and $250, respectively. In 1878, Messrs. Ellwood, Abbott, Fox, McConnell, and Bawden, were chosen trustees; and in 1879, A. Goodacre, Wm. E. Hooper, and John Murdy. L. Cann was appointed secretary. Among the teachers in 1878-9, the names of Miss Zapfe, Miss Howard, and Miss Hodgins occur. The Board employed W. S. Hodgins, and Misses Sproat and Howard for 1880; and Bernard Stanley, with D. McRoberts, were elected trustees. Wm. Ellwood was secretary. In March, 1880, Miss Courcey was employed. The teachers for 1881 were John McLaughlin, Misses Sproat and Courcey; but Miss Salmon taught here for some time. Gerald Fitzgerald and Wm. Ellwood were chosen trustees. W. E. and John Murdy were re-elected for 1882, and Wm. Hendson appointed principal. D. McRoberts and B. Stanley were re-elected for 1883; G. T. Fitzgerald and Thomas Hodgins for 1884; J. Murdy and W. Matheson for 1885. In 1886, B. Stanley, Thomas Hodgins, L. Cann, John Fox, Wm. Matheson, the secretary, and John Murdy, formed the Board; while in 1887, the name of Wm. McLeod appears on the roll of trustees, with Bernard Stanley, chairman, and R. S. Hodgins, secretary.

In January, 1880, the school trustees of Lucan agreed to set apart one room as a separate school, and to employ a Catholic teacher to preside there.

Fires.—The first fire at Lucan, November 15, 1862, destroyed Conroy's Mechanics' Hall and a smaller building. Morgan's pioneer log-house, on the site of Dr. Hossack's house, was destroyed September 19, 1864. Madill's hotel was burned February 8. Thomas Fox's workshop, in rear of R. Fox's present residence, was burned February 15; Thomas Robinson's carpenter shop, March 5; Elijah Turner's barn, August 22, 1865; in 1871, J. H. McRoberts's grain-warehouse, April 11; in 1872, Dennis Quigley's took fire, but was saved from destruction; in 1875, Collins's tin-store, McLean's drug store, Thompson's harness shop and a dwelling adjoining were destroyed March 29; Mrs. Deacon's house, April 29; Flanagan & Crawley's stables, in rear of Queen's Hotel, October 4, 1875; Pieper & Hogg's flax-mill and flax, worth $3,000, March 9; Molony's wagon-shop, March 13; Collins & Donnelly's stable, March 17, 1877; John Judge's dwelling, blacksmith, wagon and paint-shop, the dwellings of Atkinson and Cook and Hazleton's two buildings were destroyed April 10; R. M. McLean's stable and seven horses, W. Porte's stables and John Drought's dwelling and cabinet-shop, were burned May 11; Bernard Stanley's outbuildings, in rear of store, May 12; a fire set in Goodacre's building, May 24, was discovered and extinguished; Fitzhenry's hotel, then occupied by James Malony, together with hotel stables and Gleeson's barn, was destroyed July 5; Benj. Blackwell's house, July 9; Chas. McRoberts's Old Dominion Hotel was destroyed August 1, 1879;

attempt to burn Creighton's livery stable, opposite Queen's Hotel, April 17, 1880; W. H. Hutchins' grain-store, opposite the Madoc House, and 9,000 bushels of barley, were destroyed September 3, 1881; and on October 9 an attempt to fire Stanley & Dight's flouring mill was made, but the fire was discovered. A detective named West, and Simon Young, were charged with the act.

On April 4, 1883, fire destroyed Johnston's livery stable, with six horses, and the shops of Niblock & Marrin. The Stanley & Dight cooper-shop was destroyed December 18, 1885. In March, 1886, McLean's foundry was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $4,000.

Accidents.—On July 26, 1864, a boy named Martin O'Mally was killed by a train near Lucan. In 1865, P. Ryder was killed in a similar way; and in 1872, Adam Hodgins's body was found on the track. A brakesman named John Shea was killed at Lucan, Dec. 30, 1869. The first fatal accident on the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad occurred April 13, 1877, when a brakesman was killed at Brucefield. In December, 1877, old Mr. Grant, of Granton, was drowned in the cistern. The accident on the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad, of December 25, 1880, resulted in the death of James McGrath, his wife, his brother, mother and Ellen Blake. Thomas Taylor, of the 14th concession of London, fell from his wagon in rear of Glass's hotel, October 7, 1881, and was killed. In March, 1883, R. Cruise, of Blanshard, and Clark, of St. Mary's, were killed by trains at Stanley's crossing.

Commercial Affairs.—The first important building was erected in April, 1859, by Bernard Stanley, and in the fall of that year the depot was completed. James Parkyn opened his grain-warehouse next year, and in 1861 shipped 89,000 bushels of grain; later, he built warehouses at Ailsa Craig, Westwood, Parkhill and Forest. The grain business of Lucan Station in 1862 amounted to 155,855 bushels of grain shipped, while in 1863 the figures were 167,300 bushels, James Parkyn shipping 68,250, Thomas Dight 40,950, R. H. O'Neil 26,950, J. Atkinson 21,350, and B. Stanley 9,800 bushels. In 1862 there were four grain warehouses, to which four were added in 1863–4 by H. M. Atkinson, Hodgins & Co., James Laird and Wm. Frank. In 1862 there were 2,930,000 feet of lumber, shingles and lath imported. The forward freight in 1887 amounted to 5,386 tons, yielding $16,778, and the freight received 1,406 tons, yielding $4,478 60. The number of passengers forwarded, and value of tickets issued each month in 1887, are as follows:—January, 470 passengers, and value of tickets, $423.60; February, 401 and $342.25; March, 509 and $507; April, 458 and $521; May, 494 and $398; June, 567 and $407; July, 546 and $412; August, 1,253 and $694; September, 741 and $609; October, 478 and $442; November, 506 and $505.90; December, 484 and $390.

J. R. Meagher, of Columbus, Neb., was the first railroad agent at Lucan in 1859. Timothy Carey, who for over twenty years was

baggage-master at Lucan, was transferred to Port Huron in 1884. Mr. Sinclair is the present agent.

The principal business men of Lucan in 1878–80, and the date of settlement, are noted as follows:—J. R. Armitage, 1849, W. H. Hutchins, 1863, J. D. McCosh, 1861, merchants; L. Cann, 1861, books and stationery; John F. Cain, 1869, Royal Hotel; R. McLean, 1844, Central Hotel; R. McFalls, 1854, Queen's Hotel; Wm. Walker, 1863, hotel and stage line; J. W. Orme, 1855, grocer; J. C. Watts, 1860, tinsmith; Wm. Matheson, 1870, watchmaker; Shoebottom Bro., 1843, patent spring manufacturers; James K. Tom, 1875, job printer; J. E. Thomas, 1876, manager Bank of Commerce; T. T. Atkinson, 1873, carpenter; John Farrell, 1829, druggist; S. Gibson, 1867, planing mills; Hogg & Piefer, 1876, flax mills; W. Haskett, 1859, mill owner; S. C. Hersey, 1862, grain merchant; Reed & Chisholm, butchers and drovers; and Wm. McBride, 1873, carpenter. Law was represented by W. Macdiarmid, 1872; and the church by Rev. H. B. Lotz, 1876, Catholic priest.

Post-office.—The first postmaster at Lucan in 1857–8 was C. H. Ashberry, but was succeeded May 25, 1859, by William Porte, who has held the office down to the present day. In January, 1871, an extra mail to London by Grand Trunk Railroad was established. In May, 1873, the McPhee stages ceased to run, the Donnelly stages were inaugurated, and on May 24 the era of stage troubles was inaugurated. The Hawkshaw opposition stage was sold in October to Crawley and Flanagan. The old Lucan and Goderich stage ceased June 29, 1878, after a run of about forty years, and the first mails via the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad were despatched from Lucan, June 30. The Montreal telegraph line was completed to Lucan in November, 1868.

Banks.—The banking house of R. H. O'Neil was established on September 27, 1876, and the business carried on in a frame building on the site of the present bank office, which was erected in August, 1883. With the exception of two years (1882–3), F. A. O'Neil has been cashier.

The Bank of Commerce was established at Lucan, but, in September, 1883, the office was removed to Parkhill, and its place here was at once occupied by R. & J. Fox, who opened a private bank in the same building in the same month.

Societies.—Irving Lodge, 154, A. F. & A. M., was chartered in 1861. Among the members are the following Past Masters, the last named being the present Master:—Wm. Diamond, Wm. Porte, John O'Donohue, Edwin Patching, James Sutton, M. D., F. R. Jennings, Wm. Ellwood, Wm. S. Hodgins, Wm. Quigley, jr., John Murdy, John Fox, Thos. Kitt, Wm. McLoud. There are sixty-one members.

Lucan Lodge, No. 209, A. O. U. W., was founded in June, 1883, with Dr. Hossack, master, and G. A. Ellis, secretary.

Lucan Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F., was chartered March 30, 1871, with Robert McLean, D. McCosh, W. Bowie, Edward Mara, first

Noble Grand, and C. F. Pashley, secretary, members. During the last nine years, W. E. Stanley has served as permanent secretary. The Past Grands are named as follows :—Edward Mara, Chas. F. Pashley, Donald J. McCosh, Thomas Hossack, Wm. E. Stanley, James C. Watts, Robert McLean, Albert Goodacre, Sylvanus Gibson, James P. Atkinson, Wm. M. Shoebottom, Lewis Cann, Wm. Macdiarmid, Geo. M. Shoebottom, Jacob C. Palmer, Henry Collins, Geo. H. Barron, Wm. E. Collins, and William Bryant. The lodge has an average number of fifty members. In 1883-4, William Macdiarmid, of Lucan, served as Grand Master.

The Lucan Agricultural Society was reorganized, or revived, in April, 1884, with John Dagg, president; Robert S. Hodgins, secretary. The membership was 100, and increased to 200 in 1887–8. To John Dagg, now deceased, Thomas H. Courcey, W. E. Stanley and Robert S. Hodgins, the credit of renewing this useful society is accorded. The second annual fair was held in September, 1885. There were 1,100 entries; in 1886, there were 1,500. The fair of 1887 was attended by 2,500 persons; there were 1,500 entries, and gate receipts amounted to $160. In 1888, the annual fair was successful. The officers of the Lucan Agricultural Society for 1888 were :—T. H. Courcey, president; W. E. Hooper, vice-president; W. E. Stanley, secretary-treasurer; Thomas Dickens, J. Cobbledick, F. Davis, John Lewis, James Miller, Chas. Rosser, John Neil, J. Abbott, M. Glass, W. Hodgins, J. Murdy, John Hodgins, C. C. Hodgins, N. Stewart, A. McFalls, James Carter, John Guest, W. Walker and F. Walden, directors.

The Biddulph Agricultural Society, organized some years ago, may be said to be one of the oldest organizations of this class in the northern townships. William Porte was secretary of the old Biddulph Agricultural Society for eleven years. The officers for 1888 were:—James Foster, president; S. Gunning, vice-president; W. B. Stewart, secretary; J. E. Murray, treasurer; L. Piad, J. Walls, J. Brooks, W. E. Langford, S. Clarke, W. Spence, D. Johnston, M. Langford, T. Bunn, J. Jermyn and T. Lawton, directors.

The Lucan Mechanics' Institute dates back to the early days of the village, when Wm. Porte was appointed to obtain a library, and for years was connected with the society. The officers of the Mechanics' Institute for 1888 were :—W. Stanley, president; Matheson & L. Cann, vice-presidents; W. Ellwood, treasurer; John Fox, secretary, and Messrs. Edwards, Fox, J. Frank and R. Armitage, directors.

In 1875, the Father Matthew Temperance organizations of Biddulph held a great meeting at Lucan.

The Lucan Base Ball Club was organized in June, 1885, with John Jackson, J. Hutchins, Ted Collins, George Fife, A. O'Neil, J. Jackson, A. E. Stanley, T. Hutchins, R. Collins, W. Armitage, John Kenny, E. Jennings, Fred Oldhan and A. Murdoch, members.

The Stanley-Dight and the Hooper mills (operated by George Adcott) are important industries; but the most extensive concern in

the county is managed by Robert S. Hodgins, who ships annually about 290,000 bushels of barley, wheat, oats and other grains, together with 17,000 barrels of apples, and during the season a carload of cider daily. He established the custom of feeding hogs at the cheese factory, and also that of shipping baled hay.

On March 10, 1866, fifty-two men left Lucan for Point Edward under Captain H. B. Hodgins, Lieut. J. C. Frank and Ensign W. H. Atkinson, and served three months and ten days on the boundary, in view of the threatened Fenian invasion. Wm. Porte, in his journal, states that the battle of Ridgeway and rout of the Queen's Own, occurred May 2, 1866.

Nineteen years later Captain Thom, then commanding, called this company on parade, when only five men responded. In June, 1885, however, twelve or fifteen men assembled, seeking a place in the annual meeting of 26th Battalion at London.

The Lucan drill shed and armory were erected on lot 154 in 1871. This building is a wooden one.

The Lucan flag-pole, erected May 9, 1863, was cut down by unknown parties November 1, 1873. This pole was bought from Barber, of the village of Ireland, and taken to Lucan, where it stood for ten years and seven months.

On April 14, 1865, a flag was placed at half-mast in respect to Abraham Lincoln. Dr. White, a southerner, then here, fired at the flag, as the honor to the dead president was too much for this confederate.

In March, 1871, a political meeting was being held at Carroll's Hall, Lucan, when the floor gave way, injuring D. Quigley, and breakthe leg of Mr. Galloway's son.

Red-letter day in the political life of Lucan was Dec. 16, 1886. Sir John Macdonald visited Lucan, accompanied by leading members of his party. Among other acts in the drama of this political reception was the printing of the Enterprise in red; and the Young Conservative Club was organized.

In December, 1872, Ireland village gave thirty-two votes for, and twelve against; McIlhargy's, sixty-five for, and eighty-one against; and Grant's, eighty-seven against, on the question of giving a bonus to the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad. Lucan voted almost unanimously for the bonus.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CARADOC TOWNSHIP.

Caradoc is bounded north by Adelaide and the north-east gore of Metcalfe; south east by the Thames, dividing it from Delaware, and south by the Indian reservation—that river dividing the Indian lands from Elgin Co.; east by Lobo, and west by Metcalfe and Ekfrid. The survey of Caradoc was accomplished in 1821 by Roswell Mount, on instructions from John Burwell. The Thames flows along the south-eastern and southern line in a very tortuous course. Of the many streams rising south of the Grand Trunk Railroad, all flow into the Thames; while the numerous creeks having their sources in the north half, or north of the railroad, flow north-west into Bear Creek.

The oldest record of Caradoc in possession of Malcolm McGugan, clerk, is dated February 19, 1853. At that time, Col. M. Dixon, I. B. Burwell, John Bateman, Arch. Campbell, and David Hunter, councilmen, with Holcroff Clench, reeve, met at Lee's Hotel, Mt. Brydges. The clerk, Edward Handy, reported that all books, papers and other matters relating to the Council were destroyed by fire, and the clerk was empowered to procure new books. In November, 1856, the township was re-districted for school purposes into twelve school sections, and Mt. Brydges, known as section 15, with school No. 1, of Lobo and Caradoc, and school No. 2, of Ekfrid and Caradoc.

In 1863, John Ferguson was appointed clerk, and served until June, 1877. A. M. McEvoy, the present county treasurer, succeeded him in July of that year, who served until June 27, 1887, when M. McGugan was appointed.

The names of those who have served in the Township Council from 1853 to 1856, are as follows:—H. Clench, John Bateman, Arch. Campbell, David Hunter, J. B. Burwell, John Carey, Thomas Collins, John W. Emerson, John Thompson, Arthur Seabrooke, Thos Faulds, Alex. Campbell, Thomas Northcott, Hugh McDonald, U. Getty, S. McCracken, D. Leitch, A. M. McEvoy, G. McGugan, L. L. Griffith, A. Misener, George Middlemiss, George Bateman, W. Lundie, James Ferguson, Eli Griffith, Thomas Nagle, James Gamble, R. Cade, M. McGugan, Henry Sutherland, Charles Nagle, Dougall Campbell, H. Hardy.

Caradoc Township was surveyed in 1821, when patents were issued to Colonels Mount and Bullen for their lands on the Longwoods Road. Immediately after the survey, and the same year, Benj. Lockwood located here, and Richard Fenwick shortly after, the latter's clearing being on Lot 11, Concession 1, north of the Longwoods Road. The settlers who came in from 1815 to 1820, were:—Benj. Bartlett, on Concession 1; —— Sutherland, on Concession 4; and Charles Bateman,

in that neighborhood on the north of the road. In 1828, Robert Parker settled on Lot 12, Concession 4, north, and Robert and George Bateman, on the south side of road; Miller's settlement in Ekfrid being then the nearest to Parker's on the west. Donald McGugan settled on Lot 23, Concession 7, in 1828, where his son, Malcolm, now resides. This pioneer died in 1878, but his widow lives with her son. She is the daughter of John McNeil, who came her in 1843.

Col. Mahlon Burwell, father of Isaac Brock Burwell, was one of the provincial land surveyors at the beginning of this century. It was he who surveyed the southern part of Middlesex County and laid out the townships through which Talbot street runs, as well as that street. The town of London was also surveyed by him, and the Indian reservations at Port Franks. In 1835 he was elected the first member from London (the town then claiming 1,037 inhabitants) in the Canadian Parliament, and for thirty years, including his term as representative in the old assembly, served this part of Canada in Parliament. I. B. Burwell, who, in 1839, was an ensign in Col. Talbot's 1st Middlesex Militia, owned 1,100 acres of land in Caradoc. He died August 17, 1880. He gave 200 acres and $1,500 in cash toward the Burwell Memorial Church in Caradoc. His grandfather was Adam Burwell, one of the United Empire Loyalists.

Mary Campbell, who died in April, 1881, came to Canada in 1819, and in 1820 settled in the Thames Valley with Captain Matthews, at the time there being only the families of Captains Bullen, Matthews and Brigham within miles of them. In 1822, when Caradoc was surveyed, her husband purchased Lot 24, Con. 6, for $12. He died in 1865, leaving the pioneer woman over fifteen years to dream over the scenes of pioneer days.

Hugh Anderson, a native of Ireland, who settled in Caradoc in 1825, died February 10, 1873. He was the first township clerk of Caradoc, which office he held until appointed treasurer. He served against the patriots in 1837–8, and was promoted major.

Cornelius De Graw died April 7, 1877, in his 72nd year. In 1826 he settled in Middlesex, and for fifty years prior to his death resided on Lot 11, Con. 9, Caradoc. He served at Malden during the troubles of 1837–8. Mrs. Sarah Harvey, widow of John Harvey, died in Caradoc, February 23, 1879. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1791; moved to Fort Erie in 1812, and to Caradoc in 1825. In 1869 she took up her residence at Wardsville. Joseph Seabrook, who settled in Caradoc in 1835, served against the Patriots in 1837–8. In 1851, his son Arthur built a steam saw-mill there, and in 1866 moved to Delaware. Jonathan Hixon, an old resident of Caradoc, died April 12, 1871, aged 65 years. Mrs. Margaret Saxton, widow of Col. Wm. Saxton, came from Nova Scotia to Upper Canada in 1811, soon after her marriage took place, and she settled with her husband in Bayham. In 1838 the family moved to Caradoc, where she died March 19, 1879. Mrs. Dorothy Cook, widow of Wm. Cook, of Caradoc, born near

Niagara, in 1825, died in April, 1880. James English, who came from Ireland in 1848, and was the first agent of the Great Western Railroad at Longwood, died in July, 1873. R. Cornwall, an old settler, who served in the war of 1812, resided here in 1876.

Among the old settlers of Caradoc residing there in 1878-80, were: —George Richards, of 1825; John D. Anderson, 1834; Charles S. Getty, 1824; Malcolm McGugan, 1828; M. McIntyre, 1832; Thos. Bateman, Geo. B. Carruthers, and Arthur Webb, 1833; Geo. Lamon and Ephraim Nash, 1834; Charles G. Anderson, Alex. Sutherland, Sidney Seabrook, 1836; Chas. Nagle, 1837; I. B. Burwell and Francis Thompson, 1839; G. V. Burwell, James Bond, and James Graves, 1840; Wm. E. Borley and Edmund Chute, 1841; Darius Coleman and Duncan McDougall, 1842; Peter Toles, 1843; Geo. Weekes, L. Waters, W. H. Waters, T. Northcott, Sam. Hedgers, John B. Crozier, and John Burwell, 1844; James Cooper, 1845; Malcolm McGugan, Wm. Young, and John Scott, 1846; R. Williams and James Cox, 1847; W. Grigg and Richard Price, 1848; Geo. Nagle, James F. Sutherland, and John Williamson, 1849; James Carruthers, and Job Marshman, 1850. From 1850 to 1860 the following-named residents of 1880 settled in the township:—Stephen and John Bond, Wm. Cobban, Thomas Faulds, John D. Kitchen, M. S. Leitch, George Marshman, Geo. Moore, R. W. Popham, W. A. Pulling, James Patrick, Anthony Pyott, Geo. Saxton, W. E. Sawyer, and R. Veale. A few of the above-named are natives of the county, the date given being that of birth.

Early in the thirties, when the tide of immigration flowed *via* the Longwoods Road, an hospital was established for immigrants, two miles west of Delaware. Dr. Starr, who resided near Carodoc, was the physician, and Robert Miller, of Adelaide. steward.

Caradoc Academy was opened by Wm. Livingstone in 1833, at a point five miles from Delaware, on the Chatham road, and carried on until its destruction by fire in 1857. Among the pupils in 1848 were: —T. C. Wood, W. and H. Givens, C. Brough, John and Wm. Eccles, S. W. Handy, E. and John Labatt, W. Balkwill, all of London; R. Flood, J. C. Mills, C. Nagle, G. V. Burwell, G. C. Barrett, and R. Seabrook, of Caradoc; D. E. Blake, Thornhill; W. F. Bullen, C. F. Bullen, G. Somers, and J. Johnstone, of Delaware; Alex. D. Ward, of Mosa; and J. Miller, of Ekfrid; with a number of others from Toronto, Pt. Stanley, Brantford and Southwold. The teachers were Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, Mr. Johnstone, Dr. Francis, Mr. Handy, and Miss S. Matthews. Rev. R. Flood, of the English Church, preached here once in two weeks; but on each Sabbath students would attend church at Delaware. The rates for tuition, board and washing, ranged from £7 to £10 per year.

Accidents.—John Gray, of Caradoc, was killed by a falling tree in June, 1860. In February, 1862, an old man, a ward of Caradoc township, was burned to death in his log house on the 2nd Concession.

David Thompson's son, of Caradoc, fell into a pail of hot bran and water in January, 1877, and was scalded to death. Geo. H. Althouse, who settled in Caradoc in 1852, was killed on the Hillsborough and Forest road in August, 1880. It appears his horses and wagon fell into a ravine, carrying the deceased to his end. On September 14, 1881, Robert Heatley, of Caradoc, picked up some roots in the field, which he ate. His death, from poisoning, occurred within an hour. Wm. Paddison, of Caradoc, discouraged and disappointed, committed suicide by hanging in December, 1881. He was 56 years old, and a member of a wealthy English family. John Graham, of Caradoc, was killed by an express train one mile east of Strathroy depot.

Mount Brydges dates back to 1854–5. In 1857 it claimed a population of 180, including the following-named traders and professional men :—G. H. Althouse, general store; Henry Bork, saloonkeeper; T. H. Bateman, general storekeeper and councillor; J. W. Emmerson, steam saw-mill; J. W. Frazer, cabinetmaker; Charles Gillam, blacksmith; Joseph Hogg, saddler and harness-maker; Rev. T. S. Howard, Wesleyan Church; Samuel Humphrey, wagon-maker; G. Y. Hutton, insurance agent; Elijah Lee, carpenter and joiner; G. W. Lenon, saloonkeeper; Edward Mihell, jr., postmaster; Wm. Moore, innkeeper; William Morrison, shoemaker; S. Near, innkeeper; Charles Northon, blacksmith; William Quick, blacksmith; C. W. Robertson, tailor; John Smith, general store; J. H. Thomas, lumber merchant; Richard Webb, J. P., station master.

In 1845 Rev. R. Flood was pastor of Caradoc. In 1850 Rev. G. A. Anderson was his assistant minister, the former residing at Christ Church, Delaware, and the latter at Caradoc Academy. Among the early members were the Burwells, Batemans and the Coxes. The Memorial Church, referred to previously, belonged to Delaware parish in 1882, Rev. C. D. Martin being minister. In 1882, Rev. J. Holmes was pastor.

The Masonic circle is well attended, and the lodge is among the most prosperous in the county.

The Methodist Circuit of Mount Brydges was set off from Strathroy, in 1856, when Thomas S. Howard was appointed to preside over a Church of thirty-three members. The ministers succeeding him are named as follows :—William Savage, 1857–8, with Thomas Brock, Thomas Atkinson, 1859–60, with M. A. Rice and Hall Christopherson; Edward Craig, 1861–2; George Kennedy, 1863–5; John Hough, 1866–7; James Kennedy, 1868–70; Henry Reid, 1871; William Chapman, 1872–3. After the union, in 1874, R. E. Tupper was pastor. Alfred L. Russell succeeded him in 1875, and George Jackson followed him in 1878, serving until 1880. Edwin Holmes, 1881–2, and John L. Kerr, 1883–4. After the union of 1884, the Methodist Society disappeared, having been merged into the Methodist Church of Canada. Mount Olivet church, one mile west of Mount Brydges, was built for the Methodist Episcopal Society in 1868. The church known as

Mount Zion, in Caradoc, opposite Delaware, was built in 1869 for the same denomination. The new Methodist Church building on Lot 1, Con. 9, Caradoc, was dedicated November 16, 1877, by Rev. S. G. Stone, Rev. S. Card, and Rev. D. Williams.

The Baptist Church, of Caradoc, is modern when compared with the pioneer societies of Lobo and London townships. A frame building was erected by the Baptist society of Mt. Brydges in 1867. This building was restored in 1880, and reopened July 11, that year. Zion's Baptist Church, four miles from Strathroy, was opened September 26, 1875. The denomination does not claim a large representation in this township *(vide general history)*. The Catholic Church is contemporary with the settlement of her first members in the township. In 1849 the names of John Horan and Bartholomew McNully appear on the records. The Church here, like that at Komoka, is attended from Strathroy. The Canada Presbyterian Church building on the eighth line of Caradoc was erected in 1876. This is a solid brick structure. The villages of Melbourne, Middlemiss, and other settlements on or near the western line of Caradoc, are mentioned in the history of Ekfrid.



CHAPTER XIX.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

Delaware Township is bounded on the north and west by the Thames River, which is also the western and northern boundary of the Oneida Reservation, on the south-west corner of this township. Elgin County's north line is its southern, and Westminster its eastern boundaries. The township, in its northern sections, is watered by Dingman's Creek, which enters the river at Delaware Village, and several small streams, all running toward the main river. Through the marshes in the east half of the south half are a few canals for drainage purposes. The Oneida country does not claim any natural drainage beyond what the Thames River affords.

In 1817 the Township of Delaware had eighteen inhabited houses, eighty inhabitants, one church building and school, one grist and two saw-mills. The population in 1888, based on assessors' returns, was 1,687. Heavy pine covered the banks of the river, but the lumbermen and loggers did not take many years to transfer the pine forest to Detroit and other towns.

The Longwoods road may be said to have existed in the closing years of the last century, when the first settlers of Delaware opened a trail to McGregor's Creek, or Chatham. In 1812 the road was improved by the troops, and further improved in 1813–4, so as to permit the transportation of artillery and military stores, as a continuation of the Commissioners' Road. The road from Five Stakes, or Talbotville, was also opened north through Westminster, and, in 1832, the Egremont road through Lobo and Adelaide, while the Canada Company opened one through London, Biddulph and McGillivray to Goderich.

In 1793, Governor Simcoe granted to Ebenezer Allen, for duty in the Indian department during the revolution, 2,200 acres in this vicinity. Before the beginning of the century he sold the lot for £3,000. Ebenezer Allen, with his sons, Ethan (the only educated one), Gregory, William and Ira, were the first settlers. He was heard of first among the Mohawk Indians, and built the first mill at Rochester, N. Y., at the Falls. During the Revolution he was a general plunderer against Americans and Loyalists taking refuge from justice among the Tribes, from which fact the name Indian Allen was bestowed upon him. In 1783 he came to Canada, and in 1793 was granted lands by Governor Simcoe, on condition that he would build a grist and saw-mill on Dingman at its junction with the Thames (Delaware Township). The mills were to be his own property; but the church building and glebe lands, also to be built and granted by him, were to form a part of the Government's property. During the erection of the buildings—1797 to 1807—he ran short of money, and began counter-

feiting, for which crime he was arrested, and sentenced to a term in the prison at Long Point. On his return from prison he completed the buildings, which were standing in 1822–3 when Robert Summers visited the locality for the first time. The church building rotted away, while the mills were burned. Allen died in 1816, and was buried on the north side of the Thames, opposite Daniel Springer's old house, west of the Komoka and Delaware bridge. Ebenezer had two white wives and two squaw wives. The latter never came to Canada, as he threatened to kill them should they present themselves here. Two of their daughters, however, came. One was the wife of Mathias Crow, said to be a fairly educated woman, while the other squaw daughter married Joseph Cooper, of Caradoc, the shingle-maker. A daughter of this Miss Allen and Crow—Magdaline Crow—now resides at Komoka. His white wives, with whom he lived at the same time at Delaware, resided here some years after his death. In 1820, white wife No. 1 and her son Ethan removed to the Allen settlement, Western New York. They stopped at Robert Summer's house, in Westminster, to have dinner, on their route, while Nancy, her daughter, Ira, Ebenezer and William, her other sons, remained at Delaware. Nancy was a robust girl, but looked weather-beaten. The last known of her was when she stole a horse, and was pursued to the head of Lake St. Clair, where she was cornered. She plunged the horse into the river, swam to the nearest island, and thence to the Michigan shore, where she was lost track of.

Ebenezer Allen, jr., like his sister, was a horse-thief of no mean ability. He was captured at Long Point and placed in jail. On one occasion, in 1824, he was before Capt. Matthews and others at Trowbridge's tavern in Westminster, when he and Danks Kenyon were sent up for trial. Subsequently, Ebenezer was sentenced to be hanged for horse-stealing. His sister, Nancy, was permitted to wait on him until the day of his execution by Samuel Parke. A day before the execution, Nancy brought him a bar of iron, and induced Mrs. Parke to take the prisoner a cup of tea. On the woman entering the cell, Ebenezer struck her with this iron, cutting a deep gash in her head and leaving her insensible. As soon as he emerged from the jail he found two friends well mounted, with a third horse ready for the prisoner. On going some distance they left their horses in the bush and hid in a hay-mow until the search was given up, when he managed to leave the country. White wife No. 2, Marilla Gregory, had two children—Gregory and Lovina. Gregory was a horse-thief. In 1849 he set out on a journey to California. On the route he, it is alleged, killed a squaw, and the Indians, looking for justice, demanded the murderer, the penalty for refusal being the destruction of the whole party. The little band of argonauts did not wish to be thus done away with, and gave up Gregory, who was skinned alive by the maddened savages. Nelson Beaver remembers Gregory Allen going to California, and in 1852 saw the man who buried him, eighty miles west

of Salt Lake. The Chief denies that it was Allen who was skinned alive, but asserts that one man of the party met with such a fate. Lovina was the youngest member of the whole Allen family. Nothing was said against her character, and so she was married to a tanner named Taylor, who operated Cyrenus Hall's tannery at Byron, until Hall, jealous of his progress, evicted him. Taylor and wife moved to Michigan, where they are still living—Lovina being the mother of the whole settlement there.

In 1802 the resident land speculator, Gideon Tiffany, arrived, and then Daniel Springer, whose homestead was just north of the hamlet of Delaware. In 1814, McAlvan and Dudley Ladd arrived. Four years before Allen's settlement, in 1797, a grant of 200 acres—Lot 15, Concession D—was made to Thomas Sumner, and in 1798, 1,000 acres were granted to Thomas Allison, a Captain of the 24th Regiment. Tiffany was a man who enjoyed eminently the respect of his neighbors. His mind was of the first order, and his acquirements very creditable to himself. He might have reasonably aspired to the highest honors to be attained in the Province, but his sympathies were with the weaker party, and he had no taste for political distinction, for his connection with Governor Simcoe's newspaper at Newark seemed to have killed his political instinct. No man possessed a greater fund of anecdotes and history respecting the "early time" of the village and vicinity. He was a very agreeable conversationalist, warm hearted, sympathetic and liberal in his sentiments. He died early in the sixties.

Timothy and Aaron Kilbourn, whose names appear so often in the general history, as well as in that of Westminster, were also among the very early settlers. The principal old settlers of Delaware, who were residents in 1880, are named as follows:—Robert Bodkin, Wm. Bodkin, Alexander Bell, A. G. Deadman, Peter Portsmouth, in 1847; William Begnall, in 1849; A. Bodkin, G. W. Dorman, H. C. Garnett, Joseph Howlett, H. Johnston, jr., E. Sparkman and Jacob Weylor, in 1848; R. B. Curling, John Forsyth, J. R. Kilbourn, J. J. Uptigrove, and William S. Uptigrove, in 1844; John Gowanlock, W. D. Hughson, in 1841; R. C. Hammond, in 1842; Francis Jarvis, in 1840; William James, 1832; John Johnston, Berley Kilbourn, in 1837; H. Rawlings, 1833; A. Seabrook, 1835; E. Willsie, 1836; and John Sutherland in 1820.

Among the first references to the London District—for there was not even the village of London at that time—was an order issued by the representative of George the Third in Canada, in 1810, to the effect that Caleb Hagen was to make an assessment of Delaware and Norris, and receive for his services the enormous sum of £2 10s. Delaware is first mentioned in the transactions of the Quarter Sessions Court, June 14, 1814. Dorchester also finds mention, and the constables of both townships were, Benjamin Schram, John Heath, and Gilbert Harris. On December 26, 1814, officers were appointed for Delaware Township as follows:—George Reynolds, clerk; Adolphus Bostwick and Arch.

McMillan, assessors; Sylvenus Reynolds, collector; Gideon Tiffany, Nathan Fairchild and William Schram, overseers of roads; John Dingman, town warden; John Odell, constable; and James Choat, pound-keeper.

In June, 1815, Joseph Flanagan was appointed constable of Delaware, and Timothy Kilbourn, of Dorchester and Westminster. In 1816, Riley Wells and Joseph Flanagan were constables for Delaware and Westminster. In July of this year the widows of Samuel Wilson and George Fisher were sold to the lowest bidders. They were evidently poor women, and this was the summary method of their disposal. The question of assessment was fully revived in October, 1816, so that the assessment of Delaware for 1811 was ordered to be based on that of 1810, and that of 1814 on the roll of 1813. Caleb Hagen was allowed £2 10s. for making the assessment of Delaware for 1810 and 1811, and for Norwich for 1812. In July, 1817, Joshua Myers was appointed constable of Delaware, and Edward Teeple, of Westminster. This Myers was mail carrier, and a son-in-law of Springer's. In 1818, Thomas Marr and Riley Wells were constables of Westminster, and Ben. Woodhull, of Delaware. On April 13, 1819, Belah Breaster, or Brewster, of Delaware, was granted a tavern license. The first meeting of the inhabitants of Delaware was held Jan 7, 1833, when Asahel Beach was elected clerk; Wm. Rawlings and Ferdinand Durand, assessors; Horace Kilbourn, H. Durand, and Andrew Martin, overseers of highways; Timothy Kilbourn and Wm. F. Bullen, wardens; Harvey Kilbourn and Simeon Bullen, pound-keepers. In 1834, John Hart was clerk; John Johnson and J. Rawlings, assessors; Alvaro Ladd, collector; John Woodhull, Otis Tiffany, and Andrew Martin, pathmasters; Joe Rawlings, pound-keeper; Fred Tiffany and John G. Wells, church-wardens. In 1835, Alvaro Ladd was clerk and collector; S. Bullen and Jonathan Miller, church-wardens; Samuel Stephens, Gideon Tiffany, and John Johnston, fence-viewers.

In 1836, John Johnston, Gideon Tiffany and Francis Carey were commissioners, the new title taking the place of church-warden; John Woodhull was collector, and David Johnston, assessor. In this year a petition to the magistrates asked for funds to aid in repairing the bridge on the main road. The meeting was held at Zadoc Martin's inn. In 1837, the meeting was held at Henry Lull's inn. Dudley Ladd, Henry Johnston and Josiah Woodhull were commissioners; Otis Tiffany, assessor, and John Stephens, collector. In 1838, John Johnston was chosen clerk; Richard Springer, assessor; W. F. Bullen, F. K. Carey and Henry Johnston, town-wardens. In 1839, David Johnston was assessor and John Woodhull collector. Timothy Kilbourn, Dudley Ladd and Josiah Woodhull being wardens. In 1840, Christopher Davidson was assessor, and Joseph Rawlings, collector; Richard Webb was chairman, a position which he held for some years prior to this date, while H. Johnston, D. Ladd and Jonathan Miller were town-wardens. In 1841, Henry Johnston was assessor, and W. F. Bullen,

B. B. Bingham and Wm. Grant, town-wardens. The expenditures of the township amounted to £27 10s. In 1842 the meeting was held at Acres's tavern, Richard Webb presiding. The officers of 1841 were, as a rule, re-elected, with Josiah Gustin, R. Webb, John Johnston, Gilbert Harris, jun., and W. F. Bullen, school commissioners. The expenditures amounted to £10 18s. 7d. John Johnston served as clerk until 1873. In January of that year, Benjamin Paine was appointed. In January, 1874, Robert Bodkin, the present clerk, was appointed. William Harris is the present assessor, succeeding Emanuel Wonnacott, who succeeded Benjamin Paine. Gilbert Harris, jun., was, for a number of years, assessor in the old board. The present collector is Joseph Howlett.

In December, 1871, a petition was addressed to the Ontario Legislature by the Middlesex Council, asking that the Township of Delaware be detached from the west and attached to the east riding, the distance of the Glencoe registry office being one of the reasons suggested.

In 1819, Nelson Beaver's father died, and the same year his mother was killed at the door of her wigwam, at Delaware, (next the river, on S. Seabrooke's farm) by her eldest son. This son killed himself about 1827 during a row with the teacher. In 1829 or 1830, William Allen was shot by one Underwood in the swamp between Caradoc and Lobo. It appears that Allen and William Vanmur stole a horse from Peter McNames, of Brick street, and were pursued, when Underwood fired and killed the horse-thief, leaving Vanmur to escape. At this time a great number of horse and cattle thieves existed in Delaware, and in later years some desperate characters resided there. George Moore and John Jones Huntley were coroners in 1836–7, and reported eight inquests, one being on the body of an unknown man in Delaware.

On easter-day, 1844, the freshet carried away the bridge at Delaware. On that morning, also, the minister and a number of his followers attempted to cross from Caradoc in a scow, but it capsizing, all were cast into the rapid stream. The ice-water soon so benumbed two of the number, they fell into the stream and were drowned; but toward evening Fred. Tiffany and others rescued the freezing survivors, among them the Indian, Half-moon. It is related by some old settlers that the minister cast off the drowning men from the boat.

The trial of Thomas Jones, of Delaware, for the murder of his niece, Mary Jones, June 11, 1868, took place in October, 1868, before Justice Adam Wilson. He sentenced Jones to be hanged on December 15, and his daughter, Elizabeth Jones, to ten years in the Provincial penitentiary. On December 11, the execution was postponed to December 29. This murderer was hanged on that day on the spot where the Patriots of 1837 were legally executed. A son of Mr. Spencer, the brewer, was drowned in the Thames at Delaware in August, 1874. Two brothers named Deadman, were drowned in the Thames below Delaware in March, 1877. One brother was drowned

while eighty men looked on from the river bank. J. H. Donaldson, of Delaware, school teacher, was drowned in June, 1882, while bathing in the Thames.



CHAPTER XX.

DELAWARE VILLAGE.

Delaware Village and neighborhood may be justly called the site of the parent settlements of this county, for here the first immigrants pitched their tents, and here the first material improvements were made, while for many years the centre of trade was here. When the pioneers, for the first time, came to the old camping grounds of Hurons or Mississaugas, there was spread out before them, as far as the eye could reach, one of nature's most beautiful panoramas.

About 1798, the land on which Delaware Village stands was patented to Ronald McDonald. He sold the tract to Dr. Oliver Tiffany, under whose instructions the old village (now out of existence) was planned by Gideon Tiffany, his brother. In 1832, the present village was established, near the ruins of the old one, Henry Rawlings building the first house that year—the same in which he carried on the hotel business for several years, and even in modern times is known as the Western Hotel, standing on the south side of the Commissioner's Road. In the latter part of 1825 a post office was established at Delaware, in charge of B. B. Brigham, who often had to collect from his neighbors a postal fee of six shillings and threepence on a letter from England or Ireland.

Delaware was a rival of London, and at that time bid fair to outdo that town in essential prosperity. The commissioners who were appointed to select a site for the county buildings actually entered into negotiations with the land-owners upon the subject. But the bare idea of the contingency of Delaware becoming a city so elated the property-holders, and excited to such a degree their organ of acquisitiveness, that the commissioners could not agree with them upon any reasonable terms. It would have been for the real interest of the parties here to have given a portion of their land for parks, squares, and for public purposes generally. This was the best and last opportunity the village had to aspire to greatness.

A description of the village as it appeared in 1851 is given as follows:—"The soil on which the village is built is a sandy loam, dry and healthy; very excellent water is obtained at the depth of ten feet. Village lots are worth from ten to twenty pounds currency; wild land in the vicinity sells at from $5 to $7 an acre; cultivated land is worth from $12 to $20 an acre; while the Delaware flats are of great fertility and worth from $30 to $40 an acre. There is a very fine bridge over the Thames, nine hundred feet in length, which was built at an expense of $5,000. The population is about two hundred. There is a Church of England, and a regular service of the Wesleyan Methodists; a public school, taught by Joseph J. Lancaster; two physicians,

George Billington and Abraham Francis. On Dingman's Creek, which empties into the Thames at this place, are a grist-mill for custom work, with two run of stone, and a saw-mill, owned by S. Bullen, and carried on by John Kelly. There are four dry goods stores, by John Drake, Lawson & Ladd, S. M. Fowle, and Henry Cassidy; two groceries, by Aaron Gregory and Stephen B. Green; one wagon-maker's and blacksmith shop, by John Sanders; one painter and chair-maker, Wm. Hazelton; two cabinet-makers, John Malloch and Henry Acres; two tailors, A. Scott and Wm. Russell; four boot and shoemakers, Charles Peacock, Wm. Grant, Benjamin Paine, and Thomas Randall; one harness, saddle and trunk-maker, Charles S. Harris. There are two hotels, the Delaware House, with a livery stable attached, by Wm. A. Warren, and the Delaware Stage House, sign of the Queen's Arms, by Alfred Montgomery."

In 1857 the population was 250. The business circle comprised:— Joseph Abbott, shoemaker; James Allen, stage proprietor; George Billington, M. D.; John S. Branston, provision dealer; William F. Bullen, jr., dealer in dry goods, hardware, groceries, produce, etc., etc.; William F. Bullen, sr., clerk of 4th Division Court; A. W. Deadman, watchmaker; Henry Deadman, teacher in Pine Hill Academy; Mrs. Docherty, dressmaker; Miss S. Dowling, dressmaker; Dutton & Heyward, general dealers; Rev. Richard Flood, M. A., rector, Church of England; E. Gregory, shoemaker; Hall & Ross, shingle and sash-factory; C. S. Harris, proprietor of Western Hotel; John Harvey, pottery; Friend Hilton, shoemaker; J. & F. Jackson, carriage-makers; Lawson & Ladd, general dealers; — Lyman, teacher in common school; Phillip Mackay, general dealer; John Malloch, cabinet-maker; Thomas Miller, carpenter; Benjamin Payne, bailiff of Division Court; Charles Peacock, shoemaker; Henry Rawlings, librarian; Joseph Risden, butcher; Andrew Robertson, clothier and tailor; William F. Rogers, carpenter; Lewis Sanagan, cooper; William Sewell, general dealer; Benjamin Springer, J. P., provincial land surveyor; Thomas Stoddard, baker; Dean Tiffany, saw-mill; M. M. Tiffany, harness-maker; Otis Tiffany, carpenter; S. M. Towle, postmaster and general dealer; Isaac Vail, brickmaker; John Vail, grocer; T. C. Waring, insurance agent; H. J. Webber, proprieter of Queen's Arms Hotel; Adam Wilson, saw-mill; George Wilson, blacksmith.

In 1869 there were fifty houses, three stores, two hotels, several shops of the different trades, a substantial brick school-house, a town hall, post-office, a Presbyterian Church, and an Episcopal Church.

The Delaware fire of May 28, 1885, destroyed the Western Hotel, barns, five horses, and the Masonic Hall. F. Jarvis, owner of the hotel, lost about $5,000, while the loss on the Masonic Hall was about $1,000.

Delaware, in 1888, claimed 300 inhabitants. David Lawson was postmaster. Robert Bodkin, W. H. Kipp and Albion Parfitt were general merchants; D. Lamont and W. Whitaker, harness-makers; H.

Harwood, baker; F. C. Jarvis, hotel-keeper; L. Taylor, S. Lewis, Hay & McPherson, blacksmiths; Alex. McLaren and F. H. Mitchell, physicians. The manufacturing interests of the village are represented by the Cheese Manufacturing Company, John Ackland's flouring-mill, R. Elsie's cooperage, S. Erchenberger's pottery, and James Monteith's carriage shop.

Kilworth is on the south side of the Thames, nine miles below London. The Woodhull settlement dates back to 1798—the pioneer Woodhull moving from York State at that time, and settling here; Charles A., who died February 27, 1881, was born sixty-two and a-half years before. A description of the hamlet, in 1851, is as follows:—"There are about two hundred inhabitants in the place. There is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, and regular service is held by the Episcopal Methodists in the place. There are a ladies' select school and a public school, the latter taught by Mr. McCall; a physician, Dr. William H. De la Hooke. A regular session of the Division Court is held here. There is a division of the Sons of Temperance, numbering 112 members; a section of Cadets, numbering thirty-five members; and a union of the Daughters of Temperance has lately been established, which now numbers twenty-six members. A post-office has lately been established; Charles Cook is the postmaster. The line of the Great Western Railroad passes near this place; a depot or stopping place is expected to be established near here. The Thames is very rapid at this place, furnishing fine hydraulic privileges. There is now a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment on the Thames, owned by Comfort & Co.; a turning and cabinet-making establishment now in operation, and a saw-mill building on Huff's creek, by Wm. E. Huff. There are two dry goods stores, one by Charles Cook, the other by Samuel Drake; one tannery, by Hyman & Redmond; two saddle, trunk and harness-makers, John Ogden and Alanson Herrington; one boot, shoe and leather store, by Alexander Forsyth; two other boot and shoe shops, by R. P. Simmons and Wm. Hodgeman; one cooper, D. A. Peck; one distillery and malt-house, by Francis Jarvis; one tailor, A. Mudgeley; two cabinet-makers, Burns & Craig, and W. E. Huff. On the opposite side of the river, on Springer's Creek, are a grist-mill, with three run of stone, a saw-mill, two carding machines and a fulling-mill, owned by Benjamin Woodhull. There is a fall of twenty-eight feet on this creek. There are two hotels, the British American, where the Division Court is held, kept by Wm G. Minter, and the Kilworth Hotel, by Edmund Russell."

In January, 1852, a suspension arch bridge was erected at this point by Robert Griffith. This structure was 225 feet long between abutments, and cost $2,500. Griffith borrowed the idea from the Americans, and said a great deal for his structure, writing to railroad engineers and county councils recommending his plans.

Kilworth in 1857 was the site of John Woodhull's grist-mill, Strong's saw-mill and J. C. Comfort's carding machine. John Brown was postmaster.

Churches.—A reference to the sketch of the Allen family will point out the beginning of the English Church in Middlesex in 1797. The old church of Delaware, erected about 1834, was razed in September, 1884, to give place to the new Christ Church, the corner-stone of which was placed September 8. Of the old church, Rev. R. Flood was rector for many years, and Canon Newman for fourteen years.

Christ Church at Delaware in 1858 was presided over by Rev. R. Flood. Among the members named on a list of that year, were:—R. W. Jell, W. Livingstone, R. Price, the Johnstones, Gowanlocks, Wallises, Pattersons, Andersons, Seabrooks, Bullens, Burwells, Robinsons, Garnetts, Hammonds, Brantons, Jeffers, Curlings, Carrutherses and Fairchilds. The Komoka mission was included in Delaware parish. In 1865, Rev. E. E. Newman was appointed; Rev. C. D. Martin, 1880, and Rev. J. Holmes, 1882, who also attended the church at Mt. Brydges.

The Wesleyan Church on Muncey Road was opened July 5, 1868. The cost of the building, outside the land, was $524.

The church of the South Delaware Presbyterian Society was dedicated November 10, 1878, by Rev. R. Scobee.

The Methodist Church building of South Delaware was dedicated September 21, 1879. The building, of white brick, 30 x 40 feet, was erected by Hearn & Bates, of St. Thomas, with McRoberts, carpenter, and Simpson, painter.

Delaware Valley Lodge, 258, A. F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Canada, September 13, 1877. The past masters are named as follows:—Alexander McLaren, 1877–8; John Fitzallen, 1879; Edward G. Hacker, 1880; J. F. H. Bullen, 1881; Alexander McQueen, 1882; John Fitzallen, 1883; Henry Lockwood, 1884–5; W. A. Guest, 1886; John D. Reily, 1887.



CHAPTER XXI.

DORCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Dorchester North is bounded on the south by Elgin County, north by Nissouri Township, east by Oxford County, and west by Westminster and London Townships. The name dates from the division of the original township, as stated in the chapter devoted to transactions of the county authorities. In 1888 there were 51,391 acres assessed, 10,107 acres of woodland, 1,050 swamp or waste lands, and 489 acres of orchards. The value of real estate was $1,668,985, and, of personal property, $71,450. The population was placed at 3,403. The number of births was 276, and of deaths, 45.

The south branch of the Thames enters at a point north-east of Putnamville, and, flowing westwardly, leaves the township at the south-east corner of London Township. Several creeks, such as Reynolds's, Dingman's and Caddy's Creeks, nearly all tributaries of the Thames, rise north and south of the river, while Kettle Creek may claim to have its headwaters here, the stream assuming river shape at Belmont, in the south-west corner. In Concessions 1, 2, 3, and 6, are several large ponds. South of Dorchester Station an artificial expansion of the creek for mill-dam purposes exists, and near the line of London Township a few small ponds are found.

The township was organized at an early date and officers appointed by the Quarter Sessions Court. As the story of this organization has already been told in the general history, and some references made to it in the sketches of Delaware and Westminster townships, we will take the only records now known of in the clerk's office, for its organic history from 1850 to the present time. The first record is dated January 21, 1850. At the meeting of that date, Wm. Niles was chosen reeve, and Jacob Cline, deputy; O. M. Maybee, clerk; John Wismer, assessor for South Dorchester; Wellington Crouse, for North Dorchester; John Howe, collector; Robert Southerland, auditor; Joshua Putnam, treasurer; Edward Shepherd, school superintendent; Wm. McClary, road surveyor. The Council comprised the reeve and deputy, with William H. Niles, John McArthur, Edward Dundas, and Robert Craik. In March this Council approved of the north-west corner of Lot 12, Concession 15, South Dorchester, as the site of the new schoolhouse. Wm. Marsh was granted £2 for assessing the township in 1849, and by-laws No. 1 to 7 inclusive, were signed.

In May, 1850, the township seal was adopted, the words "Industry, Dorchester Municipality," being the motto suggested by W. H. Niles. In 1851 the council comprised John Gregory, John McArthur, John English and Robert Craik, with A. J. Armstrong, clerk. In December

the council petitioned the Legislature to re-attach that portion of the township attached to North Oxford. The minutes of this meeting are signed by A. J. Armstrong, clerk. In May, 1852, a petition to the Legislature, asking for the prohibition and manufacture of spirituous liquors, was signed by the reeve, Robert Craik, J. Abraham, J. English and B. Demaray. In 1853–4, Henry Niles was a member of the council, and Wm. Marsh and D. McFarland in the latter year, and in 1865 Robert Dreaney, D. McFarland, B. Demaray, W. Marsh and R, Craik formed the council. W. T. Cartwright resigned his office of librarian this year, and Lewis M. Crosby was appointed.

William H. Niles was clerk for a part of 1853, after Maybee went on his western trip. John M. Kerr signs the records as clerk in January, 1854; Joseph I. Spettigue in 1855, and D. Cameron and John Cameron in 1856. Sam. H. Wilson and R. M. Varnum were of the council of this year. In January, 1857, D. P. Aylesworth was appointed clerk, and has held the position down to the present time. The members of the council for 1888 are:—James Gilmour, James Creighton, James H. Rouse, Duncan McCallum, P. H. Richard, the former being reeve, with James Creighton, deputy; William Woods, A. A. Brodie and Richard Venning, members of board of health; Reuben Lane, assessor and collector, and J. B. Lane, treasurer.

By-law, No. 157, provided for the deepening of Reynolds's Creek, from the Dereham line to the Thames, was approved September 2, 1872. The direct tax fell on twenty-three owners, owning 888 acres, and assessed $3,996, while 288 acres of township land benefited were assessed $604. This public work was surveyed by W. McMillan.

The township was first settled by refugees from New York and Vermont. In the general chapter on early settlement, the grant of 5,000 acres to William Reynolds is described, and the history of his occupation in 1794–5 briefly related. Among the pioneers who came in afterwards were Wm. Reynolds, jr., Sylvanus Reynolds, Abram Carroll, who, in 1826–7, built a log-house on Dundas street, London; Patrick Heron and Henry Scramblin, the early pathmasters; James Choate, Peter Slaight, Abram Kilbourn, Seth, Joshua, Thomas and William Putnam, and Jacob Cooley.

William Reynolds, who was in Dorchester in 1801 or 1802, in his affidavit, made before Samuel Peters, P. L. S., December 11, 1858, while he was a resident of West Oxford, says that he came to live on Lot 20, Con. A, North Dorchester, south of the Thames, fifty-six or fifty-seven years prior to the date of the affidavit, and remembered the old surveyor's post in the cedar swamp between Cons. A & B, Lots 20 and 21; and also a post on the bank of the river, between Lots 19 and 20, where a grove of wild plum trees was standing in 1858. For fifty years, from 1808, he was absent from Dorchester and a resident of Oxford West, and it was not until December 9, 1858, that he revisited his old home, and then came with Albert Burdick to point out the places he knew. In 1801 or 1802 this William Reynolds was assisted

in coming to the township by his father-in-law, Justus Stevens, and not by Samuel Sage, as the latter asserted. Old Mr. Sage mowed grass by the acre near Dorchester Station when 104 years old. He was paid a small sum per acre, got his board, and one quart of whisky per day.

Sylvanus Reynolds's father owned a mill on Lot 18 or 19, Concession A, in 1810, for in that year William McClary finds his mill-pond marked on Hambley's chart of 1810. Later, William Putnam built a saw-mill at Putnamville on Reynolds's Creek, and in 1818 he had a saw and grist-mill on Caddy's Creek. Two years later, William Niles came from Detroit to purchase lumber for Gen. Cass, at this mill. After delivering this lumber at Detroit, he returned to Dorchester, where he married Miss Dygart, sister-in-law of Wm. Putnam.

The first and second concessions of South Dorchester were surveyed in 1793 by Surveyor Jones. Surveyor Hambley surveyed north of the river in 1793-4, and south of the river in 1810. In April, 1831, a road from Joshua Putnam's house in Dorchester, to Dundas street in London, was reported.

Thomas Putnam, son of Seth Putnam, who died March 25, 1880, at Hamilton, was born in Dorchester Township in 1804. During the troubles of 1837-8 he sympathized with the advocates of Responsible Government, but escaped the fate which waited on many of his friends. William Putnam served in the troubles of 1837–8. He went to Detroit just before the trouble, and organized a small force with which he re-entered Canada. In the battle of Windsor, he was killed, his son Henry escaped, while Ephraim, a mere boy, came after his father and stood by him until the latter was killed by the regulars, when he escaped by crossing the swift Detroit river on floating ice. George, a nephew of William, was made prisoner and imprisoned at London. He is now living in Iowa.

Robert Craik settled on Lot 6, Concession 2, North Dorchester, in 1837; was forced to serve against the Patriots that year. Arthur Thompson, of Fermanagh County, Ireland, came to Canada early in the twenties, and settled near London, when there was not a tree cut on the site of London. The family moved to Dorchester some time in the fifties, where William, his son, purchased a farm near the Westminster line, and with him his father resided until his death, about twelve years ago. This pioneer was then in his ninety-third year.

Among the leading residents of Dorchester in 1878–80 were the following-named old settlers:—L. Barnard and Dan. McCallum, 1830; Wm. T. Cartwright, 1828, mill-owner in 1878; Mary Connor, 1831; Henry Reynolds, 1834; Jacob Smith, 1835; Alfred Smith, 1836; Wm. York and W. G. Banks, 1841; W. S. Niles, 1840; Duncan McLachlan and John Choate, 1839; James Ross, James Temple, James McCallum, James B. Lane, Alex. Johnston, and Arch. Black, 1844; R. Allison, J. J. Small and John Atkins, 1843; Wm. Thompson, 1842.

Putnamville and neighborhood in 1888 claimed 175 inhabitants. Ronald McKenzie was postmaster, and he with W. Harding were

general merchants; John Dougherty, hotel proprietor; C. McGee, harness-maker; E. Hannan and S. Bennett, carriage-builders; J. Dundas and J. Russell, blacksmiths; J. J. Murphy, railroad agent; James Craig, agricultural implements; and John Stewart, proprietor of flouring-mills. Abraham Camfield, of Oxford East, who in 1831 was granted a tavern license, kept the first school at Putnamville. Wm. Putnam, son of Seth Putnam, built the first saw-mill at Putnamville on the creek known as Reynolds's Creek. He sold the mill to Abram Carroll and Gardner Myrick, and built a saw-mill and grist-mill on the north side of the River Thames. On a creek now known as Caddy's Creek, he had two brothers, Joshua and Thomas, who were also in business. Dorchester in those days was noted for pine and cedar timber: a large growth of pine lumber was then made and rafted down the river to Chatham and Detroit before the pine of Michigan was available. The only settlement made then in the township was along the road now known as the London and Hamilton road. In 1877, Rev. T. Broad was assigned to the new Bible Christian Mission of Putnamville, and served until the union of the Methodist Churches.

Harrietsville in 1880 claimed a population of 150. S. Adams was postmaster, and he with J. Orser were general merchants. The Canada Cheese Company and Robert Facey were cheese manufacturers; H. Morrison, boots and shoes; R. Thomas and R. Johnston, carriage-builders; George Davidson, hotel proprietor; Mrs. Dundass and Miss Brice, dress-makers; E. Lewis, blacksmith; J. Fallie and J. Groat, butchers; John Simpson, tailor; M. Pecunear, E. Pickard and Francis Savene, carpenters. Harrietsville in 1857 contained a population of 100. The business circle comprised James Herford, R. S. Mann and John McDonald, merchants; Edward Barnes, shoemaker; M. Morrice, cabinet-maker; John Fowler, blacksmith; Jonathan Thornton, carpenter; D. L. Demorest, postmaster and saw-mill owner. Peter Imley, miller; George Grigg, innkeeper: Rev. W. Meldrum, of the Free Church, and H. Jackson, of Wesleyan.

Major McMillan, born in Ireland in 1815, came to Canada in 1833; served during the rebellion, and, in 1847, settled at Harrietsville. In 1856 he was appointed postmaster there; in 1863, raised the Harrietsville militia company, which he commanded during the Fenian invasion; and in 1878 was commissioned major, which position he held until his death, in October, 1885, at Ingersoll. So important did this militia circle become, that the government authorized the drill-shed and armory to be erected on Lot 12, Con. 5, 1868.

Moffat Lodge, 399, A. F & A. M., was celebrated July 1, 1882, with F. Kunz, master. J. J. Jelly was master in 1883–4, succeeded by Robert Facey, who, in 1886, gave place to Richard Thomas.

The English Church of St. John, at Harrietsville, was presided over in 1861–2 by Mr. Des Barres, of Dorchester Station. Among the members were the Creamers, Evans, John McMillen, Richard Tooley and family, the Parslows, Dunlevers and Odells. In 1865 this is

called Christ Church, and Rev. J. W. P. Smith is in charge. Rev. J. L. Hanson was appointed in 1871; Rev. F. W. Raikes in 1873; Rev. P. E. Hyland, 1877; Rev. L. Fortin, 1880. In 1885, Rev. Charles Miles was appointed in charge of Belmont, Dorchester Station and Harrietsville.

Belmont in 1880 claimed a population of 500. W. H. Odell was postmaster. The business interests of the village were represented by Odell & Watcher, Wm. Dyer, D. McKellar & Son, and W. T. Nugent, general dealers; J. B. Campbell, druggist; Joseph Potts, hardware; T. Bond, furniture; John Campbell and S. Hull, harness; Allison & McDonald, bankers; James Kindree, baker; John Charles and T. Mapson, hotels; J. C. Carrothers, O. Doan and D. Smith, shoemakers; D. R. Dibb and J. Kernott, butchers; A. Abbott and R. Fonger, blacksmiths; J. McGrath, merchant tailor; Misses McPhail, Marshall and Elliott, dressmakers and milliners; Orrel Dyer, broker; Thomas Arkell and John McNicol, produce dealers; Dr. C. B. Spencer was physician; J. M. Campbell, surgeon. The manufacturing interests claimed Evans & Fitzpatrick's cheese-factory, A. Kellar's wagon-shop, Smith Bros.' flax-mill, and Peter Sinclair's hay-fork-factory. E. Eddy had a printing office here in this year. Adam Allison's bank was established in 1881, when he arrived to take charge of the Canada Southern Company's office there. William H. Odell has been postmaster at Belmont for over twenty years; has been in the county council for some years, and for a long time has been a merchant here. John G. Odell opened the first hotel at Belmont, which he conducted until 1856; was also merchant there, and laid out the town. Robert Creamer came to Belmont in 1835 and opened a shoe store, which he conducted until 1849. For eleven years he kept the Creamer House there.

Belmont formed a part of the London Wesleyan Circuit until 1853, when it was established as a station, with Ephraim L. Koyl in charge. In 1854 there were 163 members, with two ministers, Richard Phelps and Wm. Savage, the latter serving until the close of 1856, when the membership was 271. In 1857, John Hutchinson was appointed minister, with W. W. Clarke, assistant. In 1859, George Cochran came, assisted that year by Peter Addison, and the next by Samuel Hume. In 1861, William Dignam was minister, with W. S. McCullough and William Tucker, assistants; while Samuel Tucker served the church from 1862 to 1864–5, with Wm. Tucker, John Russell and A. G. Harris, assistants. Rev. James Kennedy was appointed in 1865, and served until the close of 1867, when Rev. Thomas Crews succeeded him. In 1871, Rev. Hugh McLean was appointed, and, in 1873, Andrew Edwards, who served the church until the union of 1874. Among the assistant ministers from 1865 to 1874, were W. W. Shepherd, Joseph W. Sparling, Peter W. Jones, James S. Ross, James Charlton, Robert H. Hall, Austin Potter and James Watson. The Methodist Church of Canada is the successor of the Wesleyan Church.

In 1874 Andrew Edwards and James Watson were ministers; in 1875–7, James E. Dyer, with Messrs. Godwin, Penhall and Moil, assistants; in 1878–80, David Hunt, C. Harper, E. H. Koyl and R. W. Scanlon, assistants; in 1881, T. D. Pearson and T. A. Moore; John Robbins, 1882–3; T. E. Holmes, 1882; Wm. Cridland, 1883; John Robbins and John Henderson, 1884.

In 1862, Belmont is named as a mission of St. Peter's Church, of Dorchester Station, of which Mr. Des Barres was pastor. Among the contributors to church work there were Leonard Woane, the Braddons, Hartnesses, Beatties, Weldons, Bratts, Bartons, Leggs, Evanses, Nugents, Balls, Moores, and Jabel House. In 1871, Mr. Hanson succeeded Mr. Smith; in 1873, F. W. Raikes, and, in 1877, Rev. P. E. Hyland. Since 1880, the ministers named in connection with the Harrietsville Church have attended this church.

In 1844 John H. L. Askin donated thirty-five acres in Dorchester for the uses of the English Church. During Mr. Des Barres' administration the present building was opened.

Dorchester Station in 1888 claimed 450 inhabitants. Frank Chittick, jr., was postmaster; Captick & Rossiter, J. H. Hunt and E. Vincent were general merchants; Henry Webster, harness-maker; W. H. Chittick, hotelkeeper; G. W. Chittick and J. & D. McIntyre, butchers; G. Johnstone, builder. The manufacturing industries comprised: —D. Barry's flouring-mill; Neeley & Durand, agricultural implement-factory; Neeley & Wilson's iron pump-works; J. McNiven's pump-factory; E. A. McCann's and W. E. Wilson's planing-mills; M. Tallack's wagon shop; and Shaw & Son's mattress factory.

In 1844, Joseph N. Hardy settled at Dorchester Station in charge of Matthews's lumber business and store, and kept the post-office there for about thirty years. He was the last survivor of the men who left Ireland in the ship Brunswick for the colony of New London. His death took place in 1884. His father settled in Nissouri in 1818.

James B. Lane, who settled at Dorchester Station in 1844, carried thirty pounds of nails on his back from London, to use in erecting his blacksmith shop there—the first building in the village. W. H. Niles states that Geiner built his log hotel within forty rods of this blacksmith-shop about 1824. Pickett purchased the place and erected the present frame house. This was later known as the McFarland House, and later as the Huffman.

When D. P. Aylsworth settled in this township (1848), there was only one small frame house at Dorchester Station, occupied by James Minkler, north of the river; while on the south side was Huffman's tavern and Cartwright's saw-mill, where the grist-mill now stands.

The Dorchester post-office was kept first by Joseph N. Hardy, who held the office for many years. I. N. Burdick was temporary master until Wm. Scott was appointed, who held the position until 1888, when he moved to the United States. Frank Chittick, jr., was appointed postmaster early in 1888. During Scott's administration, James H.

Hunt transacted the business of the office for a short time. The English Church congregation at Edwardsburgh, now Dorchester station, was presided over in 1858 by Rev. A. Mortimer, succeeded in 1859 by Rev. W. Brookman, who in 1860 had charge of the churches at Thorndale, Thamesford, McMartin's Corners, and Trueman's Corners. In 1861–2, St. Peter's, Dorchester, was separated from the Nissouri churches, and Rev. T. C. Des Barres appointed to the charges of Dorchester station and Harrietsville. Among the members were :—the Fitzpatricks, Chitticks, Hardys, Hunts, Wades, Vanstons, Hutchesons, Hunters and Matthews. In 1865, J. W. P. Smith took charge. In 1871, T. L. Hanson; F. W. Raikes, 1873; P. E. Hyland, 1877; and A. L. Fortin, 1880. In 1884, A. J. Golmer was appointed, and in 1885, Rev. Charles Miles.

Dorchester Station Wesleyan Circuit was established in 1867, with Wm. Galbraith, pastor. Thos. Hadwin presided in 1868–70; James Kennedy in 1871–3. The Methodist Church of Canada is the successor of the Wesleyan Church. In 1874–6, Thomas Crews was pastor, with G. J. Kerr assistant in 1876; in 1877, Benj. Sherlock, succeeded by Wm. Lund, who presided until 1879. In 1880, John L. Kerr was pastor. James G. Foot was assistant in 1877–8; W. G. Wilson in 1879, and Joseph Pring in 1880. J. L. Kerr and John Henderson, 1881; in 1882, R. W. Scanlon took Mr. Henderson's place; in 1883, Thomas and H. W. Crews; in 1884, Thomas Crews and Emanuel Medd.

Merrill Lodge, No. 344, A. F. & A. M., was chartered July 13, 1876. The list of past masters is as follows:—Freeman B. Talbot, 1876–7; Wm. H. Chittick, 1878; E. T. Shaw, 1879; I. N. Burdick, 1880; John Durand, 1881; Wm. McKay, 1882; A. Slaght, 1883; E. T. Shaw, 1884; Lyman Shaw, 1885–6; W. H. Collins, 1887; Wm. H. Chittick, 1888.

Nilestown in 1888 claimed 310 inhabitants in the village and neighborhood. J. C. Barrows was postmaster and merchant; Nelson Sage and J. A. James, cheese manufacturers; Alex. Leitch, proprietor of grist-mill; C. Williams, of saw-mill; George Byers, of hotel; Messrs. Rolph and Wm. Craig, of wagon-shops; and Joseph Wilson, of blacksmith-shop. In 1857 there were about 100 inhabitants. Joshua Putnam was justice of peace and postmaster; Wm. Niles, a member of the Provincial Parliament and of Quarter Sessions Court, and W. H. Niles. Harry Reynolds settled at Nilestown in 1836.

The Baptist Chapel, a brick house, just east of Nilestown was built in 1850.

The first members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Dorchester, at Nilestown, were :—Joshua Putnam, Wm. Sage (of Westminster), Albert Burdick. Meetings were held in the old frame school-house, where now is Nilestown. Among the first teachers were Andrew Ross and Arch. Campbell.

Nilestown Lodge, No. 345, A. F. & A. M., was chartered July 13,

1876. The list of past masters is as follows:—Jas. Campbell, 1876–7; William Craig, 1878; Joseph Wilson, 1879; James Armstrong, 1880; A. R. Rowat, 1881; William Turnbull, 1882–3; W. H. Niles, 1884; James A. James, 1885; Thomas McDougal, 1886; Joseph Wilson, 1887–8.

Avon in 1880 claimed a population of 170. James Row was postmaster and general merchant, with W. Reid and H. Willsie, blacksmiths; T. Miller and H. Herron, carpenters; A. Pearson, harness-maker; John McLaughlin, shoemaker; and J. H. Andrews, wagon-builder. Avon of 1857 had a population of fifty persons. It was the site of Daniel Mills' mill. Here, at that time, S. Whaley was postmaster; J. H. Andrew, wagon-maker; Henry Smith, hotel; J. D. McLachlan & Co., merchants; and Sylvester Byrnes, shoemaker. Lyman Whalley, a native of Quebec province, settled in Malahide, where Springfield now stands in 1834, and in 1848 moved to Lot 3, Concession 6, or Avon. In 1852 he built the first steam saw-mill in Dorchester, and was postmaster there for sixteen years. In 1853 he was appointed captain of the sedentary militia.

Crumlin claimed a population of fifty in 1888. R. H. Read was postmaster; A. B. Campbell, general merchant; Charles Short and Peter Young, hotel-keepers; James Spence and Seth Young, blacksmiths. The Orange Hall was built about 1861. Robert Dreaney, who came from Ireland in 1841, and opened an hotel and blacksmith-shop in North Dorchester in 1846, at Dreaney's corners or Crumlin post-office, was appointed magistrate in 1857. Old Mr. Priddis, father of the London merchants, opened the first store at Dreaney's corners in Dorchester. He was the first store-keeper. Part of the building (log) was moved, while the frame part is occupied by Harry Warden, and owned by Widow Woods.

The post-office was established a number of years ago at the north-west corner of Dorchester Township, at the house of Robert Dreaney, or Dreaney's Corners Hotel. In 1882, Mr. Campbell succeeded Henry Dreaney, and opened a store on the opposite corner in London Township. Henry Reid was appointed postmaster in January, 1887. Dreaney's brick hotel was built about 35 years ago. Peter Young's hotel, on the south-west corner of Nissouri Township, was erected in 1850, by David Young, now of Brantford.

Gladstone in 1888 was credited with a population of 125. Levi McMurray was postmaster, and he, with McCallum and Watcher, merchants; John McCallum, blacksmith, and Charles Doe, cheese-manufacturer.

Mossley in 1888 had over 100 population. James Moakes was postmaster, and he and John Moakes, blacksmiths. John Amos carried on the saw-mill, and James Moir a shoemaker's shop.

CHAPTER XXII.

EKFRID TOWNSHIP

Ekfrid is bounded on the north by Metcalfe, on the south by the Thames (which here forms the south line of the county), on the west by Mosa Township, and on the east by Caradoc.

All the creeks of Ekfrid may be said to be on the south side of the height of land of that township, or south of the Grand Trunk Railroad, all flowing into the Thames. The north half of the township does not possess a creek, but water of a good quality is readily obtained near the surface. Ekfrid claimed 1,091 persons in 1850, and to have produced 14,900 bushels of wheat. The only industries were a grist and saw-mill. Wild land was held at seven shillings and sixpence, and improved land at $9 per acre.

Ekfrid was surveyed in 1820 by Col. Burwell. Among the pioneers were Arch. Miller, Donald McTaggart, John Campbell, Angus Campbell, John McLaughlin, John Elliott and John Campbell, whose homes were ranged along the Longwoods road. In 1835 the northern section was settled by Hugh Rankin, Alexander McMaster, John McLean, Duncan Campbell, Donald McFarlane and Dougald Patterson.

Donald McGugan, a pioneer, died April 4, 1871. He was a native of Scotland. Robert Campbell died in April, 1874, aged 75 years. John Beckton, who resided on the Longwoods road, first in Mosa and later in Ekfrid, for thirty-four years, died June 4, 1874, aged 87 years. Mrs. Jeannette Pool, relict of John Pool, who settled here in 1841, died in May, 1875.

The number of taxpayers in Ekfrid in 1888 was 860, and the population 2,518.

Duncan McColl, who, in 1831, came from Scotland, died in November, 1872. In 1832 he became a member of Elder Dugald Campbell's Covenanted or Primitive Baptist Church. Robert Brown, born in Canada in 1822, settled here with his parents in 1834, on Lot 8, Concession 8, now a part of Metcalfe. Gilbert Hyndman, who came about 1848, lost his wife May 1, 1888. Mrs. Miller, of Mayfair, who died October 13, 1887, came with her parents when Ekfrid was a forest. Her parents were Benjamin and Kessia Lockwood, who settled in Delaware in 1820, where she married Arch. Miller in 1831. Rev. Neil McKinnon, one of the oldest members of the London Presbytery, died in February, 1888. John Roy McRae, born in Scotland in 1790, settled here in 1837, and died in November, 1887. In 1842 he was appointed superintendent of schools for the district. George Corneil settled on the Gore of Ekfrid in 1834, where he resided until 1876, when he moved to Glencoe, and died in August, 1882. Malcolm

McAlpine, who in 1830 settled on Lot 15, R. 1, south of the Longwoods road, died October 5, 1888. In 1837 he married a daughter of H. McAlpine. In 1830 the nearest cabin was nine miles distant. The whole county was a dense bush; Indian paths and deer tracks were the only roads, and the River Thames afforded the best method of communication by canoe. Malcolm and his father for years had to carry wheat on their backs in a bag to Kilworth to grind, bringing back the flour in the same way. Donald Campbell, of Middlemiss, died in April, 1888, aged 84 years. He was one of the pioneers.

In 1883, Donald Graham reported the following old settlers of Ekfrid and neighborhood to be residents of Missouri Valley Junction, Iowa:—George and William Richardson; R. C., George, W., D., J. A. and T. Coulthard, W., A., C. and Ceory House, all owning 4,812 acres, of which 2,897 were in cultivation.

Among the pioneers and early settlers of Ekfrid, who resided there in 1878–80, were:—J. R. Bartlett, J. D. Corneil and Gideon Corneil, settlers of 1823; Angus Campbell, 1828; B. Lockwood, 1829; James Gowanlock, A. McDougall, and A. Stevenson, 1833; Lachlin and Angus McTaggart, 1831; Robt. Orr and N. McLellan, 1832; Duncan McGregor, 1830; Geo. Middlemiss and David Dobie, 1834; James Allen, Hugh McLachlin, Hector McFarlane, and C. McRoberts, 1835; Angus Chisholm, 1836; John P. Corneil, Timothy Howe, James Lockwood, and Alex. McBean, 1837; George Young, Charles Rightman, and Philip London, 1838; John E. Campbell, 1839; John A. Dobie, S. DeWitt, Alex. McKellar and Arch. McIntyre, 1840; John M. Corneil and George Faircloth, 1841; James G. Begg, Alex. Eddie, Geo. C. Elliott, Robert McKay, Alex. McNeil, and Dan. McRae, 1842; G. J. Coulthard and James E. Northcott, 1844; David Cowan and Adam Clarke, 1845; James Clarke, 1847; Duncan McRae and J. C. Fletcher, 1849; R. DeWitt, 1850. Mr. McFarlane states that Alexander Eddie and his brother William settled here in 1835–6.

The oldest record in possession of Hector McFarlane is dated 1833. The month is not given, nor is the meeting of which it gives an account referred to as the annual meeting. The officers then elected were:—Duncan McLean, clerk; Christopher Sparling and James McIntyre, assessors; D. McLean, collector; John McIntosh, John Campbell, Wm. Sparling, Hugh McAlpine, John Galbraith, Robert Parker, James McLellan, Andrew Wilson, Malcolm Galbraith, Aaron Gough, John McCallum, Alex. McIntyre and Peter McDonald, road masters; Thomas Curtis, Donald McIntaggert (McTaggart), Joseph Provo, wardens; John McLachlin and Robt. Hudson, pound-keepers. These officers served generally until 1836, when James Wilson was chosen clerk; Bray Willey, John Campbell and Donald McFarlane, sr., commissioners; John McIntyre, assessor; and Arch. Miller, collector. The expenditures for 1836 amounted to £8 19s. 6d., of which £7 10s. was paid to Hugh McAlpine for three scrapers.

In 1837, James Nash, M. McAlpine and Donald McFarlane were

commissioners; Peter McDonald, assessor, and Wm. Robinson, collector. In August the commissioners advertised the fact that "a number of jobs would be given out for repairing the main road through the township, on September 5, at the house of Jonathan Miller." The expenditures for the year are placed at £23 10s. 4½d. In 1838, Gilbert McEachern was chosen clerk; John McCallum, John McMaster and Lachlan McLachlan, commissioners; Donald McFarlane, jr., assessor, and James McIntyre, collector. In this year a bridge was erected over Mill Creek, on the Longwoods road, by Patten Attwood. The expenditures for 1839 were £34 10s. This money, as stated by William Robinson, was expended principally on a road between the Longwoods road and north Talbot street. In 1840, John McIntyre, Malcolm Campbell and John McKellar were elected wardens, with Malcolm McFarlane, collector.

In 1841, Gilbert McEachern still held the clerk's office; Donald McFarlane, jr., was assessor; Geo. T. Smith, collector; Farquhar McDonald, Wm. Dobie, and Christopher Conrad, wardens. In 1842 the same clerk and collector were re-elected, and Malcolm McFarlane chosen assessor. In this year school commissioners were first elected. In 1843, F. McDonald was chosen assessor, with the same clerk and collector, and John McIntyre, Alex. McBean, and Robert R. White, wardens. In 1844 the officials were re-elected with John McIntyre, Donald McFarlane, sr., John R. McRae, sr., Humphrey Campbell, and John Campbell, library and school commissioners. The wardens' names for this year have been eaten up by mice.

In 1845, John Pool, John McRae, and John Lemmon, were wardens, with the same school commissioners, clerk, assessor, and collector, as in 1844. In 1846, Arch. Miller was collector, with Donald Graham, James Allan, and Alex. Clark, wardens; Archibald Miller was chosen councillor. In 1847, Aaron Goff took Graham's place as warden. In 1848, Duncan McCallum, Andrew Coulthard, and A. Clark, were chosen wardens, with the same clerk, assessor, and collector as in 1846.

In 1850, Hector McFarlane succeeded Gilbert McEachern as clerk, and served to 1862, and from 1864 to 1867, and also from 1877 to 1880. In 1863, J. Champion filled the position; in 1868, William Sutherland, sr.; in 1869, John McKenzie; in 1869–70, Donald McFarlane; in 1871, John A. Scott; in 1872, Wm. Sutherland, sr.; in 1873–6, Donald McFarlane.

The treasurers since 1850 are:—Arch. Miller, 1850–8; Julius D. Corneil, 1859–62; George C. Dobie, 1863–6; Angus Black, 1867–72; Wm. Sutherland, sen., 1873–88. The assessors since 1850 are:—Farquhar McDonald, James McIntyre and Samuel McColl, 1850; F. McDonald also served in 1851–2; Crawford Douglass, 1853; F. McDonald, 1854–62; Angus Campbell, 1863–4; F. McDonald, 1865–7 and 1869–73; James McKenzie, 1868; Wm. Sutherland, sen., 1873; John P. Corneil, 1874–6; Henry Hardy, 1877–8; John P. Corneil,

1879-84; John G. Lethbridge, 1885-7, and J. E. Laughton, the present assessor. The collectors were:—Jonathan Miller, 1851; Angus Campbell, 1852; James McIntyre, 1855; Henry Miller, 1856; Thos. Strachan, 1857; Angus Campbell, 1858; D. McRae, 1865; Alex. McKenzie, 1868, 1872 and 1874-5; James McKenzie, 1870; Arch. Graham, 1871; John A. Campbell, 1873; Wm. Tait, 1876, 1882-5; Arch. McIntyre, 1878; Bray Willey, 1881; Arch. McIntyre, 1886-8.

The Ekfrid election of 1888 resulted in the choice of A. P. McDougald for reeve over John A. Dobie, the vote being 340 to 260; Bray Willey was elected deputy, and George Scales, John E. Hull, and Solomon McIntyre, councillors.

The oldest bridge in the county is that across a stream which empties into the Thames at the James Tait farm in Ekfrid. For fifty-two years prior to October, 1886, it was in use. It consisted entirely of one black walnut tree. The iron bridge over the Thames at the corners of Caradoc, Ekfrid, Dunwich and Southwold was completed in 1878.

The Ekfrid Agricultural Society is an old organization. In January, 1874, the *Transcript* published a letter relating to the union of the Ekfrid and Mosa Agricultural Societies. The Ekfrid Agricultural Society elected the following officers for 1888:—George Huston, president; John McCallum, vice-president; A. Douglas, A. Burdon, C. J. Campbell, H. H. McAlpine, Robert Coulthard, Thomas Beckton, M. R. Brown, Robert Webster, Thomas Bole and James Stevenson, directors; J. G. Begg and J. A. McLean, auditors; and A. Douglas, secretary and treasurer.

Alliance Grange, No. 156, Ekfrid, was organized in 1875, and the eighth installation took place December 19, 1883. Among the officers of 1883 were:—George Lethbridge, Wm. Tait, R. Coad, J. G. Lethbridge, D. McEachren, Edward Berdan, Alfred Berdan, David Berdan, Mrs. G. Lethbridge, Mrs. John Allan, Mrs. D. Berdan, Mrs. A. R. McKenzie and A. R. McKenzie. The first officers were:—Master, Hector McFarlane; overseer, John McCracken; lecturer, William Gane; steward, Richard Whittaker; assistant steward, Archibald Leitch; chaplain, Alexander Eddie; treasurer, James Pole; secretary, Benjamin Donaldson; gate-keeper, John Down; Ceres, Margaret Eddie; Pomona, Rebecca Whittaker; Flora, Flora Sutherland; lady assistant steward, Esther Ann Eddie.

Accidents.—Wm. M. Morden, at one time a resident of Ekfrid, was murdered in Texas in 1873.

David McKee, of Ekfrid, while returning from Scotland, was killed by the train at Bowmanville, July 6, 1880.

Two youths, children of George Allan, of Ekfrid, were drowned in the Thames, in August, 1883.

In July, 1887, James R. McLean was dragged at the heels of a runaway horse and killed. The accident happened near Mayfair.

Ekfrid Village, a name long since lost, was the business centre of

the township in 1851. The location was ten miles west of Delaware. At that time the Ekfrid Exchange Hotel was kept by Wm. Jones; a dry goods store by Jonathan Miller; while a wagon-maker and blacksmith, with two shoemakers, completed the business circle. A union house of worship was built there prior to 1851. Coulthard's mills were seven and one-half miles distant, and the proposed line of railroad only a short distance away.

Appin in 1888 had a population of 200. A. B. McGregor was postmaster, succeeding S. Dewitt, who resigned in 1886, and he, with T. Rosser and Charles McGregor, were general merchants; John Mullins and F. McNaughton, hotel-keepers; Hugh McLean, hardware dealer; John McEachern, banker; J. A. Hughes, blacksmith; J. Simpson, shoemaker; John Sinclair, butcher; Mrs. Powell, millinery; A. McTaggart and A. Hyman, grain-buyers; Wm. Holmes, cabinet-maker; and Hector McFarlane, clerk of Ekfrid and appraiser of the C. P. L. & S. Co. The manufacturing industries are represented by the Appin Cheese Manufacturing Co., Duncan Hamilton's stave factory, Nelson Craig's turning mill, Whittaker & McKenzie's and Richardson & Burnett's saw-mills, and Walter Melburne and John English, carriage and wagon builders. The disastrous fire of October, 1888, destroyed the planing-mill.

The New Connexion Methodist Church of Appin was completed and opened Oct. 10, 1870. The total cost was $700. This society merged into the Canadian Methodist Church in 1874, and became a part of the Melbourne Circuit.

Among the members of the church at Appin in 1884 were:—John Horn, the Mathers, Haveners, Hardys, Jane and Mary Miller, Bessie McAlpine, Ann McCallum, Zena Kershaw, and Caroline Horn.

Appin Circuit of the Methodist Church of Canada formerly formed a part of Napier and Melbourne Circuit. In 1875 it was set off as a separate circuit, with William Wellimott pastor, who continued to serve there until the close of 1877. Henry E. Hill was preacher-in-charge from 1878 to 1880, George Lounds assisting in 1880.

In September, 1885, the question arose of building a Presbyterian Church at Appin. The committee on subscriptions comprised J. McIntyre, J. McFie, A. B. McGregor, A. Campbell, T. McRoberts, and R. Webster. In January, 1886, the contract for building was sold to A. Clanahan, who completed the work in November, 1886, and the church was opened on November 7, by Rev. J. Robbins. Charles McFie, who settled near Appin about 1845, organized a Sabbath school there, of which he continued superintendent until 1888, when he died.

Court Fidelity, I. O. F., No. 180, was instituted at Appin, Dec. 21, 1885, with the following-named officers:—R. Long, W. Towe, George Mullins, John Simpson, John Congdon, Joseph Mitchell, Dr. Mitchell, W. Scott, C. Neeves, T. Holmes and D. Sinclair.

The house of Mrs. McGill, near Appin, was destroyed by fire April

18, 1888. Mrs. Seth Croan and one child were burned severely. The house was one of the oldest in the vicinity, having stood there since 1847.

Melbourne, known to pioneers as Old Fort, later was Longwood Post-office, until the station was established, when the name was changed to Wendigo, and in July, 1887, to Melbourne. The fire of March 23, 1878, wiped out the old village completely, but within the last decade it recovered from the disaster, and in 1888 claimed a population of over 300. J. G. Begg was postmaster; Cooper, Richards & Co., and G. F. Vail, general merchants; Mrs. F. Harvey, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss McNeil, milliners and dressmakers; G. W. Trayte, baker; Robt. Fletcher, tinsmith; H. Harvey, harness; A. M. Johnson, cabinet-maker; McNulty & Havey, hotel proprietors; J. Long, butcher; G. W. Sponenburg and J. Strothers, carriage-builders; and the Tolson flouring-mill.

The New Connexion Church of Melbourne dates back to 1859, when James Seymour was preacher. Benj. Haight served in 1860–1; William Webb, 1862–4; Joseph Follick, 1865–7; Robert Walker, 1868–70; William McCann; 1871–3; and James H. Orme, in 1874. In 1860 the membership was 82; in 1874 it decreased to 74. The Wesleyan circuit is noticed in the history of Napier and other Methodist centres. The corner stone of the Methodist Church building was placed May 24, 1886, by Revs. W. G. H. McAllister, J. Robinson, and the builder, Thomas Hull. The Presbyterians sold their interest in the Union Church building there in April, 1883, to the Regular Baptist Society.

The Presbyterian Church of Wendigo, or Melbourne, was dedicated September 21, 1884.

Dufferin Lodge, No. 364, A. F. & A. M., was chartered September 12, 1878. The list of masters is as follows:—D. A. Sinclair, 1878-80; D. McRae, 1881-2; D. A. Sinclair, 1883; Edward Fenwick, 1884-5; D. A. Sinclair, 1886-8. The Masonic Hall was opened March 5, 1879.

Middlemiss dates back to 1875, when two houses, erected in the dense forest, formed a nucleus for a village. In June, 1876, a railroad depot was completed, and a dozen of stores and dwellings sprung into existence. George Middlemiss, the founder, had his saw-mill here, and in that year erected his grist-mill. Benjamin Lockwood was the first general merchant and postmaster. The mill, store, and two blacksmith and wagon shops formed the business circle.

The Walper mills at Middlemiss were destroyed by fire in February, 1885. The Middlemiss barbecue of July, 1882, was principally an Indian show.

The murder of Grant Silcox was perpetrated December 28, 1883, by burglars, within his own store at Middlemiss, in Ekfrid Township. A year prior to this he purchased the post-office store of R. B. Campbell for whom he was formerly clerk. Albert C. Wrightman, an

evangelist, was arrested, charged with the crime. David Randall and John Simmons were also arrested.

The village in 1888 had a population of 260. Daniel Decow was postmaster; Campbell & McLachlan, merchants; H. Ingham, boot and shoe dealer; M. C. Campbell, H. B. McArthur and F. H. Wade, brick manufacturers; Abel Walper, owner of the flouring-mills; G. Watson and G. Simmons, blacksmiths; R. H. Reynolds, railroad agent; J. Mark, grocer; and H. Graham, carpenter.

The corner-stone of the Methodist Church was placed by Amasa Wood and Rev. Mr. McAllister June 20, 1887. The building was opened September 11, that year, the cost being $1,000. John Webb, Adam Clarke, James Clarke, Robert Fletcher and Edmund Richards are the trustees, and they with twenty-five others form this society. The church is in the Melbourne circuit, of which Rev. H. W. Locke is minister.

Strathburn in 1888 claimed a population of 75. Hugh McRae was postmaster and merchant; Robert Ferguson, blacksmith; Jacob Steinhoff, shoemaker; and Samuel Waldock, proprietor of the flouring-mills.

Mayfair in 1888 claimed a population of 50. John E. Campbell was postmaster; J. E. Lee, saw-mill proprietor; and the Mayfair Manufacturing Co. were the proprietors of the cheese-factory; C. J. Campbell and G. C. Elliott were insurance agents.

Muncey in 1888 had a population of 75. Alexander McGregor was postmaster; the McGregor Brothers, general merchants; H. Hannon, blacksmith; James Furey, saw-mill owner; and E. Empey, hotel proprietor.

Christina had a population of thirty-five in 1888. John McKenzie was postmaster and general merchant; A. Sluth, wagon-maker; and Robert Smith, blacksmith.

Knox Church was organized in 1884, under the oversight of the Free Church Presbytery of Hamilton. The following parties were ordained as elders at its first session:—J. McKellar, J. Allan, A. McBean, R. Brodie, and H. Leitch. As these men departed this life, the session was sustained by ordaining other elders as their successors. These were:—S. McIntyre, J. Becton, G. Tait, N. McBean, A. Fletcher, A. McBean, A. Eadie, D. McArthur, A. McKellar, J. McIntyre, C. Caruthers, J. McCracken, J. Smith, D. McNicol, J. McTavish, D. Campbell, A. Walker, N. Munroe, D. Ferguson, P. McNeil, W. Leitch and C. Munroe. The Deacon's Court, having charge of the temporalities of Knox Church, was constituted in 1848, consisting of the following members:—H. McAlpine, W. Symes, J. McRae, D. Fletcher, C. McFie, A. Coulthard, J. Smith, R. Coulthard, D. Mitchell, A. McTavish, J. Monroe, P. Mitchell and M. Downie. The number of communicants at the date of organization was forty-eight. The present number of members over the field, then under the oversight of Knox's Session, is about 800. The Rev. L. McPherson, later of East Williams, served as a missionary in this church for two summers, in 1846–47.

The Rev. W. R. Sutherland was the first pastor settled over this church. He was inducted February, 1848. The pastoral charge included:—Knox's, built in 1850; Burns's, Kilmartin, Chalmer's, Duff's, Argyle's, and Wardsville churches. The first of these churches organized as adistinct pastoral charge was Burns's, in Kilmartin; the others were subsequently organized as circumstances justified their separation from Knox's congregation. Mr. Sutherland, during his pastorate of Knox's Church, which continued over thirty-five years, had the privilege of conducting over seven thousand diets of religious public worship; baptized one thousand and three hundred persons, of whom thirty were adults, and the others were children. He solemnized four hundred and ninety-five marriages; received four hundred and fifty members into church fellowship; ordained thirty-three elders and thirteen deacons; conducted one hundred and sixty funeral services; administered seventy communions in his own church, and assisted at one hundred and twenty communions in other churches. He was in the habit of devoting five or six weeks annually to the service of the Home Mission of the Presbytery during the first two decades of his pastorate in the northern counties of the Province, which time amounted in the aggregate to two years. He was local superintendent of schools in his own and some neighboring townships for twenty years, and secretary of the British Bible Society instituted in Ekfrid for thirty-five years. In 1884, the congregation of Knox's Church was, by order of the Presbytery of London, united with that of St. Andrew's Church in Glencoe, and Mr. Sutherland, in consequence of this union, resigned his pastorate. The first minister settled over this United Church was the Rev. J. Robbins, now pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Truro, N. S. The Rev. Dougald Currie is his successor as pastor of this United Church.

The amount contributed by the congregation of Knox Church to Christian missions and the Bible Society, apart from their local expenditures, during thirty-five years, was about $7,500. In 1887, the congregation resolved to build a new house one and one-half miles south of the old church of 1850. Elder James Allan, who died in 1879, was ordained in 1844. He was accustomed to contribute one-tenth of his income to church uses. Burns's Church, erected at Glencoe in 1871, was burned in 1886, the members having joined St. Andrew's in 1884.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LOBO TOWNSHIP.

Lobo is bounded on the north by East Williams; on the west by Adelaide and Caradoc; on the south by the Thames dividing from Delaware; and on the east by London Township. The population of Lobo in 1888, according to the assessor's returns, was 2,680. Real and personal property and incomes in 1887 amounted to $1,777,515.

The Thames, forming its southern boundary, receives the Ox Bow River near the south-eastern corner of the township. The Sydenham, or Bear Creek, flows across the centre of the township from east to west, while a number of rivulets flow west and south to join the Sydenham or the Thames. In the northern sections of Lobo the headwaters of the Aux Saubles may be said to rise.

Official History.—Archibald McArthur, who died in 1854, came to Lobo in 1820, and he, with Thomas Canahill, were the first two councilmen on the old board. The first record of the council is dated January 3, 1842. The first entry is the receipt of £8 from the district treasurer, John Harris. Of this sum, £6 12s. 4½d. were paid Nicol McIntyre Neil Graham and Duncan McIntyre for chopping a side-road between Lots 12 and 13. In January, also, £7 18s. 10½d. were received as wild land tax, and £3 Quakers' militia tax, of which seven and a half shillings were paid for the old record book, and fifty pence paid to Duncan McDougall for collecting. At this time Hugh Carmichael was clerk; Duncan McLean was chairman. The pathmasters were:—John Edwards, Neil McIntyre, Arch. Paull, Gullin, McLean, Edmund Russell, Donald McAllister, Hugh Johnson, John Campbell, Hugh Dewar, Duncan McBain, James Attwood, Robert Charlton, Jacob Stonehouse and John Siddall. Among other officials named are John Marsh, John Brown, Isaiah Gustin, J. H. Wood, John Zavitz, John Lamont, John Edwards, Joel Shotwell, Arch. McKellar, Malcolm Gray, James McIntosh, John Lambert, David Lynch, Hugh Johnson and Donald Johnson.

In 1844 Alex. Sinclair was chairman; John Brown, clerk; John Gray, assessor, and Arch. McVickar, collector. The school commission are named in the chapter on schools. John B. Campbell was assessor in 1845, and in 1846 Hugh Carmichael was re-elected clerk, with Sylvester Campbell, Hyland Ward, and George Challoner, wardens. In 1847, H. Ward, Robert Adamson and Benjamin Cutler were wardens. In 1848, Neil Morrison was appointed collector, and Hugh Carmichael was chosen warden, as well as clerk. In 1849, John Harris was chairman; Benj. Cutler, councillor; John Siddall, Peter McKellar and Hugh Carmichael, wardens. The latter was also re-

appointed clerk. In 1850, A. G. Wood was clerk, with George Challoner, Arch. McArthur, David Lynch, Robert Adamson, and Thos. Caverhill, councillors.

In February, 1850, by-laws regulating the building of fences and the range for stock were adopted, all of which are signed by R. Adamson, reeve, and A. G. Wood, clerk. During this year the troubles arising out of the London and Lobo bridge, built near Siddall's mill in 1848, were discussed. By-law No. 4 provided for raising £267 3s. 9d., to be expended on roads and bridges, and in the administration of justice; and of that sum £84 7s. 6d. were granted to the support of common schools. The site established for a town hall that year was ordered to be set aside and the building committee empowered to select one.

In June, 1850, school sections 8 and 9 were united. A by-law providing for the issue of £50 debenture was adopted. This sum was the estimated share of the township in rebuilding Blackfriars bridge. The council of that year passed fifteen important by-laws, and may be credited with the establishment of the greater number of roads, and many of the schools which exist to-day. The total disbursements for the year amounted to £371, A. Sinclair and John Brown being the township auditors. Hugh Carmichael was reappointed clerk in 1851. The total expenditures for the year amounted to £940 0s. 6d., including the balance on collector's roll of £436, and £106 granted to common schools, together with £141 14s. balance in hands of treasurer. In 1852, Charles Woodward was appointed treasurer at a salary of £3 currency per annum. The elections of 1853 were held at Charlton's mills. John Irvine was appointed clerk and treasurer, his salary being placed at £10, while no less than forty-six pathmasters were appointed.

In 1854, Charles Woodward was elected treasurer by the council, while John Irvine was re-elected clerk, his salary for the office being £10, while that of Woodward was only £2 per annum. Prior to Feb. 19, 1853, there were thirty-two by-laws passed. In 1856, Henry Edwards was appointed clerk, succeeded in 1857 by John Brown. In this year £488 1s. 9d. were granted the eight school sections and Union School No. 1. In 1860, Joshua Irvine was elected clerk, *vice* John Brown, who was returned to office in 1861. In 1862, W. M. Pringle was chosen to fill that position. The number of by-laws passed up to Feb. 21, 1863, was 91. There is recorded in the minute book of 1862 a list of subscribers to the fund in aid of the starving operators in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, the total sum contributed being $22.50.

In 1877, E. R. Barclay signed the records as township-clerk, and has filled that office down to the present time. J. E. Barclay has been collector for twenty years; Jacob Marsh, treasurer; Hugh P. Carmichael, assessor; John McPherson and Alexander Gray, auditors; B. B. Harris, Duncan Cameron and William Robinson, councillors. On June 9, 1862, the Canadian Parliament validated the illegal investment of moneys

granted to Lobo from the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund. The early roads and bridges are referred to in the general chapter. A road through Lot 13, Concession 2, Lobo, was approved July 15, 1831, and William Libby granted £9 damages.

Pioneers.—The Township was surveyed in 1819–21 by Colonel M. Burwell and others. The Colonel obtained some choice tracts here in 1820. Immediately after the survey, the Scotch poured in, and soon the township was in possession of the McArthurs and McKellars, the Zavitzs and Shipleys, the Patersons, Woodwards and Walters. Thomas McCall, who died at Dunwich, October 17, 1870, came to Canada from Scotland in 1819. After the death of Elder Campbell, he had charge of the Old School Baptist Churches in Lobo, Ekfrid, Dunwich, Aldborough and Oxford, for twenty years. Dugald Sinclair, of Lobo, died October 18, 1870. For sixty-five years he was a preacher in that branch of the Baptist Church known as the Disciples. He was ninety-two years of age, forty of which were passed in Canada.

John Brown, an old resident, writing in August, 1888, states that "the first settlers who located in Lobo, and drew their land from the Crown, came in 1820, the township being surveyed the previous year. They emigrated that year from Argyleshire, Scotland. Their names were :—Malcolm McCall, wife, two sons and two daughters ; Dugald McArthur, wife and family ; Donald Lamont, wife and family ; the Johnson family, McKellar family, Sinclair family, Duncan and Neil McKeith, Charles and Hugh Carmichael, John McIntyre and family, Duncan and Duncan W. McIntyre (cousins), John McLachlin, John McCall, John McDougall (late J. P.), Archibald and Malcolm Campbell ; and John Gray and family came in 1819. The foregoing are all, as far as I remember, that located in Lobo that year. There might be one or two more, but I do not know. The last of them (Duncan McCall) passed away last April, aged 96 years and 6 days. There are only three or four alive now of the whole group of those who came that year who were over ten years old when they came. The last named, Duncan McCall, along with Archibald McArthur had to go all the way to Dundas to get a barrel of salt, with a yoke of oxen and sled, and many a time they had to carry home flour from Westminster on their backs ; and yet they never regretted having come, for in a year or two they raised plenty to eat, and whisky was plentiful at twenty-five cents per gallon. But no one then dreamed that the country would have flourished like it has since."

One of the most noted men of the district in early years was Captain Matthews. When coming to Canada in 1821 he took a medicine chest with him, and when the people of Lobo and neighboring townships would suffer from ague, he administered medicine free. In political affairs he was a guardian for the people, and often saved a family from financial or social ruin at the hands of the outpost of the Family Compact. Louisa, his daughter, widow of George Jarvis Goodhue, died August 1, 1880. She was born in England in 1804, and came with her

father, who was on the staff of the Duke of Richmond while Governor of Canada. After the Duke's death Captain Matthews settled on a grant of 1,000 acres in Lobo Township, where the daughter met and married one of the pioneer traders of Middlesex.

Jesse Zavitz, who in 1822 settled in Lobo, died in September, 1875. Jacob Zavitz, jr., near Bear Creek, was 86 past, and she (Elizabeth, daughter of David Pound), 85 years in 1876. They were both from Sugar Loaf, Welland County, and members of the Society of Friends. The next oldest couple were Christal Stoner and wife, in the Zavitz settlement. He was 86 past, and she, Maria Augustine, 84 in 1876. They are Menese, or Menonites. Isaiah Guston, born at Long Point in 1802, settled in Lobo in 1823, on Lot 12, Con. 3, building a distillery on Lot 31, Con. 6, London, in 1827.

Sarah Marsh, widow of Benj. Cutler, who died in 1874, resided in Lobo in 1877, aged 85 years. Christina Livingstone, living on the 7th Concession of Lobo in 1876, was then 89 years old.

Walter Robins, who settled in Southwold in 1841, resided at the union school house, Con. 6, Lobo, in 1877, aged 97 years. Daniel Saulsbury resided at Strathroy in 1876, aged 104 years, being a settler of Adelaide and Lobo for over forty years. Wm. Picknor, who came from England to Lobo in 1832, and lost his wife in 1838, was born in 1787, and resided near Bear Creek in 1876. John Campbell, of Lobo, was also 80 years of age in 1877. Archibald McGugan, of Lobo, died in September, 1872. He settled in Lobo in 1828, when there was only one house between his cabin and Lake Huron. Benj. Cutler, who in 1789 moved with his parents to Welland County, Can., from Pennsylvania, and in 1839 settled in Lobo Township, died in 1874.

Edward Shipley, a pioneer of London Township, moved to Lobo in 1836. His son Lionel E. was the first president of the Northern Fair Association in 1867, and in 1877 was elected president of the Provincial Associations. Mrs. John Barnes, born in Canada in 1833, was brought to Lobo by her parents, Robert and Hannah Charlton, in 1835. In 1853 she married Barnes, and died March, 25, 1880. Archibald Bell, who came with his parents to Lobo in 1845, was a lad of five or six summers when the pioneers of that township assembled in 1846 to erect their first log school-house. In that building he was educated by Donald McCrae, the first teacher; later, studied law under John Wilson, until the latter was appointed judge in 1863, when he resumed school teaching. Later, he studied at Guelph, and under Jas. Shanly at London, and in 1868 began the practice of law at Strathroy. In 1870 he moved to Chatham, and in 1878 was appointed county judge. Among the old settlers of Lobo who were prominent in 1878–80 were the following:—Dean Tiffany, a settler of 1811; Wm. Harris; 1823, A. Sinclair, 1824; Arthur Batie (or Baty), 1826; Malcolm Gray, 1827; Donald Graham, 1829; Neil McKellar, 1830; Wm. Jury, A. D. McLellan and M. A. McIntyre, 1833; John Waugh, 1832; Duncan A. P. Graham, Alex. McKellar, M. McArthur, George

and James Robson, 1834; A. C. Attwood, S. J. Bullen, John McDougall, John L. and Duncan McKellar, 1835; Robert Boston, Geo. Urrand, William McKellar, John McLellan, 1836; John McVicker, Dougald McArthur and T. S. Edwards, 1837; Archibald Sinclair, 1838; John Cutter, 1839; R. Robson and Peter Campbell, 1840; A. N. Cohoe, Alex. Gray and John McCallum, 1842; John McPherson, A. A. McArthur and John B. Nicholl, 1844; Hugh D. Johnston, D. N. McIntyre and Elijah Zavitz, 1845; Alex. Stewart, 1846.

Komoka in 1888 had a population of 276. William McKellar was postmaster; A. McMurphy and Mrs. Oliver, general merchants; Geo. Cummings and J. Shipley, hotel proprietors; D. Crombie, railroad agent; C. W. Drinkwater, proprietor of woollen-mills; Daniel Ferguson, of saw-mills; Mrs. A. McDougall, of flouring-mills; and James Sleath, of the carriage-shop. Arch. Smith, J. Sinclair and S. Spence were blacksmiths. Miss Ferles, Miss Woolcock, and Mrs. Pende, dressmakers. In 1857 this was a progressive town, the following being the business circle:—John Allen, general store; J. M. Barber, innkeeper; William Betts, innkeeper; A. J. L. Black, carpenter; J. J. Boyd, cabinet-maker; Richard Carr, tailor; George Catto, carpenter; James Chalmers, carpenter; W. Dowland, plasterer; S. Drake, dealer in dry goods, hardware, groceries; H. Edwards, cabinet-maker; Henry Edwards, M. D.; Thomas Falls, shoemaker; P. H. Geddis, township councillor; Hall & Co., shingle and lath-factory; Hitchcock & Elson, general store; William Hodgman, shoemaker; Mark Hord, tailor; W. Humes, butcher; Irvin & Co., steam grist, flouring-mill and iron-foundry; John Irvin, clerk of Division Court; Francis Jarvis, distiller; Thomas Jones, mason; O. D. Mabee, postmaster and general storekeeper; Joseph McConnell, carpenter; Alexander McKay, plasterer; Alexander McKeller, innkeeper; William McKeller, blacksmith; J. Montague & Co., blacksmiths and wagon-makers; Robert Morris, butcher; P. D. Patten, blacksmith; Archibald Paul, innkeeper; William Redmond, carpenter; James Ritchie, shoemaker; William Robinson, innkeeper; J. H. & R. Scott, planing-mill; Phillip Smith, innkeeper; William Smith, bailiff; J. T. Sovereen, saddler and harness-maker; William Stevenson, blacksmith; Thomas Sutherland, grocer and cabinet and chair-maker; W. H. Wilson, general store. At this time a daily mail was delivered here; the population was 700, and the fare to London was 37½ cents.

The locality is notorious for railroad and other accidents, as a reference to the general history will point out. Richard Blong was killed by lightning here in May, 1860. In April, 1862, James Chapman was drowned near Comfort & Greer's dam, on the Thames. James Graham of Lobo, while hunting shot himself accidentally and died. The Komoka fire of October, 1871, destroyed Barker's Hotel (formerly known as Molaskey's), stable, two stores adjoining, and two dwellings. The burning of a passenger car near Komoka, February 28, 1874, resulted in the incineration of nine persons, and in fatal injuries to three others. Joseph Wilson's saw-mill was burned in July, 1876.

Dr. R. R. Smith, whose parents came from Ireland in 1830 and settled in New York, settled with them at Komoka in 1840, where he established his office after graduating in medicine. He was one of the seriously injured in the railway holocaust at Sifton's Cut, referred to in other pages.

Churches.—The first organization of the Presbyterian congregations of Lobo was in 1840—first, then, as there was no Presbyterian preacher here for many years after the first settlers came, though they all belonged to the Church of Scotland when they came out. Many of them joined in with Baptists and Methodists. It was about the year 1840 that the Rev. Mr. McMillan was settled in the Township of Williams, and from there used to preach in Lobo every eighth Sabbath, and gathered together a few who still remained Presbyterians. After the lapse of seven or eight years, he was succeeded by the late Rev. L. McPherson, who came to Lobo every third Sabbath, and got the congregation so organized that they built a small frame church, 40 x 30, about thirty-eight years since, costing about $700. That served the purpose for ten years or more, and was then taken apart and moved to Ivan, where the congregation previously bought thirty acres of land for the glebe, and it was rebuilt there as being more convenient for the congregation. Three years ago it was again replaced by a brick church, 50 x 40, with basement and tower, costing over $6,000. Some years since there was a Presbyterian church built in Komoka, where a small congregation has been formed in union with Hyde Park. Another Presbyterian church has been lately built on the Lobo side of the township line between Lobo and London, called the English Settlement Church, which congregation is formed partly in Lobo and London. The names of those members who took a prominent and active part in organizing the Presbyterian congregation of Ivan (Lobo) were the following:—William Colvin, William Whyte, Duncan McBean (Elder of the congregation), John McQueen, Alexander Fraser, Duncan and James Brown, and Donald Dewar, all of whom have passed away, excepting John McQueen and James Brown. The names of the present Elders of the congregation are:—Duncan A. Campbell, Alex. McLean and James McVicker.

The Catholic congregation of Komoka dates back over thirty years, when priests from London visited the people. The church of the present day has been attended from Strathroy since 1871.

Lobo Village in 1888 claimed a population of 325. J. W. Edwards was postmaster; R. Sharp, general merchant; T. R. Powell and R. L. McCallum, wagon-makers; W. McBean, weaver; Geo. Munger, hotel proprietor; Geo. Murch, blacksmith; Miss B. McLaughlin, milliner; J. McVicker, J. Irvine and J. Mitchell, carpenters; P. L. Graham, physician; and D. C. McArthur, brick and tile manufacturer. Lobo in 1851 was made up of eighty inhabitants. The old Baptist Church was a mile from the hamlet, while near the south-east corner of Lobo Township was Lord Montcashel's house. The Proof Line Road was

then an accomplished fact. H. Gustin was general merchant here then and for years before.

In 1857 the business circle comprised:—John Brown, township clerk and treasurer; Hugh Carmichael, J. P., farmer; E. G. Edwards, M. D.; Wm. Fares, postmaster and dealer; Rev. James Ferguson, Free Church; W. C. Fraser, boot and shoemaker; Michael Gager, boot and shoemaker; John Irvin, clerk of Division Court, conveyancer, &c.; Dugald Graham, carpenter; John McDougall, inn-keeper; McIntyre & Campbell, wagon and carriage factors; Thomas Powell, mason; Rev. D. Sinclair, Baptist; Wm. Smith, bailiff; Rev. William Wilkinson, M. A., Baptist; Hiram Wilson, inn-keeper.

Poplar Hill and vicinity claimed in 1888 a population of 125. E. R. Barclay was postmaster, and he, with James Zavitz, were general merchants. Mrs. G. Webster was hotel proprietor; W. E. Macklin, physician; J. C. Burgess, undertaker; James McNeil and Geo. Tuckey, blacksmiths; B. P. Zavitz, jeweler; D. P. Shotwell, wagon-maker; F. McKay and J. McLean, shoemakers. B. P. Zavitz opened the first store here. For three or four years prior to 1873 a Mr. Owen conducted this store, and in the year named E. B. Barclay purchased the property.

The Regular Baptist Church is one of the oldest Baptist congregations in this district. Mr. Wilkinson was one of the early ministers who preached in the old frame church, two and one-half miles northwest of the present building. This was erected about four years ago, during the administration of Rev. G. B. Davis.

The Disciples' Church, just south of Poplar, was attended years ago by Rev. Dugald Sinclair, who preached there until his death. Rev. Edmund Shepherd succeeded, who filled the pulpit until 1875, since which time the pulpit has been variously filled.

Coldstream, in 1888, had a population of 118. Jacob Marsh was postmaster and also miller. F. Deanire was owner of the flouring-mill; J. T. Wood, conveyancer; James McLean, boot and shoe dealer; N. Zavitz, wagon-maker; S. Clair and T. McNeil, blacksmiths, and H. M. Evans, painter. The village had a population of fifty in 1857. John Wood was general merchant; Elias Cutler, postmaster; Benj. Cutler, miller; Robert Adamson, reeve, and George Thomas, cabinet-maker.

Fernhill post office was presided over in 1888 by D. R. Owen, who was also merchant. John Chapman's saw-mill, W. A. Anderson's wagon-shop and D. McCall's blacksmith-shop made up the settlement.

Duncrief claimed a population of eighty in 1888. A. F. Barclay was postmaster and general merchant; Thomas Oliver, blacksmith; J. C. Shipley, miller, and E. R. Charlton and L. E. Shipley, live-stock dealers.

Ivan claimed a population of fifty in 1888. N. A. Graham was postmaster and blacksmith; William McIvor, general merchant, and P. A. Campbell, carpenter.

Amiens in 1888 claimed a population of twenty-five. Joshua Lindsay was postmaster; Henry Carroll, hotel-keeper, and John Cutler, blacksmith.

Siddallsville dates back to the building of the grist-mill, in 1828, or thereabouts. The old mill, of course, was subjected to many improvements, but continued in existence down to May, 1867, when fire swept it away. John Siddall, the owner, was then in his ninetieth year, fifty of which were passed in this township. He lived for some years after his pioneer industry was swept away.



CHAPTER XXIV.

LONDON TOWNSHIP.

London Township is bounded on the north by McGillivray and Biddulph, east by Nissouri and Dorchester, west by Lobo, and south by Westminster, the river Thames being the dividing line.

The Thames, formerly La Tranchée, subsequently La Tranché, and since 1793 the Thames, flows in a general westward course from the west line of the city. At a point opposite Dundas street it receives its north and south branches, the one being dividing line between the city and township, and the other dividing the city and township from Westminster. With the exception of a few tributaries of the Aux Saubles and Bear Creek in the north-west, all the numerous creeks flow south or south-west to join the Thames. A few ponds and creek expansions mark the very few marshy spots in this great division of the county.

The first record of London Township is dated the first Monday of January, 1819, when the inhabitants assembled at Joshua Applegarth's house, by order of Thomas Talbot and Daniel Springer, for the purpose of electing township officers. Joshua Applegarth was chosen clerk; Richard Talbot and Christopher Oxtoby, assessors; John Young, John Gety and Ezekiel Gilman, roadmasters; Thos. Rutledge, sr., and Daniel Hine, pound-keepers; Wm. Asket and Thos. Askins, wardens. At this time it was voted "that the clerk be authorized to furnish a blank book for records, and that the collector is to collect a York sixpence from each assembled inhabitant to defray the expenses thereof." This pioneer record is signed by Duncan Mackenzie, who appears to have taken Applegarth's position at once. The book then purchased is a very ordinary one, but cost £1.

The annual meeting of 1820 was held at John Gety's house, with Luke Owen, moderator. Duncan Mackenzie was chosen clerk; Wm. Morden and John Lee, assessors; James Goulden, collector; Thomas Routledge and Thos. J. Howard, wardens; George Lovell and Michael Redmond, pound-keepers; Cooper Pixley and Dodley Mirrell, roadmasters between branches; Arch. McFarlane, Thos. Harrison, Joseph O'Brien, Capt. Schofield and Aaron Hartson on the east side; Luke Owen, Reuben Simons, Thomas Smith and Nathan Jacobs on the west side.

The cattle marks used in 1820–2 were as follows:—Duncan McKenzie's cattle and hogs, left ear cropt and two cuts in right ear; Roland Engham's, a half-penny cut out under the left ear; William Fuller's, a hole through right ear; Donald Chambers's, a hole through left ear; Arch. McFarlane's, a half-penny cut under right ear and a slit in the left ear; John Wilson's, sr., a piece off the right ear and

two slits in same; James McFarlane's, a half-penny cut under each ear; Thomas McFarlane's, slit in right ear and lower part cut out; Wm. Kemple's, a crop off the left and a slit in the right ear; Wm. Warner's, a swallow-fork in the right and a hole in the same; Robert Keay's, a swallow-fork in both ears; Orange Clark's, a hole in the left ear; John Morehouse's, a crop off the right ear; Truman Hull's, a crop off the right ear; James McMitchell's, a cut under the left ear; John Cornwall's, two half-penny cuts in left ear; Ebenezer Pharrer's, half crop under both ears; John Vandeburgh's, half crop above both ears; Benjamin Samburn's, two holes in left ear; Solomon Shennick's, the left ear cropt and a half-penny in right ear; John Hanson's, a crop off the left ear and two holes in right; W. A. Park's, a crop off both ears; John Donaldson's, ditto with a slit in right; John Jacob's, slit in end of left and a half-penny over same ear; John H. Segher's, a square crop in right and a half-penny above same; Gustavus Jacobs's, a half-penny cut under left ear and a cut in the upper side; William Donaldson's, a half-penny above right ear; Donald Barkly's, a square crop off the left ear and a swallow-fork in the right; Ralph Morden's, a slit in the left ear and a hole in the right; William Morden's, a crop off right, a slit in left and upper part cut off; Moses Morden's, a crop off left, slit in right and upper part cut off; James and John Morden used distinctive marks, also John Corscut and Solomon Munroe prior to January 1, 1823.

The early births and marriages recorded in London Township are given as follows:—Anne, daughter of Duncan and Margaret Mackenzie, June 11, 1817; Mary, December 19, 1818; John G., April 29, 1822; died December 24, 1823; Alexander, May 30, 1824; died in June, 1825, and Margaret, April 22, 1826. The latter was baptized by Rev. A. McIntosh in May, 1826. The early marriages, not noticed in the chapter on pioneer matrimonial affairs, were:—On March 7, 1823, Arch. McFarlane and Janett Bryce were married by Ira Schofield, and on December 3, that year, a child, whom they named Margaret, was born. They had their second lawful daughter May 3, 1825, and their first lawful son April 4, 1827. John Donaldson and Mary Anne Phillips were married May 10, 1827, by Ira Schofield.

The clerks of London township from 1819 to 1888 are named in the following list:—Duncan Mackenzie, 1819–25; Wm. Geary, 1826; Duncan Mackenzie, 1827–30; Joseph N. Hardy, 1831–3; Wm. Geary, 1834; J. W. Hardy, 1835; James Farley, 1836; John Brown, 1837; Wm. Geary, 1838; Joseph N. Hardy, 1839; James Williams, 1840; Wm. Gain, 1841–4; John Sifton, jr., 1845–8; and James Ferguson, 1849. Mr. Grant, the present clerk, has filled the position very acceptably for many years.

Pioneers.—Joshua Applegarth, an Englishman, settled on a small ridge near Blackfriars bridge during the War of 1812. His object was to raise hemp on the flats. Owing to the manner in which he suffered from ague, he moved to a point near Henry Schennicks, and later

lived in the house where Goodhue later kept store on Concession 1 (this house is said to have been built by one Hubbard, who started a still-house across the road). "After Applegarth left his cabin above the flats, about 1817," says Robert Summers, "the miners from Lambeth squatted in the one and a-half story log house—a chimney at one end and a window in the upper part of the other end. His daughters were, Marian and Pauline. After the first settlements were made at London, Dennis O'Brien would call often on Marian, climbing the gable and entering the chamber through that window in Romeo fashion. On one of such occasions a conspiracy to trap him for the purpose of blackmail was put into effect, but the Romeo, jumping from the window, escaped." The Oxtoby and Decker families and all those men named in the foregoing municipal record were there shortly after Decker.

John Talbot, born in Tipperary County, Ireland, September 21, 1797, died at Robinson, Ill., in 1874, where he was editor of the *Constitution* since September, 1863. He was the second son of Richard Talbot (who, in 1818, with sixty other Irishmen, came out on the ship Brunswick and settled in London Township), and brother of Edward Allen Talbot, who, in 1831, founded the *London Sun*, the first paper in Canada west of Hamilton, and, in 1839, established the *London Freeman's Journal.* In 1831, John Talbot taught St. George's School, on Lot 14, Concession 6, London, and in 1832 opened a school on Ridout street. In 1836 he was employed as editor of the *St. Thomas Liberal*, one of the ablest of the Patriot newspapers; but fled to Ohio as soon as he learned of the defeat of the Patriots at Galla's Hill. In 1839 he established a hardware store at Somerset, O., where he carried on business until 1863, when he moved to Terre Haute, Ind., and the same year to Crawford County, Ill., where he died. During the civil war he sympathized with the Confederacy, while his brother, Freeman, who in 1837–8 was a Government man, sympathized with the Federals. Each of them gave a son to defend the Union.

Freeman Talbot, who in 1818 came from Ireland, settled in London Township, and, with Benjamin Springer, carried the chain eight years later in surveying the town site. He assisted in opening the first streets, worked on the jail and court-house, helped to make the first brick ever manufactured in London, assisted in building the first schools and churches, and in 1837 received the first commission issued by the London District authorities, as commissary and billet master. In 1849, he originated the first joint stock road company in Ontario, and induced the people of London to invest $32,000 in building the Proof Line road, thirteen and a-half miles from London to the south line of Biddulph. He was the first reeve of London Township —in 1843. He established the *Prototype*, and was its owner and editor for years; and his marriage with Anne Eliza Clark was the first solemnized by the late Bishop Cronyn in Canada.

Edward Allen Talbot, born in Tipperary County, Ireland, in 1801,

settled in London Township in 1818. At that time Gardner's mill stood where are now the water-works, and a blazed trail ran from this and adjoining townships to Springbank. In the fall of 1836, or spring of 1837, Nixon's Flats, or London West, was inundated, a fact which he remembered. He served with the Government in the troubles of 1837–8.

John Fitzgerald came from Ireland in 1820, and settled in London Township with his wife Rebecca. F. A. Fitzgerald, a son of this pioneer, was one of the builders of the water-works of London in 1878, and the builder and owner of the Fitzgerald Block on Dundas street. John Ferguson, born in Cavan Co., Ireland, in 1800, migrated to the Talbot settlement in 1819; moved subsequently to London, where he died in October, 1885. In 1865, his wife, Bessie Walder, died. John McIlhargy came from Antrim Co., Ireland, to Lot 19, Con. 16, London, in 1822, with his father. In 1837–8 he served against the Patriots. His father died in 1857. Warren Blinn settled in London Township where the Asylum now stands. His son William built the first street crossing, from Douglass & Moore's store to the old Mansion House, and delivered the first newspapers in London.

Robert Jackson, sr., of Armagh, Ireland, came to Westminster in 1819, but in 1820 moved to Lot 19, Con. 6, London. During the troubles of 1837–8, he was quartermaster near Amherstburgh. He died in 1864. Wm. Jackson, his son, died in 1873.

John Robson and son George came from England in 1820, and settled on Lot 29, Con. 8, London, where the father died in 1842. He was an ensign in 1837–8. John Robson was killed in the fall of 1839 by his horse. It appears he got out of the saddle to pick up his whip, but at the moment he had one foot in the stirrup to remount, the horse bounded forward, and the rider, cast back, struck his head on a stone, resulting in his death in about six hours.

Wm. Wilson, who settled on Con. 9, London Township, in 1818, forgot to take with him an iron wedge for splitting rails, and had to walk to Dundas, the nearest blacksmith's point, to obtain one. At that time men had to ford the river at Byron, and carry their wives on their backs. Thomas Carling, who settled on Lot 14, Con. 8, London Township, in July, 1818, died Feb. 17, 1880. In October, 1820, he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Routledge, of this township.

George Belton, born in Ireland in 1798, settled in New York in 1810, and in Canada in 1820, on Lot 1, Con. 2, London.

Mrs. Margaret McKenzie, widow of the pioneer Duncan McKenzie, died in March, 1879, on the 4th Concession, London Township. They were the first settlers in London Township, having located there seven years before the first tree was cut on the site of the present city. On October 21, 1818 they moved to the old homestead from Long Point. Among the old people residing there when this pioneer woman died, were:—Donald McDonald, aged 86 years; Mrs. Ross, 87; Miss Forbes, 87, and Mrs. McKenzie, the sister of deceased, 86. Mrs. Jane

Dalton followed her pioneer husband, Henry Dalton, to the grave in 1884. She was married in 1825, migrated to Canada in 1828, and for forty-four years was a resident of London. Of her eleven children, seven were living at the time of the mother's decease. John Littlewood, born at Annandale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 1775, came to Horton, N. S., about 1802, and lived there over twenty years. He came to Canada West in 1826, and settled in the Township of London, on the farm of the late Robert Robson, 13th Concession West. Thos. Howey, who settled on the east line of London Township, went hunting with a man named (Dr.) Newton in 1821. They started a bear and chased the animal until night, when they built a wakiup. Next morning, agreeing upon the direction home, they started out, each one making observations, but with all their care the next night found the hunters at the wakiup of the night before. Evidently they made too many observations. After a number of days' travel they saw a haystack, where they slept that night—living on bark and herbs. Next morning their dog was unable to proceed, but they heard a dog bark and soon were at Townsend's house, on the Aux Saubles, in the neighborhood of Parkhill. He treated them as lost and starved men should be treated, then he got their dog and treated him similarly until all were ready to return, when he pointed out the trail to Byron. Joseph North Hardy died in 1884. He was born in Ireland in 1800, came to Nissouri with his parents in 1818, where his father died in 1819. That year he moved to Concession 6, London Township, where he resided until 1839.

Col. John B. Askin, born at Detroit, Mich., in 1787, of Irish parents, died Nov. 15, 1869. Samuel Langford came with his father from Queen's Co., Ireland, in 1827, and settled on Lot 8, Con. 15, London. His Lincoln sheep took first prize at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. Robert Carfrae settled at London in 1830 as a carpenter, where he resided until November, 1880, when he moved south. On his way home he died in Ohio, and his death was recorded April 13, 1881. His cottage in Westminster, at the south end of Talbot street, was known among the pioneer homes of the city. He it was who sold a large lot on Dundas, between Richmond and Clarence streets, for fifty dollars. Patrick Smith, one of the pioneers of the north part of London Township, made the collection of farm produce, from the proceeds of the sale of which produce the first Catholic Church building was erected. Mark Dyer, an old settler of London Gore, died a few years ago, aged about ninety nine years, which number was also the average weight of the old man. On one occasion John Hart and Wm. Sumner arranged an encounter between Dyer and Sam. Sage, of Dorchester, who was a counterpart of Dyer in physical proportions and love of whisky. The two pioneers were filled with whisky, and in this condition began the assault on one another. It was a hideous joke; but the onlookers enjoyed it, particularly as the beasts could not inflict any injury. They rolled and rolled, but beyond this no one was injured. Crowell Wil-

son, jr., born at St. Thomas in 1815, settled in London Township in 1838, and in 1839 established a carding-mill there, working only 9,000 pounds of wool the first year, although it was the only mill between Goderich, Sarnia and London. In 1845 he worked 45,000 pounds of wool, notwithstanding the fact that there were then two mills at London, one at Goderich, and one in the northern part of London Township.

Only three horses could be found within the limits of the township in 1824, and something peculiar attached to them. Two of the animals belonged to one man, and there were only two eyes between the three. One of the horses had only one eye, the other was totally blind, and the owner himself possessed only a single optic. Statements have frequently been made about the great danger incurred from prowling bears and wolves, but Mr. Yerex saw very few of these animals.

In 1817, it is said, there were only two families in London Township. In 1850 the population was 6,034. In 1849, 62,300 bushels of wheat, 82,000 bushels of oats, 22,000 bushels of peas, 35,000 bushels of turnips, with 32,000 pounds of wool, 28,000 pounds of butter, were produced. Land was held at $17 per acre, and wild land at $7. In 1849, there were five grist and four saw-mills in the township.

Among the prominent early settlers of London who resided in or near the city in 1880 were:—M. J. P. Anderson, 1833; the Bechers and Wm. Balkwill in 1832; J. Blackburn, 1847; J. M. Cousins, 1842; John Cooper, 1834; Henry Colerick, 1837; R. W. Cowley, 1832; Wm. English, 1835; James Ferguson, 1835; David Glass, 1830; Wm. Glass, 1827; W. C. L. Gill, 1842; Geo. T. Hiscox and C. D. Holmes, 1837; Charles Hutchinson, 1846; J. Jeffery, 1845; George Jackson and E. Leonard, 1838; H. Mathewson, 1842; W. J. McIntosh, 1847; W. R. Meredith, 1840; Charles Murray, 1837; Plummer and Son, 1841; Thomas Peel, 1842; D. Regan, 1839; Col. James Shanly, 1836; F. St. G. Thompson, 1845; Thos. Wastie, 1839, and A. S. Abbott.

The sale of the old toll-gates, within London Township, took place in February, 1882, J. T. Dinsmore being auctioneer. Gate No. 1, Hamilton Road, was sold to Thomas Roberts for $92, while other relics were sold to Patrick Flynn, who said:—"I intend to plant them right in the orchard, so that my descendants, a hundred years from now, may get a glimpse of the old relics of barbarism, and have a faint idea of what we used to suffer and put up with in the nineteenth century." Dayton's gate was sold to Robert Webster for $50; Rising Sun gate, or that at W. H. Rook's corners, was sold to Henry Sifton for $42; Stinchcombe purchased the Petersville gate for $75; while No. 1 gate, on the Sarnia Road, brought $40.

Churches.—London Township Circuit of the Methodist New Connexion Church was formed in 1835, with James Jackson and J. Whaley, ministers, the membership being 164. In 1836, Wm. C. Ward, Alex. Nickerson, J. Whaley and T. Waldron were preachers, the number being enlarged owing to the fact that St. Thomas was

united to this circuit. In 1837, Robert Earl, James Bell, J. Haney, B. P. Brown and W. Benson preached here; in 1838, John Shilton; in 1839, Darius Bettis; in 1840, James Laidley; in 1841, E. Van Norman; in 1842, Edward Bailey; in 1843, Owen Campbell; in 1844, John C. Warren; in 1845, A. Armstrong; in 1847, Wm. Bothwell; in 1848, Charles Childs; in 1849, Henry Coates and J. B. Kershaw. In 1850 the circuit was divided into London City Circuit and London North Circuit.

London North Circuit of the Methodist New Connexion Church was detached from London Township Circuit in 1850, with Henry Coates and James Baskerville in charge of fifty members. James B. Kershaw was here in 1851–2; Walter Preston, 1853–5; James Scott, 1856–8, with R. J. Tyler, assistant; Wm. Tindall and John McGuire, in 1859; James Seymour, in 1860–1, with R. Dunlop and A. Hartley, assistants; James Scott, in 1862, with T. L. Wilkinson; Wm. Gundy, in 1863–5, with Burns, Keam and Robinson, assistants; James White, in 1866–7, with A. B. Walker and N. A. Macdiarmid; Joseph Follick, in 1868; William Webb, in 1869–70; Robert Walker, in 1871–2, Thos. Grandy being assistant in 1872; Robert Smylie, in 1873–4, with W. L. Hackett assisting.

The Wesleyan Church building on the 16th Concession line of London and the middle side-road east of the Proof Line, was completed February 2, 1862.

The London Wesleyan Circuit, formerly a part of London City Circuit, was established in 1845, with C. Flumerfelt and Geo. Kennedy, preachers. In 1846, William Dignam replaced Kennedy. In 1847–8, William Pollard came, Francis Chapman assisting in 1847, and Charles Silvester in 1848. Richard Phelps was preacher from 1849 to 1851, with Edward White and John G. Laird, assistants. In 1852-3, Alexander T. Green, with James Taylor and Thomas Crews, preached here; in 1854–5, Thomas Cleghorn, with T. Crews and J. W. Savage, were the ministers; in 1856-8, John A. Williams, with J. S. Clarke and A. E. Russ, were on this circuit; in 1859, Charles Turver; in 1860-1, John G. Laird and Samuel Tucker; in 1862-3, William English and Isaac Barber. In 1864, London Circuit ceased to exist, and London North and London South were established.

London North comprised the northern part of the township. The first minister was William Chapman, in 1864; James Ivison, 1865-6; William J. Hewitt, 1867-9; James Harris, 1870-2; Charles Stringfellow, 1873.

London South, or the south part of London Township, was set off in 1864. The pastors of the Wesleyan conference were:—Noble F. English, 1864-5; James E. Dyer, 1866-8; Richard J. Forman, 1869-71; Noble F. English, 1872-3.

London North Methodist Church of Canada comprised Wesleyans and New Connexion Methodists, when founded in 1874. Charles Stringfellow, the first minister, reported 179 members. He with H.

E. Hill were ministers in 1875; James Kennedy and William H. Gane, in 1876; he with G. W. Henderson, in 1877, and with William Penhall in 1878. In 1879, William Walsh and James W. Sifton were ministers, and he with William H. Spence in 1880; William Walsh, of Birr, and W. H. Spence, in 1881; Thomas Jackson, 1882-3; with George Kennedy, jr., assisting, who was replaced in 1884, by F. B. Stacey.

The Methodist buildings at Melrose were completed in January, 1888, during the administration of Rev. Mr. Muxworthy.

In July, 1833, William Proudfoot, of the United Church of Scotland, then settled in London Township, presented a petition to be authorized to celebrate marriage. This was granted. In July, 1835, his son was appointed pathmaster, *vice* himself, who removed. For over half a century the name has been connected with the Church in London Township and city. Rev. James Skinner, who died on the 12th Con. of London, October 17, 1865, was pastor of two Presbyterian congregations in that vicinity for twenty-five years.

Arva, or *St. Johns*, in 1880 comprised 260 inhabitants. Alfred Cummings was postmaster; Mrs. Elliott and B. E. Sifton, general dealers; Robert Clark, John McNabb and W. Bernard, blacksmiths; Edwin Brooks and John Parker, hotel-keepers; W. Guest, harness-maker; W. Cummings, butcher, and W. B. Thompson, shoemaker. George Shoults was physician. The manufacturing industries were represented by James and Wm. Wyatt and G. Allen, wagon-makers, and Jacob Hawkins's flouring-mill. Arva claimed 200 inhabitants in 1857. John Atkinson, of St. Johns hotel, and John Monaghan were innkeepers; Wm. Saunby, grist-mill; B. E. S. Sifton, Stiles & Gordon, merchants; Thomas Elliott, saloon-keeper and baker; John Elliott, Robert Orr, Wm. Bell and John McNabb, wagon-makers and blacksmiths; John Hebblethwaite, cabinet-maker; John Irwin and Job Wilson, shoemakers; Miss Wheatley, milliner; Crowell Wilson, farmer; Green Brothers, woolen-factory and saw-mill; Joseph Sifton, postmaster, and Dr. Brunson.

Thomas Elliott, who settled in London Township in 1849, and was hotel-keeper at Arva (St. Johns) for twenty years, died in September, 1884. He was Captain of the St. Johns Infantry Company, until succeeded by Geo. Wood, who gave place to Capt. Thomas O. Robson. The old Montgomery House near Arva was leased in April, 1883, by Geo. Porte, of Lucan.

St. John's English Church was presided over in 1845 by Rev. C. C. Brough. In 1858–9, the name of G. Rylands appears as an incorporate member, and among others, the Talbots, Fitzgeralds, Curries and Lewises. In 1860–1, no less than eighteen members of the Shoebottom family contributed to church work, with the families,—Needhams, McGuffins, Monaghans, McManes, Waldens, Harrises, Elworths, Wilsons, Orrs, Powells, Collinses and others.

In 1867, St. John's, including Trinity, St. George's and the Carlisle

Mission, was presided over by Mr. Brough, with Rev. W. Davis in charge of the last-named three missions. In 1868, Harding's school-house was added to this parish, and in 1869, Rev. Wilson succeeded Mr. Davis. Mr. Wilson now resides at Wingham. In 1873, Rev. J. Walker Marsh, the present rector took charge. The Emmanuel Church, or Shoebottom congregation, appears to have been formed in 1882, when Rev. R. Fletcher was appointed; in 1884, Rev. W. M. Seaborne succeeded, and then the present pastor named in the general chapter.

Hyde Park Corner in 1888 claimed a population of 490. A. E. Morris was postmaster; R. G. Fisher, barrister; Wm. Fuller, saw-mill owner; J. M. Jackson, physician; G. S. Kennedy, hotel proprietor; Malcolm McArthur, depot agent; John Fenner, G. Morris and John Morris, butchers, and G. Treemer, carriage builder.

The village is near the Junction of the Grand Trunk Railroad and the London, Huron & Bruce Railroad, in the midst of a rich agricultural district. Owing to its proximity to London it has never attained a higher position than a hamlet.

The English Church of Hosannah dates back to May 30, 1881, the first regular minister being Rev. A. Fletcher, but before that Ven. Archdeacon Brough used to occasionally hold services. Rev. Mr. Sage was appointed in 1882, and while services have since been held in the school-house, his efforts have resulted in the present church being commenced. The first trustees were Henry Routledge and Finchamp. The corner-stone of the new church building was placed July 10, 1888. Churchwardens, Messrs. Thomas Routledge and David Cummings; Building Committee, Messrs. R. Shaw Wood, John Wallis, jr., John Woods, John Routledge, George Nixon, Francis Edwards and Robert Routledge. The site was presented by Capt. R. Shaw Wood.

The modern school-house at Hyde Park was completed in December, 1867, at a cost of $1,500. The trustees were James Fisher, Jas. McDonald and Jonathan Wade.

Rev. Andrew Kennedy, who, in 1841, sailed from Scotland for Canada, and in 1847 settled at Hyde Park, died in May, 1882. It was said in 1881 that he was the oldest Presbyterian minister living. He was buried in the Proudfoot cemetery.

London West, or Petersville, was incorporated June 5, 1874, on a motion made by Thomas Routledge, seconded by John M. O'Neil. Walter Lawrence was appointed returning officer, Gibson Wright and John Evans having previously taken the census.

In 1882 Messrs. Hammond, Lackie and Wattam were elected councillors of London West, with J. Platt, reeve, and W. Spence, deputy.

In 1884, Messrs. Collins, Smith and Houghton were chosen councillors for London West, with Reeve Platt and Deputy-reeve Campbell.

The election of 1887 resulted as follows:—For reeve—Campbell, 209; Lacey, 139. For councillors—Bartlett, 42; Chapman, 79; Hartman, 77; Hammond, 99; A. S. Jeffries, 154; R. S. Rockett, 141; W.

Smith, 171. School trustees—Hadden, 62; James Jeffries, 202; Kennedy, 183; Moore, 123; Murdock, 138.

In 1888 the Council comprised:—Reeve Lacey, Deputy-reeve Macdonald, Councillors Tuttle, Campbell, Rockett; Treasurer Nicholl and Secretary Minton.

The receipts for the half-year ending June, 1888, amounted to $10,353.66, of which $9,112.63 were expended as follows:—

Board of Works	$	605 45	Printing and stationery	$	48 62
Breakwater		259 50	Street lighting		225 00
Schools		1,624 65	Board of Health		10 00
Notes and interest		4,398 90	Salaries		337 00
Legislative expenses		157 70	Solicitor		55 30
General expenses		55 05	Rebate of taxes		5 62
Relief		61 19	Separate School tax		71 48
Rent of hall		36 00	County rates and interest		1,161 17

The Methodist cause in London West (at that time Petersville) began with prayer-meetings, probably held in private houses, and small services in the public school-house, about the time Rev. James Elliott was stationed at North street, in this city. At one time the outlook was not encouraging, for the school-house services did not draw the people together. It soon became evident that if progress was to be made a church must be built. Wesleyan clergymen and laymen of the city assisted, local collections were made by John Elson and others, and Mrs. Peters, mother of Colonel Peters, presented a building site—that on which the church now stands. S. Screaton presented the brick foundation, and Colonel R. Lewis the stained glass windows. The opening service took place July 31, 1870. The dedication sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Learoyd, now in the eastern part of the Province, Rev. Dr. Dewart and Rev. James E. Dyer. The church was detached from Queen's Avenue Circuit in 1876. John E. Lanceley was pastor from 1876 to 1878; Benjamin B. Keefer, from 1879 to 1880. Thomas Cosford was pastor of London West in 1881; Robert Fowler, 1882–3; E. B. Lanceley, 1884; and Rev. C. Smith is the present pastor. In July, 1880, a reopening service was held, Rev. S. J. Hunter preaching the sermon. The church has been improved at various times, a commodious school-room added, a handsome parsonage built, and the church property is valued at about $10,000. The terrible flood of 1883 was a serious blow to this congregation, the homes of many of the members being destroyed or damaged.

In 1862, Rev. J. P. Du Moulin presided over St. George's parish, together with the churches at Carlisle and Marr's school-house, Rev. E. Sullivan being changed. In 1863, Rev. H. Caulfield was appointed to the charge of these congregations and St. Mary's at McGillivray. In later years Rev. R. Wilson was appointed to this, with Trinity and Carlisle; in 1884, Rev. E. E. Newman.

In 1863, Mr. Du Moulin was transferred to Trinity Church, under Rev. Mr. Brough, rector of St. John's. Among the incorporate mem-

bers of St. George's Church, London Township, were the Robsons, Thextons, Robertses, Lamberts, Stanleys, Waughs, Thirlwalls, Shipleys, Knowleses, Gibsons, Lowthers, Truborns, Hodgsons, Hartwicks, Walkers, Bonds, Murphys; while at Carlisle were the Schrams, Longstaffs, Routledges, Rivingtons, Rossers, Toppings, O'Leary, Dr. Hopkins, and others. Rev. E. Sullivan was rector here in 1858–9, and also attended the church at Carlisle. In 1866, Rev. W. E. Walker took charge.

The English Church of St. George, Petersville, is first named in the records of 1874–5, when Rev. E. Davis, of St. James's, Westminster, was pastor. Rev. J. Gemley, assistant to Rev. Innes, of St. Paul's, London, presided here in 1876; Rev. H. F. Darnell, 1879; and Rev. E. E. Newman, 1882. In the general history, reference to this church is made, and there also the early history of Applegarth's settlement is given.

While London West is a pretty place throughout, there are not many residences of a palatial description within its borders. Among the finest are those belonging to D. C. Macdonald, A. J. B. Macdonald, Reeve Lacey, W. H. Bartram, Col. Peters, W. W. Fitzgerald, S. F. Peters, E. F. Johnston, Thos. Macgoey, J. D. Saunby, T. F. Kingsmill, John Platt and Mrs. Gower.

Birr in 1888 claimed 150 people. Peter Bowey was postmaster and general merchant; Thomas Creighton, hotel-keeper; L. Lambourn and John Storey, blacksmiths; J. S. Hodgins, agent for agricultural implements. The cheese-factory was the only manufacturing industry of the settlement. The place is the centre of the live-stock trade, and several dealers make their homes there. The cheese-factory was erected in 1888, at a cost of $2,500; and on May 2 the manufacture of cheese was begun, the product averaging 650 lbs. per day during the season. The officers are:—J. W. Ferguson, president; E. K. Sale, vice-president; Peter Bowey, C. Goulding, and R. M. Hobbs, directors; J. W. Taylor, secretary; and James Bell, treasurer.

The ceremony of opening the new English church at Birr took place January 18, 1880. The new house stands on the same lot with the old one, where Archdeacon Brough preached for twenty-five years, and where he died, March 14, 1873. To Rev. Robert Wilson, who took charge of the parish in 1872, the completion of this church building was, in a large measure, due.

Elginfield in 1838 claimed 301 inhabitants. Matthew Glass was postmaster and hotel proprietor; Stephen McCormick, merchant; Patrick Mangle, cheese-manufacturer; Elias Blake, brick-manufacturer; James Hawkins, blacksmith; William McCombs, veterinary surgeon; and James Burtch, cabinet-maker. In 1857 the population was 50, while the business and church circles were made up as follows: —Rev. P. Crinian, Roman Catholic; Dagg & Holloway, blacksmiths; George Eighenbrot, shoemaker; Farrell & Smibert, store-keepers; William Frank, postmaster and store-keeper; Andrew Gardener, tailor; Claudius Hamilton, store-keeper; James Hawkins, blacksmith; Wm.

H. Ryan, tavernkeeper; and Rev. James Scott, New Connexion Methodist.

Denfield (formerly Brecon) in 1888 claimed 100 inhabitants. John Edwards was postmaster; B. McKay, general merchant; John Orr, hotel-keeper; Isaac Hodson, wagon-maker; and D. D. Brazell, saw-mill owner.

The history of the early Baptist Church is related in the pages devoted to Lobo Township.

In October of 1834, an independent organization was effected, which was long known as the Welsh Baptist Church, and later as the Denfield Church. The ministers present at its organization were Elders Paul and Vining. The constituent members numbered between forty and fifty. Some years later they determined to build a house of worship. The resolution was adopted in the evening, and the next morning five young men went to tho woods and began to cut the timber. It was hauled out that winter, and the house put up in the spring. It was in it the present church was formed when the members withdrew from Lobo.

A frame building succeeded the log, and in it they worshiped until about 1854, when a storm swept it away. The present house was erected in 1855 at a cost of $2,000. There was no regular pastor until 1846, when William Thomas, a Welshman, arrived. Later, D. W. Rowland, of St. Thomas, preached at intervals; in 1858, Rev. Thos. Owen came and served the church for seven years; he was followed by Rev. D. W. Rowland, who remained eight years. Afterwards the pulpit was supplied by students from Woodstock, until E. W. Dodson, one of them, was called as pastor, and served about seven years, when Rev. J. Dempsey, the present zealous pastor, took charge. The deacons are:—Philip Rosser, Griffith Griffiths, and John Rosser, with Thomas Morgan, jr., clerk.

Ilderton in 1888 claimed a population of 200. J. H. McRae was postmaster, and he with Paisley & Son, were general merchants; J. L. Kendall, railroad agent; T. McCandless, physician; H. F. Aylsworth, harness-maker; Robert Paisley and S. Reynolds, hotel proprietors; Robson & Son, builders; Henry Storey, hardware; T. J. Clatworthy, sash and door factory; E. Ironside, wagon-maker; W. Patrick, lumber-dealer; and John Williams, grain-dealer.

Henderson Lodge, 388, A. F. & A. M., was chartered July 1, 1881. The masters have been:—Robt. Patterson, 1881–2; J. T. Dinsmore, 1883–4; Thomas Oliver, 1885; Andrew Brown, 1886; J. D. O'Neil, 1887.

Vanneck and vicinity claimed a population of 125 in 1888. J. W. Robson was postmaster; Wm. Wood, merchant; W. T. Robson, physician; Bartley Robson, brick and tile manufacturer; and W. A. Caverhill, builder.

Bryanston in 1888 claimed 225 inhabitants. T. B. Goulding was postmaster; and he with Edward Dann were general merchants;

J. Cheney and G. Easton, blacksmiths; Joseph Goulding, hotel-keeper; and J. Beavis, painter. The manufacturing industries comprised the cheese-factory; J. & S. Grant's saw-mill; W. Lampbourn's and C. Farrar's carriage and wagon-shops. Dr. Clark was resident physician.

Middlesex Lodge, 379, A. F. & A. M., was chartered July 1, 1879. The past masters are named as follows:—Isaac Nicholson, 1879–80; E. Roberts, 1881; I. C. G. Sale, 1882; Thomas Gowan, 1883–85; W. Johnston, 1886; D. McPherson, 1887.

Kensington in 1888 had a population of seventy-five. R. A. Jones was postmaster and general merchant; John Horsman and Jerry McDonald had hotels here; John Beaton, a grocery store, and the barristers, W. W. Fitzgerald and W. H. Bartram resided here. A. & R. Mountjoy's fruit business, and Murdock's conservatory were at this point.

New Brighton Circuit was established in 1874, with Charles Freshman, pastor; James Charlton presided in 1875; Jabez Edmunds, in 1876–7; F. H. Sanderson and A. M. McCulloch in 1878; Thomas Colling, 1879-80; George Brown, 1882-4, with Thomas Cosford superannuated.



CHAPTER XXV.

M'GILLIVRAY TOWNSHIP.

McGillivray Township is bounded on the west by Lambton county, on the north by Huron county, on the east by Biddulph, and on the south by London, East Williams and West Williams Townships. The river Aux Saubles and its tributaries may be said to give a stream to every section, while on the west line this river loses the character of a creek, and assumes that of a navigable stream. The greater part of the extreme western end of the township formed what was known until recently as "the Canada Company's drowned lands, being liable to inundation by the Aux Saubles and Spread Creek. The Little Saubles and other tributaries of the main stream water all the eastern sections.

In 1885, John Poore, of Lot 25, Con. 5, McGillivray, entered on the work of boring for water. On January 1, 1886, when the drill had reached a depth of about 180 feet, a gas vein was struck. On being ignited the gas burned for three hours, when the rising water extinguished it. On the pump being introduced, both water and petroleum were discovered.

Official History.—In 1843 a meeting, the first recorded, was held at Robert Hodgins's house, when Wm. Carter was chosen clerk; Lawrence Barry, assessor; John Hodgins, collector; Thomas Laughlin, pound-keeper; W. Henry, R. Long and Isaac Moody, wardens; W. Lewis, R. Merrick, R. Seals, Thomas Laughlin and Geo. Barber, school commissioners.

The names of Lawrence Barry as assessor, and James Varley as collector, appear in 1844. Isaac Moody, William Lewis and Thomas Richardson were wardens. Robert Hodgins, the collector, reported the receipt of £26 6s. for roads from Treasurer Harris, of London district. The pound-keepers in 1845 were John Forbis, John Corbett and Wm. Boydon; wardens, James Cotter, Thomas Richardson and Patrick Flanagan; assessor, Wm. Barber; collector, John Hodgins; councillor, James Barber; clerk, Wm. Carter. The pathmasters were :—James Neil, W. Henry, James Varley, Wm. Lewis, John Cain, John Ryan, Henry O'Neil, Richard Sail, Jeremiah Collins, Thomas Elwood, John Bradley, James Cotter, James Monaghan, Christopher Lewis, John Doran, James Craig and Wm. Fisher.

In 1846, James Simpson was assessor. In 1847, James Barber was elected councillor. In 1848, George Carter was chosen clerk; and William Carter, councillor, with Patrick Flanagan, Andrew Neil and James Carter, wardens. In 1850, John Flanagan was appointed clerk; William Fisher, reeve; Thomas Richardson, collector; James

Simpson, assessor; Thomas Hodgins, treasurer; Robert Long and John Graham, auditors; James Handy, superintendent of education. Beyond the enactment of sundry laws governing the running of stock at large, and the improvement or opening of a few roads, the old township Board did nothing. The new Board of 1850, presided over by Wm. Fisher, passed a series of municipal laws. In January, 1851, Patrick Flanagan was elected reeve. At that time the salary of the clerk was placed at £10 per annum. In 1852, Richard Shoults was clerk; John Corbett was reeve, succeeded in 1855 by E. Wood. In 1854, John Wesnidge was appointed clerk (for some time he filled the office of treasurer), succeeding John Flanagan. Daniel Shoff served from 1855 to the close of 1860; Edwin Patching from 1861 to the close of 1864; and William Fraser from 1865 to 1889. In 1856, Richard Shoults was appointed reeve, and served until succeeded in 1860 by John Corbett. He with Andrew Robinson, deputy, were serving in 1861–2, when this township and Biddulph were annexed to Middlesex.

A meeting was held at Patrick Flanagan's Inn, McGillivray, July 22, 1852, to consider the question of annexing that township and Biddulph to Middlesex. John Corbett presided, with James Porte, secretary. Among the leading supporters were:—Wm. H. Ryan, Wm. Carter, Patrick Flanagan, Edward Mahon, John Atkinson, Daniel Shoff, Samuel Bradley, and Pat. McIlhargy. A petition was drafted and copies sent to Malcolm Cameron, member for Huron; Thomas C. Dixon, member for London; and Crowell Wilson, member for Middlesex. The act of June 9, 1862, provided, that on January 1, 1863, the Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph be detached from Huron County and attached to Middlesex. On June 10, 1857, an act to authorize the Township of McGillivray to dispose of unopened and unused road allowances was assented to. In 1850, when the township was organized under the new municipal act, five freeholders were to be elected to form the Council, but there were only six of such residents in the township:—Wm. Carter, John Corbett, James Marr, Wm. Amos, Andrew Robinson and Andrew Erskine, took up their lands here. The two last-named having explored the township for forty miles without a guide, save the land map, they found the lots they located at the Goderich office, and made their homes thereon in 1849. Patrick Flanagan, Richard Shoults, James Barber, Wm. Carter, and James C. Priestly, the last-named, a settler of the fall of 1849; Thos. Hodgins, William Fisher, John Flanagan, with Andrew Robinson, and Andrew Erskine, were here in 1850.

Daniel S. Cameron, born in Lobo in 1842, went with his parents to McGillivray in 1849. His father Samuel came from Scotland in 1833, and he (himself) was a prisoner of the Patriots at Fort Garry for two months in 1870. Mrs. Catherine Doyle, who was one of the pioneers of McGillivray, died Feb. 18, 1888, aged 84 years. Dr. Cornelius East, who died at Forest in September, 1883, settled with

his parents in McGillivray in 1849. In 1873 he began the practice of medicine at Napier. James Watson settled in McGillivray in 1847, and in 1848 he and his brother Richard built the first house on Con. 13. His death took place Feb. 21, 1887. John Simpson, who for forty-five years resided in McGillivray, died May 16, 1886. Mrs. Donald Mackenzie, of McGillivray, was killed by a falling tree, April 7, 1874. Wm. Walsh was killed at Yankee Crossing, Oct. 11, 1887. Of many of the old settlers of McGillivray, there were residing there in 1878–80 the following named:—Phillip Rosser, a settler of 1835; James Brophey, 1843; John Brighton, 1851; Thomas A. Boynton, 1850; John J. Cassidy, 1852; James Corbett, 1843; W. L. Corbett, 1844; James Darling, 1855; Joseph Dancey, 1857; A. Erskine, 1849; Wm. Fraser, 1858; Wm. A. Tike, 1856; Robert Gardner, sr., 1849; Wm. Hutchinson, 1853; John Hodgins, 1849; Alex. Hotson, 1851; Thomas Hall, 1852; George Harlow, 1842; John Kelly, 1851; John Little, 1852; T. McInnes, 1853; James Marr, 1852; Aaron Marrett, 1855; C. T. McPherson, 1853; R. Neil, 1852; Wm. O'Neil, 1846; E. Patching, 1850; Hugh Quigley, 1853; J. S. Smith, 1856; F. E. Slack, 1850; Duncan Stevenson, 1851; John Smith, 1853; Daniel Shoff, 1840; and Wm. Fraser, 1858.

West McGillivray in 1888 claimed a population of 75. William Fraser was postmaster and merchant; D. J. Craig, hotel-keeper; Wm. Smith, brick-manufacturer; John Patterson, wagon-maker; H. McRan, shoemaker, and Wm. Weir, blacksmith. Patrick Maguire was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by George Stonehouse, and he by William Fraser, who has held the position for about a quarter of a century. The first trial in Middlesex County under the Scott Act was that of David J. Craig, of West McGillivray, May 3, 1886. He was charged with selling liquor to the council of the township, but Magistrate Wells did not consider the evidence of Shoff, Lintott and Lucas sufficient to convict, and so dismissed the charge.

Lieury in 1888 claimed a population of 75. Alex. Smith was postmaster and general merchant; J. J. Hymers, carriage-builder; Wm. Smith, brick and tile manufacturer; J. H. Hodgins, blacksmith; W. McCartney, tailor; J. Buchanan, carpenter, and James Ross, shoemaker.

Corbett contained a population of 40 in 1888. John Corbett was postmaster and owner of the flouring-mill; Brown and Young were general merchants; J. McPherson, wagon-maker; W. J. Pollock, blacksmith; J. H. Ryan, hotel-keeper, and James Hawker, lumber-dealer.

Moray in 1888 had a population of 125. David Poulter was postmaster and general merchant; George Birnes, hotel proprietor, and Thomas Jennings, lumber mills proprietor.

Brinsley claimed 100 population in 1888. George Brown, the postmaster, also kept a general store; John Hodgins was blacksmith; E. Sholdice, wagon-maker, and Robert Scile, saw-mill owner.

McGillivray is made up of W. J. Wilson's large general stores. He also is postmaster.

Churches. — McGillivray Circuit of the Wesleyan Church was established in 1862, with Rev. Geo. Sexsmith, minister. In 1863, Wm. Tucker presided, succeeded in 1864 by George Sexsmith, who was pastor in 1867, when the name was changed to Ailsa Craig. The church just west of McGillivray's store was erected in 1865 in the old burial ground.

The members of West's class of Wesleyans in 1866 were:— Samuel West and family, the Hannas, Robinsons, Rees, Joneses, Williamses, Kennedys, Cassadys, Tweddles, Camerons, Nickols, Tedders, and Coles. Nursery class of the Methodist Church of Lucan appears on the records of 1884. Among the members at that time the names of the following are given:—Joseph Dixon, Geo. Shoults, David Cobbledicks, John Grundy and wife, Wm. Lewis, John Atkinson, Jonas Powe, the Neils, James Thompson, Frank Abbott, Richard Culbert, W. W. Rivington, Thomas Cloff, Geo. Williams, and their families, with a few others. This class forms one of the appointments of Lucan Circuit.

Another church was organized there in 1861, by Rev. Jas. Walker, who came from New Brunswick to spend a season with his followers here. In May, 1862, organization was completed with Peter, Ann, Sarah, Alexander and Charlotte Cathro; Francis and Eliza Lowe; David and Jane Daly; John McVicker; William and Eliza Alway; Levi, Ezra and Eleanor Turner; Catherine Kennedy; T. Woodburn; E. Holland; Edward and Eliza Lonsborough, and Phœbe Saunders. Ezra Turner was ordained pastor September 3, 1862, by a council of the churches known as the London Welsh, first and second of Lobo, Pinehill, Sylvan and Arkona. In the fall of 1866, a frame building was erected on land donated by John Holmes, next to the burial ground hitherto donated by Mr. Castro. The last pastor of this society was Rev. R. Fountain, who migrated to Ohio in April, 1888.

The brick Presbyterian Church of Lieury was dedicated in October, 1880. The congregation of this church is referred to in other pages.

St. Mary's English Church, McGillivray, may be said to date back to 1863, when Rev. H. Caulfield, of St. George's, London Township, was appointed to this mission. In 1864 a mission was established in West McGillivray under his care. In 1866, W. E. Walker was appointed. In 1869–71, Rev. W. Davis was pastor; Rev. F. Ryan, 1873; Rev. C. J. Green, 1874–5. In 1877, Mr. Holmes attended to St. Mary's and Christ Church, and also Carlisle mission, as well as Trinity, of Ailsa Craig. In 1878, Rev. W. Johnson.

In 1847, Rev. H. C. Cooper presided over the English Church, McGillivray, or Devonshire settlement, which then had five stations (but no church building) and eighty members.

St. Mark's Church, of McGillivray, was presided over in 1859 by Rev. S. Tighe, who was also rector of Biddulph.

Boston mission was established in 1878, during the first year of Mr. Johnston's administration. Rev. W. Davis presided over McGillivray mission in 1869-71, including Ailsa Craig, St. Mary's, Christ Church and Parkhill congregations.

The early members of the Catholic Church in McGillivray, where Father Kirwan held a station in 1849, were:—Philip Regan, P. Glavin, Edmund Glavin, M. Glavin, Patrick Neary, Launcelot O'Dwyer, Daniel Hobbins, M. Tinor, M. Ruddy, Thomas Darby, Patrick Fogarty, John Keane, Bartholomew O'Neil, P. Maguire, Lawrence Barry, John McIlhargy, P. Ryan, P. Cowley, John McDonnell, D. Franklin, Charles Clarke, Patrick Flanagan, Hugh Carson, John and Stephen Pocock, John Finn, John Rourke, Thomas Cosgrove, Michael Kennedy, Philip Rielly, Hugh Boland, Timothy and Patrick Kennedy, Andrew Beahan, Martin Casey, Hugh McCaffrey, John and William Flanagan, Peter Logan, James McFarlane, James McPeake, J. Fogarty, Donald Maginnis, Wm. Thompson, John Burns, Dennis O'Brien, Thomas Flood, John Deignan, John Malone, John Christie and James O'Connor. Since 1871 McGillivray has been attended from Mt. Carmel, of which parish Rev. P. Brennan was rector at that time. In 1875, Rev. M. Byrne came, and in 1880, Reverends M. Kelly and R. O'Keefe.

The recent appointments of ministers to all churches are noticed in the general chapter.

Agricultural Society.—The McGillivray Agricultural Society was organized about 1860, with J. S. Smith, president, and Richard Shoults, secretary, served until 1876, when he moved to Parkhill. William Wright succeeded him and is now secretary, with Mr. Marr, president.



CHAPTER XXVI.

METCALFE TOWNSHIP.

Metcalfe Township is bounded north by Adelaide, east by Caradoc, south by Ekfrid, and west by Mosa townships and Lambton county. The Sydenham River or Bear Creek receives many streams here, and assumes the proportions of a river. With its feeders it gives to almost every lot in the township a flowing stream. In Metcalfe there were grist and saw-mills in 1850, wild land brought $6, and improved land $18 per acre. In 1849, 7,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 of mangold were produced. The population being 953.

Metcalfe Township dates its settlement back to 1832, when the "commuted pensioners," Captains Beear, Johnston, Hughes and others, located on lands in the northern sections, Beear alone obtaining over 700 acres on the Sydenham Creek. In 1833–4 the actual pioneers arrived, and they kept far away to the south from the pensioners. David Brown, who died in 1836, his son, Robert, John Lemon and George Mortimer are credited with being the working pioneers. The Walkers, Mitchells and McCallums, Scotch or Scotch-Irish, settled in the western sections, McCallum dying there in 1876, having almost reached the age of five score years. In the early years of Metcalfe those old settlers had to march twenty miles south to Kilworth for a grist-mill; to London, thirty miles away, or to Port Stanley, fifty miles away, for markets. A pioneer of 1833, giving a pen-picture of the township in early days, says:—"At that time there was no Township of Metcalfe, for Metcalfe was, in 1846, formed of a part of the Township of Adelaide and a part of Ekfrid. The now Township of Metcalfe was, in 1833, almost an unbroken forest, and inhabited by wild animals, and, occasionally, the red man on the chase. But that forest has since succumbed to the hardy woodman's axe, and, in the room thereof, we have now the large fields of golden grain, as well as the nutritious pastures and meadows so much desired for the support of man and beast. In the early days the carriages were not quite so light or stylish as they are at the present time. The first carriage that I saw, and knew to be owned in the township, was one with the wheels cut off a large oak and no irons about it, and very noisy at that, for every time the wheels rolled they went all the way round, and it could be heard about two miles. I have, on several occasions, met an old lady, who then lived three or four miles west of Katesville, with fifty pounds of flour on her back, which she used to carry from Woodhull's mills at Kilworth Village to where she lived near Warwick, and I believe no lady of the present day can do the same. But I am often now reminded of the old lady carrying the flour when I see young ladies of

the present day wearing the 'Grecian Bend.' I have often seen a farmer's wife in the olden time take one baby on her back and another in her arms, and go into the woods and hunt the cows, while her goodman would be away in an older settlement earning flour for his family at home, or, perhaps, the money to pay his taxes. And I believe very few ladies of the present day, at least, this side of Parry Sound, will do the like now. I have known good fall wheat to be sold for twenty-five cents per bushel; and I have seen flour sold at $14 per barrel of 196 pounds. In the spring of 1837 oats were sold in Caradoc for seed at $1.50 per bushel of thirty-four pounds, and in the fall of the same year oats were sold for ten cents. Often have I seen a yoke of oxen driven from here to Port Stanley with loads of grain for sale, and then get very little for it."

Christopher Beear, or Beer, a commander in the royal navy, was granted 800 acres of land in Adelaide, on the 10th and 11th Concessions, and in 1830 took possession. In 1832 he brought out his family. During the troubles of 1837-8, he commanded a boat at the "cutting out" of the Caroline, which went over Niagara. He died in Metcalfe, July 22, 1871, aged 82 years. Robert Boyd, born at Grenville Co., Ont., in 1823, accompanied his parents a few years later to their pioneer home in Metcalfe. Ultimately, he carved out for himself a home on Lot 12, Con. 14, in that township, where he resided until his death, Aug. 24, 1879. For ten years prior to his death he was class-leader of the Methodist Church. Edward Goldrick, a pioneer of Metcalfe, died Sept. 7, 1881. In 1829, Wm. Rundle and wife settled on Amherst Island, and in 1838 moved to Metcalfe. Mrs. Rundle, a daughter of Thomas Moyle, died in August, 1881, at Strathroy. John Bateman, born in Ireland in 1824, settled in Metcalfe about 1839; was magistrate in 1858, and reeve of Caradoc for many years. Died in January, 1879. Wm. Henry, born in Ireland in 1800, died in Metcalfe in 1881. In 1837–8 he resided in Southwold Township; served as a volunteer, and in 1840 settled in Ekfrid. Joseph Laughton, born in London Township in 1844, but in 1855 moved with his parents to Metcalfe.

Robert Bentley, born in Ireland in 1816, came with his father's family to Canada in 1827. About 1832 the family moved to Ohio, but during the Rebellion of 1837–8 they fled to Canada, owing to the fact that the people of Ohio all sympathized with the Patriots. The Bentleys took up arms for the British authorities. In 1838, Robert and an elder brother began freighting on the London and Hamilton road, and continued so until 1853, when he purchased 200 acres in Metcalfe, near Katesville, and opened a general store in the village. Many of the pioneers of the townships round Strathroy remember the Bentley wagons, and the weary, tedious journey from Hamilton to London. Robert died January 4, 1879. The Winter family settled here in 1850. Mrs. John Morgan, who with her father, brothers and sisters, came in 1856–7, died in April, 1879.

Among the early settlers who are named in a list of prominent residents of 1878–80, the names of the following persons are given with the date of settlement in the county:—Thomas and Richard Moyle, 1829; Wm. Taylor and Thomas Harley, 1832; John T. Charlton, 1825; David Francis, Charles Brown and Robert Brown, 1834; John Mitchel, 1835; D. McKellar, Sylvester Moore, and Wm. Boyd, 1838; John Gough and E. J. Thomas, 1837; Anthony Toohill, 1836; Wm. Brock and Wm. Henry, 1840; John and Alex. Arthurs, John Hutton and John Johnston, 1843; Joseph Field and Neil Munroe, 1845; John and Richard Rielly, 1844; and Richard Henry, 1846.

Napier.—In 1852, when the firm of Keefer & Cook was dissolved at Strathroy, Mr. Keefer, in partnership with Col. Arthur, established a saw-mill on Bear Creek, at a place they called Napier. The quantity of fine walnut timber in Metcalfe suggested this enterprise. They also established a store there, and had a post-office established, of which Keefer was first master.

The village claimed a population of 150 in 1857. The business interests were represented as follows:—Col. John Arthur, Edward Gouldrick, Munro & Bingham, merchants; George Emerick, innkeeper; Jas. Ball, saloonkeeper; Abram Frelick, Chas. Knapton and Donald McKellar, blacksmiths; Thomas Boyd, shoemaker; David Bowers, carpenter; John Munro postmaster; Arthur Clarke, agents for Provincial Insurance Company; J. Sutherland & Co., grist, saw and woollen-mill owners; Henry Sifton, owner of steam grist and saw-mills. Napier in 1888 claimed over 200 inhabitants. John Hutton was postmaster, and he with J. S. Calvert and Robert Brock were general merchants. Richard Dunlop's saw-mill, F. Marcom's pump-factory, and Stevenson's and W. H. Sutherland's woolen-mills were the manufacturing industries. A. Nixon was physician; Chas. Knapton, hotel-proprietor, and Alex. Bowlby, cabinet-maker.

Churches.—The early members of the Catholic Church in Metcalfe, whose names appear on the records of 1849, written by Father Kirwan during his visit of that year, are:—Martin Callinan, Patrick Finnerty, John Bolger, M. McMurray, Joseph Brady, James Brady, Ulick Joyce, Owen McMurray, John Kilbride, Thomas Gaitley, Wm. May, John Lawe, Patrick McIntire, Thomas Coleman, John Cribbins, Henry St. Leger, Wm. Lawe, John Brady, Arthur Harpe, John O'Brien, Charles Turner, Wm. Monahan, M. McAuliffe, Martin Callinan and M. Malony. The mission was attended from Adelaide up to 1871, when it became a part of Strathroy parish. In 1852–4, Rev. M. McNulty attended the Metcalfe and Ekfrid mission.

St. Marys mission of the English Church is mentioned in 1863. Mr. Falls was pastor. He also presided over Adelaide, including St. Catharines at Katesville, St. Annes or Adelaide and Strathroy. Rev. S. L. Smith was appointed rector of St. Marys in 1876, and since that time the pulpit has been variously filled, as related in other pages.

The new Presbyterian Church building at Napier was opened January 8, 1888, Rev. J. R. Johnston, of Alvinston, being pastor.

Napier, formerly a part of Mount Brydges Wesleyan Circuit, was established in 1860, and Rev. James Thornton appointed pastor; William W. Miller served from 1861 to 1863; John K. Williston, in 1864; Elias W. Frazee, in 1865; John L. Kerr, 1866; James Laird, 1867–8; Ebenezer Teskey, 1869–70; James H. Stonehouse, 1871–2, and John R. Isaac, in 1873. At this time the membership was seventy, being eleven over the number in 1860. In 1874, Napier Wesleyan Society was presided over by William Shannon; but in 1875 the mission was divided into Appin and Kerwood. Appin and Napier Circuit was established in 1880, with Henry E. Hill and G. Lounds, ministers; W. Penhall and R. W. Scanton, in 1881–2; Wm. Penhall and C. W. Holden, in 1883; James E. Ford and William Cridland, in 1884. The brick church on Con. 14, Metcalfe, was dedicated by Rev. E. B. Ryckman, of the London Conference, and H. E. Hill, of the Appin Circuit, October 6, 1878. The building cost $1,800. D. D. McPhail, of Strathroy, and Howard Davis were the contractors.

Societies.—Ionic Lodge, 328, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation June 16, and under charter July 15, 1875. The first officers were:—N. J. Lindsay, W. M.; G. W. Harris, S. W.; Thomas Hayes, J. W.; H. G. Lindsay, secretary; Alex. Arthurs, treasurer; R. B. Hungerford, chaplain; Jas. Graham, S. D.; R. Corsheron, J. D.; H. Fryer, steward; F. Harris, I. G.; J. Stewart, tyler. The list of past-masters is as follows:—N. J. Lindsay, 1875 to 1877; Richard Dunlop, 1878; R. Corcoran, 1879; Michael Bennett, 1880; James W. Cameron, 1881–2; A. Arthurs, 1883; W. S. Galvert, 1884; Alex. Cameron, 1885; W. J. French, 1886; James Buchanan, 1877.

Among the fatal accidents in this neighborhood, not mentioned in the general chapter, are those of John Sutherland, who was killed by one of his horses, Nov. 26, 1872; and of Michael McMurray, who was frozen to death near his home, a mile from Kerwood, in December, 1872.

Katesville is one of the oldest villages in Western Middlesex, and for this reason its early history, like that of Adelaide, is given in the general chapter on the settlement of the county, while mention is made of it in the sketches of Adelaide and of Strathroy. For years a general store was conducted here by John Brennan, who, in 1850 was a leading merchant. The village in 1857 contained a population of 150. Among the business men were:—Wm. McClatchey, R. W. Brennan, Robert Bentley, and Kent and Long, merchants; James Shepherd, Francis Kells, and James Killbride, innkeeper; James Miller, builder; George Murphy, painter; James Kells, cooper; Thos. Duncan and Wm. Fulton, shoemakers; Wm. Clarke, carriage-maker; Patrick Finaughty, tailor; Sam. Maddock, laborer; Alfred Session, smith and wagon-maker; Thomas Session, farmer; Wm. Patterson, no occupation; Rev. Wm. King, of the Scotch Church, and Rev. A. Mortimer, of the Adelaide church; Wm. McClatchey was postmaster. Katesville post-office was discontinued in 1869.

A Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized March 24,

1875 with the following officers :—S. W. Dell, master ; Samuel Laughton, overseer; Joseph Laughton, lecturer; James Laughton, steward ; Matthias Mann, assistant steward; George Laughton, chaplain ; S. Moore, treasurer; John E. Laughton, secretary ; David Laughton, gate-keeper; Mrs. R. Kettlewell, Ceres ; Mrs. D. Mann, Pomona ; Mrs. G. Jonger, Flora; Mrs. S. Laughton, lady assistant steward. In 1876 a counterfeiter's den was discovered here and broken up.

Wisbeach.—St. Paul's, Wisbeach, was established in 1877 as a part of Adelaide parish, although as early as 1872 there was a frame church there which cost $900, and a church population of 200. In 1870–6, Rev. R. Fletcher, of Warwick, attended this mission ; in 1855, Rev. J. P. Curran; in 1866, Rev. J. C. Gibson; and in 1858, Rev. A. Williams, of Warwick.

Kilmartin had a population of 110 in 1888. D. B. McIntyre was postmaster and hotel proprietor. The Presbyterian Church at this point is noticed in the history of Ekfrid Township.



CHAPTER XXVII.

MOSA TOWNSHIP.

Mosa Township, forming the extreme south-western division of the county, is bounded south by the Thames, which divides it from Elgin. Kent county forms its southern, and Lambton County its northern, line on the west; while Metcalfe and Ekfrid bounds it on the east. From a line about one mile south of the railroad to a line two miles north, may be called a plateau. South of this, a dozen or more of small streams meander toward the Thames, while northward, numerous feeders of Bear Creek flow toward the north-west.

Mosa, in 1850, contained 1,775 persons. There were two grist and two saw-mills, one fulling-mill and one carding machine in operation. In 1849, the township produced 13,700 bushels of wheat. The only large settlement was Wardsville, then boasting of 200 inhabitants.

Mosa was first settled by Talbot St. John Ward, Big John Ward, Alex. Ward, John D. Anderson, John Coyne, Andrew and George Fleming, James Allgeo, Arch. McCallum, McClarkty and Campbell, all of whom preceded the Walker brothers and Wm. Johnston in the order of settlement. Alex. Ward kept tavern west of Strathburn late in the thirties. This family is often referred to in the general history. George Barnes, born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1796, came to Canada in 1817, worked for Colonel Bostwick, and cut the first tree on the site of Port Stanley, taking as payment for his work a lot of land in Westminster. In 1820 he was married to Mary Montross by Colonel Burwell at the only house then in St. Thomas. In that year he settled in Mosa, and twenty-one years later located in Lobo. His death took place at Strathroy, October 18, 1880, seventeen years after the death of his wife. Nelson Mills, now of Marysville, St. Clair County, Mich., settled in Mosa in 1826 with his father. Daniel Hurley, who came from Cork County, Ireland, in 1824 and settled near St. Thomas, located in Mosa Township in 1828. His wife, who accompanied him to Canada, died March 20, 1888, while her husband died in 1860.

Richard Williams, born in Southwold in 1827. In 1837 his parents died in Mosa, whither they had moved in 1830. Jane McLachlan, who married Donald Ferguson in 1818, and moved to Aldborough in 1819, was living in Mosa in 1876, aged 88 years. Her husband died in 1851. Mrs. Catherine McLachlan, the relict of Hugh McLachlan, of Mosa, died February 27, 1874, aged 88 years. She settled on the farm where she died in 1830. John Walker, a native of Ireland, migrated to the United States in 1832, but settled in Mosa in 1834. He resided there until his death in October, 1881.

Mrs. Symes, wife of Captain William Symes, of Glencoe, died in

1885. In 1831, she was married at Toronto, and in 1834 settled at Glencoe. Mrs. Jane (Cochrane) Gross, who, years ago resided near Glencoe, died at Waterdown, April 3, 1886. Donald McLean, who settled in Aldborough in 1831, and in Mosa in 1834, died in 1883. For 50 years he was connected with the Old School Baptists of this neighborhood. Mrs. Nathaniel Currie died March 13, 1888. She was the daughter of the pioneer, William Weekes, who settled near Glencoe. In 1845 her marriage with Mr. Currie was solemnized.

Archibald Campbell, who settled in Alborough in 1818, moved to Wardsville in 1876. Among the old settlers of Mosa who were leading residents there in 1878–80, are named:—Wm. Jones, 1822; G. B. Fleming and Jos. M. Ward, 1827; John Hilman, 1831; John and Benj. Watterworth and C. De Graw, 1832; Elijah Lumley, 1833; Alex. Armstrong, James Coyne John Simpson and Thomas Simpson, 1837; W. J. Simpson and Wm. Weekes, 1836; James Stewart, 1835; M. McLarty and Andrew McAlpine, 1840; Wm. Gilbert, 1841; W. R. Dobie and Fred. Parr, 1842; W. L. Palmer, 1844; A. J. Campbell, George McIntyre and Joseph Walker, 1847. James Banning's father was a settler prior to 1832. Twenty-six years ago Mr. Dufton settled in the village.

Official History.—Adam Hattie, the first clerk of Mosa was succeeded by Dr. Charles Rolls, sr. In 1852, Andrew Wilson was appointed clerk, and he was succeeded in 1888 by Benj. Watterworth. The council of Mosa, elected in 1851, comprised A. D. Ward, James Gardiner, Weekes, Munro and King. In February, 1888, Duncan Campbell, Andrew Wilson, Benj. Watterworth, John S. Walker and W. R. Blott were appointed members of the Board of Health for Mosa, with Dr. Walker, of Glencoe, physician. The reeves and deputies representing this township in the county council, are named in the chapter on the transactions of that body. The town records, with the exception of the modern books could not be found, although a search was made by the present and past clerks for them.

The oldest record book in possession of Benjamin Watterworth, is dated Jan. 19, 1857, when Neil Munro, George Currie, James Gardiner, Charles Armstrong and John Dobie, councillors, were present. James Gardiner was chosen reeve; Thomas Kent and D. B. Strathy, auditors; John Walker, assessor; George J. Smith, collector. At this time By-law No. 68 was adopted, providing for the loan of £650 to build a school-house on Section 4. (This house was burned about 1877.) In 1858, Thomas Robinson and D. S. McKellar's names appear; Dr. Charles Rolls was reeve, and, in 1860, John Munro succeeded Dr. Rolls. In this year John Watterworth was councillor.

The Agricultural Society was organized about thirty years ago. Among the directors were Andrew Thompson, Benjamin Watterworth, Nathaniel Currie, C. A. O'Malley, sr., J. Coyne and B. Sampson. Up to 1879 fairs were held at Wardsville. The presidents since 1872 are named as follows:—David Gibb, 1872–3; James Banning, 1874–6;

Benj. Watterworth, 1877–80; John S. Walker, 1881–6; Mark Walker, 1887. Vice-presidents:—Thomas Simpson, 1872; Benj. Watterworth, 1873; B. Sampson, 1874; J. McGregor, 1875–6; B. Sampson, 1877; J. S. Walker, 1878; Mitchell Walker, 1879; J. S. Walker, 1880; A. B. McKellar, 1881; Isaac Rathburn, 1882; N. Currie, 1883–6; and A. B. McKellar, 1887–8. The secretaries have been:—Andrew Thompson, 1872–82; Benj. Watterworth, 1883–8. The officers for 1888 are:—Mark Walker, president; A. B. McKellar, vice-president; Benjamin Watterworth, secretary; Duncan Campbell, John Watterworth, Isaac Rathburn, A. M. Leitch, John S. Walker, N. Currie, sr., C. S. W. Simpson, B. Watterworth and John Guy, directors. There are 122 members. In January, 1879, a motion by Nathaniel Currie, seconded by B. Sampson, expressing the wish of the Mosa Society to unite with that of Ekfrid for a union of fairs, was adopted.

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, known as the Simpson appointment, dates back to the fifties, when services were held in the school-house where the church now stands. Among the early members were:—John Simpson, Elijah Sutton, Elijah Lumley, Benjamin Watterworth, and the widow Anne Watterworth; while in the squire's class were six members of that family and John Webber. Later we find Benjamin Watterworth's class comprising eight members of that family, seven Gilberts, two Hennans, two De Graws, four Williamses, two Johns, John Simpson, Mrs. Lumley, Lydia Thomas, and Mrs. Sampson. In 1884 those classes were merged into the Methodist Church of Canada.

The Baptist Church of the Watterworth settlement on the Longwoods road, three miles east of Wardsville, was dedicated December 31, 1882. Rev. Mr. Best assisted the pastor, Rev. Mr. Carey.

Rev. Alex. Fraser, for several years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Longwoods, died near Fort Ellice, N. W. T., in 1883.

In 1845, Abram Francis donated eleven acres to the English Church of Mosa.

Fires.—In September, 1883, John Currie's farm-buildings were destroyed by fire. Part of the buildings formed, at one time, what was known as Heywood's hotel, on the Longwoods road. A painting representing this fire is the work of H. N. McEvoy. The fire in Mosa, September 14, 1873, destroyed John Ferguson's house. His aunt, a woman of eighty years, was burned to a crisp.

Battle with a Bull.—In May, 1888, a young man named Fred. James was attacked by a two-year-old bull, and a terrible struggle for supremacy ensued. The youth received the first fall, but succeeding in catching the animal by the horns, lodged several well-aimed blows on his eyes, and ultimately won the unequal contest by kicking the furious beast on the jaw.

Longwood in 1888 had a population of 75. Daniel Nicholls was postmaster and also hotel proprietor; R. Nicholls, general merchant; Miss Pratt, dressmaker; James Coulter, dealer in agricultural imple-

ments ; and John Pratt, dealer in boots and shoes. Oliver White, who for fourteen years was agent at Longwood Station, postmaster and wood and tie contractor for the Air Line and Canada Southern roads, died at Glencoe, November 25, 1880.

Knapdale in 1888 claimed a population of 55. James McDonald was postmaster ; D. & N. Mitchell, lumber dealers ; and Colin McIntyre, dealer in live stock.

Cashmere, also called Canton, was a village of 100 inhabitants in 1857. There were the Bennett sash factory, George Fleming's saw-mill, James Gardiner's carding and grist-mill, also Gardiner's saw-mill and blacksmith shop, Singleton Gibb's saw-mill and blacksmith shop, John Meloch's blacksmith-shop, Charles Hawkins's cabinet-shop, Christopher Hendershott and Henry Fleming, tavern-keepers ; E. M. Heal, postmaster ; Daniel Campbell, carpenter ; and Wm. Gardiner, land-owner. The hamlet of 1888 had a population of sixty. George Mansfield, the postmaster, was also general merchant ; Michael Dixon carried on the flouring-mill, and Hector McNeil was wagon-maker.

The deluge of Cashmere occurred in February, 1876. The ice-jam at Moravian Town bridge, five miles west, caused the river to rise twenty-seven feet above low water, thus flooding the village to a depth of from three to five feet. It is said that there was not dry land enough on the Cashmere town plot to keep the village pigs on. In March, 1862, the Cashmere well was bored by Leick. At a depth of sixty-two feet the auger entered the gas region. When taken out, gas issued from the boring with a great roar. A match was applied when the flame rose five feet over the Allen pipe. Leick found nothing but soapy clay for fifty-eight feet under the four feet of surface clay.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NEWBURY VILLAGE.

Prior to the establishment of the office, Newbury was known as Wardsville Station. The first house was built by Robert Thompson in 1851 south of the railroad, the same which is now owned by Robert Anderson. The owner donated seven acres to the Railroad Company for depot purposes. The Newbury post-office dates back to 1853, when Robert Thompson kept the office where William Jeffrey now lives. About 1856, G. C. Secord was appointed, and kept the office where the Commercial Hotel now stands, then Secord's private house. In 1858, Thomas Robinson was appointed master, and held the office until 1882, when Joseph B. Kelly, the present incumbent, was appointed. Mr. Robinson had the office in his store just south of Guppy's new store, the same which was destroyed in the fire of 1887. Thomas Robinson, born in Roscommon County, Ireland, in 1824, came to Newbury in 1850, and was in the employ of the Great Western Railroad. In 1854 he opened a general store in the village, in 1865 erected a saw-mill, and in 1867 a new store building. In 1859 he was appointed postmaster, and in 1873 elected first reeve of the town.

Newbury claimed a population of 500 in 1857. Among the people were the following-named business men:—Alex. Campbell, Albion Hotel; D. Graves, American; Hugh McIntosh, Rob Roy; G. J. Smith, Western Railway Hotel; David Sullivan's Hotel, and Drake's Inn. The merchants were:—Wm. Clements, Edward Little, Thomas Robinson and J. B. Smith, with D. S. Stinson, dry goods; Cornelius Mitchell, druggist; Arch. Kerr, Kitchen & Bro., and Thompson & Son, saw-mill owners, the latter owning a grist-mill. Morgan kept a flour-store; Hailey was provision dealer; Joseph Cook, tinsmith; Henry Farland and John Watson, bakers; Fletcher & Bros., iron-works (John Gay's blacksmith shop being a part); James Newcombe, shingle-manufacturer; Wm. Palmer, chair-maker; Edda Newcombe, steam planing and sash and door factory; Wm. Ollis, baker and confectioner; John Baker, butcher; Adair & Storey, D. W. Bartlett, Robert Burgess, Tom Randall, shoemakers; Edward Armstrong, Ben. Barber, Tom Boyd, Thomas Brawley, John Bracken, M. D. Call, L. Clifford, John Higgins, Joe. Kelly, C. Lynnes, Steve Moore, Parks & Bro., Jim Smith, and Wm. Stevenson, carpenters; Sam. Beamish, livery; Dave Sullivan, stage-owner; John Boyden and Geo. Kitchen, blacksmiths; A. W. Gamble and James Wallon, physicians; Robert Thompson, sr., Justice of the Peace; Henry Butler, Steve Moore, Ed. Snell, saloon-keepers; J. C. Tolls, cooper; Irvin Holmes, Charles Olds, and Geo. Weston, cabinet-makers; James Holmes, painter; W. J. Irving, tailor;

Rev. B. Lawrence, M. E. Church; W. S. Moore, railroad agent; R. Murray, conveyancer; Neil Downey, teacher; G. C. Secord, postmaster.

Newbury Village was incorporated June 7, 1872, by act of the county council, known as by-law 212. The stated population on which the petition was based was over 750. In 1873, John D. Anderson was appointed first clerk, and Thomas Robinson, reeve. In November, 1873, Joseph Mills signs the records as clerk, and A. D. Purdy, assessor. In 1874, Joseph B. Kelly was chosen assessor (his salary being placed at $12), and Wm. Clemens, reeve. In 1874 the drainage of the Hagarty Creek was considered by the council. In 1875, Samuel Harvey was assessor, and Robert Anderson, clerk. In 1876, John D. Anderson and Wm. Schwarder were appointed assessors; Joseph B. Kelly, clerk; and Thomas Robinson, reeve. Wm. Archer was assessor in 1877, with Joseph Mills, treasurer. During this year a bonus of $1,000 was granted to aid the Coombs grist-mill, and debentures issued, the last being paid in 1886. In 1878, Philip Laird was assessor, and Dr. Alex. Graham, reeve; succeeded in 1879 by Samuel Harvey and Thomas Robinson, respectively. In 1880, Charles Tucker was appointed assessor; Dr. Graham, reeve; and John J. Archer, clerk. In 1881, John D. Anderson was reeve; Joseph B. Kelly, treasurer; and P. H. Laird, assessor. The council in 1882 comprised Messrs. Coombs, Burr, Guppy and Armstrong, with John J. Archer, clerk, who served until May, 1888, when he was succeeded by J. J. Rheintgen. In 1883, Dr. Roome took Councillor Guppy's place, with A. G. Ward, assessor, and Sam. Harvey, collector. In 1884, W. E. Regis replaced John Burr on the Board. In 1885, Councillors Burr, Laird, Regis and Armstrong formed the Board, Mr. Anderson still serving as reeve. School debentures to the amount of $600 were issued this year, the last payable in 1894. In 1886, W. J. Guppy was assessor; A. Graham, reeve; James McLean, Dr. Roome, Gay and Milton, councillors. In 1887, A. G. Ward served as assessor and collector; Hugh Armstrong, Benj. Thompson, Hugh S. Laird and James McLean formed the council. The council for 1888 was composed of Thomas Robinson, reeve; Hugh and John Armstrong, W. J. Guppy and Joseph Milton, councillors; Charles Rush, assessor and collector; James Douglass, treasurer; with J. J. Rheintgen.

Schools.—The School Board was organized in 1873, and Dr. W. F. Roome, who is still a member, was then elected. Thomas Robinson retired in 1886, after over thirteen years' service. Dr. Alex. Graham served some years, and also W. E. Regis, H. Cusick, John J. Archer, J. D. Anderson, Joseph B. Kelly and Mr. Storey, who died a few years ago. The present school building was erected prior to the organization of the village, and while Thomas Robinson and Mr. Storey were trustees of the old district—about 1857. Among the early teachers was Neil Downey, a lame man, who preceded Allan Crawford, who remained for seven or eight years. J. M. Leitch succeeded.

Rev. Dr. Webster filled the office of trustee for a few years. J. J. Rheintgen, the present principal, has now been four years in charge of the schools. The present trustees are:—Dr. W. F. Roome, John D. Anderson, Alex. Armstrong, Hugh Armstrong, Aaron Ward and Joseph Deacon. Joseph B. Kelly was secretary of the Board until 1885, when W. E. Regis was appointed.

Fires.—About 1860, Thomas Robinson's saw-mill, which he had purchased in 1857 or 1858, was destroyed by fire. About 1876, Early's tin-shop and the Storey Hotel were destroyed by fire. In 1877, Thos. Robinson's saw-mill was blown up, when Alex. King, the sawyer, was killed. The engineer was badly wounded, while the owner lost about $10,000. Two years ago Dr. Graham's residence was burned to the ground. The destruction of Robert Armstrong's house at Newbury, and the death of his father from burning, were recorded April 30, 1879. The deceased is said to have been 108 years old. In 1830, he came from Ireland to Byetown, moved thence to St. Thomas, and, in 1835, to a point a mile north-west of Newbury.

The Newbury fire of September, 1887, destroyed a number of buildings, including the principal business houses. It originated in the house of W. Brown, September 12, and within two hours the whole village west of Main street, and south of Bayne & Douglass's store, was in ashes. The net losses were as follows:—Wm. Brown, $200; Town Hall and lock-up, $600; J. B. Kelly's post-office, store and dwelling, $2,000; A. D. Mitchell's store, dwelling and storehouse, $2,000; A. Smith, dwelling and stable, $200; Dr. T. F. Campbell's loss, $50; W. J. Guppy, $1,500; Thos. Robinson, dwelling and store, $4,000; Sam. Harvey, dwelling, $600; Mrs. Porter's stable, $500; R. McPherson's, $50; Grand Trunk Railroad section house, $200. R. Anderson's stock was covered by insurance, and in the above list of losses the figures represent the amount above insurance. In October, 1888, W. J. Guppy and Thomas Haggard erected two brick commercial buildings in the burned district, while the Town Hall was completed that month. George Middlemiss was run over by a train, near Newbury, and killed, in March, 1880.

Societies.—Albion Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., was chartered July 28, 1857, with Daniel Graves, master; George Clark, S. W., and Amos A. Wright, J. W. In 1858 the by-laws were printed by a committee composing Dr. Dugald, S. McKellar and Andrew Wilson. The oldest record in possession of the lodge, other than the charter, is dated 1866, and gives the number eighty. The masters of the lodge since that date are named as follows:—James Thompson, W. D. McLaughlin, J. C. Bracken, 1868–9; Geo. Mansfield, W. D. Hammond, 1871–3; George Mansfield, 1874–6; Thomas Robinson, 1876–7; Dr. W. F. Roome, 1877; John D. Anderson, Wm. Beattie, W. F. Roome, 1882–6; J. J. Rheintgen, 1887–8, There are now seventeen members who own their own building and lot, valued at $700, erected soon after organization. Daniel Graves was a past master, and it is sup-

posed that George Clark and Amos A. Wright filled the master's chair. Andrew Wilson was secretary, 1866; Joseph Mills, 1873; and Joseph B. Kelly, 1879; J. B. Anderson, 1885–8.

Mount Zion Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F., was organized December 18, 1865, with W. W. Brown, W. Irving, J. C. Ward, John Deacon and Farmer Green, members. The present officers are J. Y. McKeown, N. G.; Daniel Campbell, V. G.; Daniel King, R. Sec.; W. F. Roome, Treasurer. The lodge buildings were fitted up in 1884 at a cost of $1,000.

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Newbury, dates back to the early days of the Great Western Railroad, when the ministers of the Florence or old Thames Circuit attended the church here. A church building was erected in 1878; but for a number of years prior to that year services were held in the old town hall. Rev. Dr. Webster took charge of the district in 1867. After a ministerial service of twenty-nine years—about eighteen years ago—he retired from active ministerial work, so that from 1870 to the the Union of 1884 regular appointments were made. Of all the early members of the church here, Benjamin Lawrence's family and Dr. Webster and his family alone remain. The old members were:—Jane Lawrence, Mary Webster, Mrs. Tucker, the Harris family, James Scott, Mrs. Booth, Eliza Mulholland, F. J. H. David, Mrs. M. Palmer, Mary Morey and Walter J. Small. In 1884 the old Methodist Episcopal building was sold to the school trustees as a second school-house; but it is now occupied by the Salvation Army.

Newbury Wesleyan Circuit, formerly a part of Wardsville Mission, was established in 1866, with Ezra A. Stafford minister, who served here until 1869, when Manly Benson took charge. Edmund S. Shorey came in 1871 and served until 1873. The society increased from 125 to 137 members. The Methodist Church of Canada is the union title given the Wesleyan Society in 1874. William J. Ford ministered to 137 members in that year. In 1875 the mission was united with Wardsville; in 1876 it was again a circuit, with Mr. Ford preacher; but in 1877 was reunited to Wardsville.

The Newbury Mission (Christ Church in 1867) of the English Church was presided over in 1861–2 by Rev. J. T. Wright. Among the members at this period were:—George J. Smith, the Deacons, Rutleys, Armstrongs, Robinsons, Stewards, Campbells, Stoeys, Balls, Wandless and Davis. Rev. G. W. Wye took charge in 1870. Mr. Gunn, of Florence, preached here prior to Mr. Wright's coming.

The Presbyterian people of Newbury attended the church at Wardsville prior to 1875, when a society was organized and a church building completed, Oct. 17, that year. Among the leading members were James Lamb and wife, Alex. King, James Douglass, the Adair family, Wm. Bain and wife, and David Webster and wife. The lot (two acres) was donated by John Penny, of Albany, N. Y., who became a member here. Rev. James Donaldson was then minister.

In 1880, Rev. A. Beemer succeeded, who gave place in January, 1885, to Rev. J. B. Hamilton. The membership is about forty five. The brick church and grounds are valued at about $1,200.

The Baptist Church of Newbury was dedicated April 26, 1868.

Miscellaneous.—The Newbury Library and Musical Society was organized in December, 1887, with J. H. Bayne, president; J. G. Bayne, vice-president; Miss Annie Tucker, secretary; Miss H. Brown, assistant; C. Tucker, treasurer; Miss L. McLean, organist; and Fred. Mills, usher.

Squire Regis has been a magistrate at Newbury, succeeding Squire Thompson, who for thirty years served in that office at Wardsville and Newbury.

The population of the village in May, 1888, based on the assessor's returns, was 478; but the figures only deal exclusively with tax-payers and their families.



CHAPTER XXIX

WARDSVILLE.

Wardsville, known in the days of 1812–14 as Ward's Station, and later as Mosa, is now a modern town. Here in years long past a few of the earliest settlers of the county gathered, and withstood the rigors of climate and pioneership, as well as the daily excitements and alarms of war days. There is in the history of this old Longwoods settlement a poetic romance and a rustic simplicity that fascinates; but the days of Ward's Station are gone for ever—good old days!—and, in their place, has come the hurry of modern times. The cabins have disappeared with the solemn woods—all the past is wiped out, save in memory; and on its ruins appears the modern town, with its churches, schools, societies and municipal government. Look back three-quarters of a century, and fancy what a place the Wardsville of to-day would hold then! Proctor and the remnant of his 900 regulars would shout with joy at beholding such a town after their terrible ride for liberty; but it was denied them on the dreary Longwoods road of that day, and reserved for the more peaceful travellers and people of the present to enjoy.

This place was first settled in 1810 by George Ward, who purchased the land from the Indians, and from whom it takes its name. In 1834, when John D. Anderson opened a general store in a log building (since moved), the only other dwelling there was a mere shanty. A little later Big John Ward established his tavern at this point, being the only one between Delaware and Chatham. In 1840 there were twelve buildings in the hamlet. Dr. S. S. McKellar, who settled in Strathroy in 1862, came to Canada in 1837. He began the practice of medicine at Wardsville some time in the forties, and subsequently practiced at Glencoe and Appin, until 1861, when he moved to London. His death took place January 22, 1870.

Wardsville in 1851 contained a population of about 400. At that time the English Church building was in existence, while the Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist congregations were engaged in the work of church building. A public school was taught by Archibald McLaughlin; Dr. Charles Rolls was physician; William K. Cornish, lawyer. On Paint Creek, which empties into the Thames at this place, were a grist-mill and a carding and fulling-mill, owned by Thomas Kirkpatrick. There were four dry goods stores, owned by Benjamin Grant, Henry R. Archer, Strathy & Lent, John McIntosh; one drug-store, by Dr. Rolls; one tin and hardware-store, by Samuel Date; two waggon-makers, Adam Cornell and John Campbell; two blacksmiths, Henry Henderson and Ira Case; two tanneries, by Robert Thompson

and Robert Tunks; one distillery, by Archibald McVicker; four tailors, Duncan Grant, David Wilson, Philip Hart, and John A. McRae; two shoemakers, James Jordan and William Patterson; two saddle, harness and trunk-makers, John Wilson and Samuel White; three house-builders, Sheldon Ward, Joseph Date, and Francis B. Riley; two brick and stone-masons, Peter Blair, Charles Hall; one cabinet-maker, Andrew Wilson; one chair-maker, Wm. Wilson; one painter and gilder, Joseph Date; a division of the Sons of Temperance, numbering fifty-three members, an established Lodge of Orangemen, numbering twenty-eight, and two other lodges in the vicinity, were then existing. There were three hotels, the Anglo-American, by A. D. Ward, the Rob Roy, by Duncan McIntosh, and the Commercial Inn, by John Dobie; while a double track bridge was building over the Thames. The population in 1857 was 1,000. Cultivated farms near the village were worth from $10 to $20, wild lands from $3 to $4 an acre. There was any quantity of excellent timber: black walnut, white-wood, cherry, etc., etc. Village lots in central positions, were worth from $70 to $100; back lots, at from $20 to $40. The business circle then comprised:—Henry R. Archer, Thomas Kent, John McIntosh, Monroe & Bro., Henry B. Paris, general merchants; James C. Ward, furniture dealer; John Dobie, Duncan McIntosh, Capt. Wm. Neil, and A. D. Ward, hotel-keepers; P. Blain and Sam. Crew, builders; Wm. Fleming, distiller; C. J. Campbell, butcher; Robert Calderwood and Wm. Shepherd, harness-makers; Joseph Bowes, baker; Ira Case, John Campbell, Adam Corneil, Henry Henderson, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, and the latter, machinist and founder; James Jordan, leather dealer; Charles Rolls, druggist; Francis Patterson, and Strathy & Weston, grist-millers; Strathy & Weston, saw-millers; D. B. Strathy's woollen-factory; John Thornton, cloth-dresser; Andrew Wilson, cabinet-maker; C. S. Jones, D. S. McKeller, Charles Rolls, and James Wallon, physicians; Revs. M. Prendergast and M. Crinnan, of the Catholic Church; Rev. John Gunn, of the English Church; Rev. Edwin Peake and Wm. Ames, of the Wesleyan; Rev. J. Tait, Presbyterian; B. Grant, insurance agent; Bernard Murray and Alex. McRae, tailors; Francis B. Rielly, architect; and H. R. Archer, postmaster.

The village in 1888 claimed a population of 600. E. T. Dufton was postmaster, and he with Adair & Co., the Misses McCowan and T. A. Mulligan, general merchants; Jacob Wilson and John Cady, hotel-proprietors; Henry Wilson, dentist; Henry Henderson, brick-maker; Henderson Bros.' foundry; R. K. Howes's furniture store; A. A. Munro's butcher shop; Jackson's tinshop; Wm. Shepherd's harness shop; Lilly's carriage shop; English's wagon-shop, and a number of blacksmith—including Samuel Brown—carpenter, builders', and shoemakers' shops, make up the business section of the town.

Official History.—The county council on June 13, 1867, instructed the clerk to draft a by-law to incorporate Wardsville, and the same day the act of incorporation was passed. The first meeting of the

council was held January 17, 1868. William Neil, reeve; Alex. D. Ward, John Pool, Wm. Stevely and James A. Young formed the council. George Wilson was first clerk and treasurer. The first act of the council was to correct the petition for incorporation in the matter of boundary and repetition, the council to substitute boundaries according to intention of petitioners. In January, 1869, Rev. Joel T. Wright and the reeve were appointed Grammar School trustees. At this time the names of Adam Corneil and Malcolm Monroe appear as councillors. In 1870, E. Aitcheson, E. T. Dufton, W. D. Hammond, A. Corneil and Henry Henderson formed the council. James O'Neil was appointed assessor and collector.

In May, 1870, Dr. W. F. Roome was appointed Grammar School trustee, *vice* Wright, resigned. By-law No. 2, adopted Feb. 10, 1868, provided, among other things, that each householder should provide two pails fit for carrying water in case of fire, and for the appointment of a fire inspector. By-law No. 8 provided for the establishment of a fair and the setting off of fair grounds. This was passed March 19, 1868. In 1877, Wm. Murphy was chosen clerk, *vice* Geo. Wilson; Wm. Harper, in 1880; James F. Harrington, in 1884; and D. Duncan, in 1886. The councillors of 1888 and village officers are named as follows:—Samuel Brown, reeve; T. Hall, H. Mimna, F. B. Rielly, R. Morrison, councillors; Alex. McIntyre, High School trustee; A. A. Munro, collector; Elias Thomas, assessor; D. Johnson, clerk and treasurer; M. O'Farrell, fire inspector; with Dufton, McPhail and Dr. Cause, board of health.

Post-office—The post-office of Wardsville was established just outside the present village, with old Mr. Gibb in charge. A Mr. Hattie, brother of Adam Hattie, was the next incumbent, who was succeeded by Robert Thompson, who in 1851 moved to Newbury. H. R. Archer was the next master, giving place to W. D. Hammond, who held the office for five years prior to his death. In 1877, E. T. Dufton, the present postmaster, was appointed. The annual business for the last seven years approximates $800.

A drill shed—a wooden house—was erected on Lot 9, south side of Main street, in 1867. The threats of Fenian invasion caused the Government to authorize this building for the convenience of the militia.

Grist-mill.—The woollen mills were established by Thomas Kirkpatrick thirty-six years ago. In 1863, E. T. Dufton leased the mills and carried on the business until 1869, when William Harper became proprietor; but in 1871 the industry ceased. The present grist-mill is the old woollen and grist-mill moved from the river to its present site in the village by William Harper, who carried on the industry until 1874, when he sold to the present owner, John Heath.

Fires.—The fire of fifteen or sixteen years ago destroyed the Anglo-American Hotel and Commercial Inn. The Rob-Roy was pulled down, and Thomas Hall's garden occupies the place. The destruction of the

Western Hotel took place Dec. 26, 1883. This building was not re-erected.

Societies.—The officers of the Teachers' Association of Middlesex in 1851 were :—Nicholas Wilson, president; John Campbell, of Ekfrid, vice-president; William Crinklaw, Westminster, treasurer; Peter Murtagh, London, recorder; Archibald Campbell, of Lobo, correspondent; S. J. Lancaster, of Delaware, librarian. Mr. Lachlan, of Wardsville, presided over the directors' Board.

The Wardsville Mechanics' Institute was established in 1876. In May, 1877, it claimed ninety-five members and a very complete library. The officers elected in 1877 were E. T. Dufton, president; Jas. McLean, vice-president; Wm. Murphy, secretary; H. Henderson, treasurer; M. F. Barclay, librarian; J. McRory, W. Sparling, P. C. Campbell and Z. Gilles, directors. From that time to 1885 Mr. Dufton presided. In 1885, F. B. Reidy was chosen president, and Mr. Dufton secretary.

In 1846, Lodge 423, of Orangemen, was organized here. Among the members were:—William Sparling, John and William Patterson, George Huston, Thomas Shaw, Sheldon and George E. Ward, Old Stinson, W. J. Simpson and F. B. Reilly.

The Wardsville Tract Society was organized September 30, 1867, with W. A. Gordon, secretary.

Hammond Lodge, No. 327, A. F. & A. M., was chartered July 15, 1875. The past masters are named as follows :—W. D. Hammond, 1875; Ebenezer Aitcheson, 1876 to 1880; P. C. Campbell, 1880; D. R. McGugan, 1881–2; F. Aitcheson, 1883; D. Johnston, 1884; Robert Ward, 1885; Ebenezer Aitcheson, 1886; William G. McLachlan, 1887; G. B. Fleming, 1888. Duncan Johnson has been secretary of the lodge since June, 1881, succeeding P. C. Campbell. The membersihp is twenty-two.

Court Wardsville, No. 159, of Foresters, was instituted May 1, 1885, with Thomas Heywood, Frank Davis, W. Mimna, D. Johnston, J. Freckleton, A. Parcell, J. H. Cady, E. Yorke, and Dr. W. F. Roome, first officers. At the close of 1887 this lodge suspended, but Mr. Lowe, minister of the English Church, reorganized a new lodge.

The Mosa Independent Cornet Band was organized near Wardsville in May, 1881, with R. C. Dobbin, leader; H. Lumley, bandmaster; W. H. Watterworth, treasurer; W. Lumley, E. Lumley, Percival Watterworth, Lorenzo Watterworth, —— Ellison, W. Gould and J. Wentworth, musicians.

Churches.—Wardsville Wesleyan Circuit was established in 1847, with Solomon Waldron, pastor. The ministers who have served since that date are named as follows:—Thomas Peacock, 1848; Edward Sallows, 1849; Chas. Sylvester, 1850–2; Wm. Ames, 1853–6; Edwin Peake, 1857–8; Wm. Hawke, 1859–61; Oliver E. Burch, 1862–3; Conrad Vandusen, 1864. In 1864, Euphemia was attached to Wardsville, and Thomas Atkinson appointed assistant in 1865; Thomas Cleworth, 1866–7, with F. York assistant in 1866; John Webster,

1868–9; Joseph Shipley, 1870; Richard W. Woodsworth, 1871–3. The Methodist Church of Canada at Wardsville succeeded the Wesleyan Society in 1874. Alfred L. Russell was pastor. In 1875, W. J. Ford was appointed; in 1876, John L. Kerr; in 1877–8, James Goodwin, and, in 1879–80, Wm. Hayhurst. In 1876 the circuit was united with Bothwell. James Whiting was minister of Wardsville and Newbury in 1881–3, and George Jackson in 1884. The first church building was erected in 1851.

The first mission in Mosa and Ekfrid of the Catholic Church dates back to February, 1849, when Rev. T. Kirwan visited these townships. Among the names of Catholics here then may be found the following:—Alexander McRae, John McRae, Farquhar McRae, Alex. McRae (2), Donald McRae, James Jordan, John Broderick, Hugh Mulholland, M. Cooney, John Neil, Cornelius Coghlan, Denis Regan, James McCarthy, Robert Templeton, Daniel Murphy, John Murphy, James Herbert, William Darby, William Greener, Richard Hoolihan, Edward Dunn, Matthew Mahony, David Humphries, James Reid, M. McGettrick, Patrick Ryan, Christopher Maguire, James Maguire, Michael Ryan, Thomas Twohy, George Hillen, Peter Finn, Patrick Darby, Andrew Rielly, M. Redmond, P. Burke, Peter Burke, Patrick Magill, Henry Magill, Thomas Renehan, John Burke, David Conway, George McLean, William Murphy, Thomas Cavanaugh, Bart. McNulty, Peter McNulty, the Fitzpatricks, Donald Cameron, Currans, Dillons, and Freemans. In 1873, Wardsville was established as a mission, under Rev. P. Fitzpatrick, of Bothwell. In 1876, Rev. M. O'Kelly was pastor, and in 1878, Rev. M. McGrath. The first church building was completed in 1851; but the present large brick church was erected by contractors Shephen Thomas and Clanahan and Thompson, of Glencoe, in 1878–9. The building was consecrated Dec. 29, by Bishop Walsh. Rev. M. McGrath, the pastor, is credited with adding this $7,000 building to the country.

The English Church is one of the oldest organizations here. A building was erected early in the forties, and services held regularly.

St. James's Church was presided over in 1861–2 by Rev. J. T. Wright, who had also charge of the missions at Glencoe, Newbury, Johnston's Settlement and Cox's Settlement. Among the members at Wardsville were the Hendersons, McConnells, Munroes, Humphreys, Eastmans, Wards, Paris, the Neils, Dr. Jones and Gilberts. In 1870, Rev. G. W. Wye was appointed; Rev. W. Hinde, 1879; and he was succeeded by the present minister. Dr. Penny, of Long Island, N. Y., donated 100 acres in Mosa Township for the support of the English Church there. The new church-house was dedicated May 28, 1884, as it was then paid for. The building was begun during the administration of Mr. Wye.

The Presbyterian Church, to which reference is made in the history of Ekfrid, dates back to 1851, when a house of worship was erected.

Schools.—Wardsville Grammar School was established in 1860,

with Thomas Hart, principal. In 1878 the present building was erected for public and high-school purposes. In this year, Duncan Johnson, principal of the public school, took charge, and still holds that position. His assistants are Misses Samson, Loxley, Bryce, Brooks and Aitcheson. The conduct of the High School for the past decade has been in the hands of Messrs. Cruikshanks, Johnson, McLachlan and Francis, with Miss Johnson and Messrs. Sherluff, Foy, Carrie and Harrington, assistants.

A newspaper was published at Wardsville about thirty years ago, but the name of the paper and of the editor are forgotten. In 1882 the *Wardsville Post* was established, but existed only for a short time.



CHAPTER XXX.

GLENCOE.

Glencoe is the centre of new associations. It borrows no propelling power from venerated antiquarianism, since the spot where it stands was but yesterday wrapt in the solitude of the wilderness. The name, however, perpetrates here a terrible libel upon civilization, as in Scotland it shows a stain upon Norman Anglo-Saxon civilization. Its first settlers were iron-souled men, who determined to hew out a town from the Longwoods, and build up a prosperous community. They had a mission which they performed, and so effectually done was the rough work, that it appears to last for all time, and, with years, grow in solidity. The village is midway between London and Chatham, and appears to the eye of the visitor to be very pleasantly located. It is at the junction of the Air Line with the main line of the Great Western Railroad, and on the town line between the townships of Ekfrid and Mosa. A. P. McDonald and Ross made the first plan of Glencoe in 1860, and what is now one of the largest and most important villages in the western part of Ontario was at that time a swamp. The Air Line, which connects the village with the City of Buffalo, N. Y., was constructed in 1870.

Organization.—The by-law incorporating the village was passed December 5, 1873, when Andrew Clanahan was appointed returning officer for the charter election, which was held in January, 1874; but the council did not organize until January 22, 1875. At the first meeting of this council there were present J. W. Campbell, reeve; George Dobie, F. Steinhoff, John Boam and Samuel Frederick. Jas. Dykes was elected clerk, his stated salary being $25 per annum. Andrew Clanahan was appointed assessor, his salary being $10. Geo. M. Harrison and John Doyle were appointed auditors; Isaac Rathburn, treasurer, who, on refusing to serve, gave place to John McNeil. Wellington Stephens was appointed collector; John Oldrieve, tavern inspector; James Orango, pound-keeper; J. Walker, Thomas Harris and Thomas Hind, fence-viewers. G. Dryer was appointed auditor, *vice* Harrison, resigned.

In May, 1875, George M. Harrison was appointed clerk, *vice* Dykes, retired. In October, 1875, a lock-up or calaboose was erected by S. S. Walker. The Council of 1876 comprised A. Clanahan, J. Rathburn, Samuel J. Walker, with Reeves Campbell and J. Boam, of the old Council. One of the first acts was a resolution to serve the new town without pay, or at the rate of $1 per annum. At this time about 50,000 feet of plank were ordered for the construction of sidewalks and other improvements. Arch. Riddell was then assessor and



A MIDSUMMER SCENE.

collector. In 1877, N. Currie was reeve, with Messrs. Clanahan, Rathburn, Walker and James Harris, councilmen. In 1878, D. Ferguson was appointed auditor, and, in 1879, Dr. Lumley and J. C. Lawrence; A. McKellar was elected councillor. In 1880, J. C. Lawrence was elected councillor, *vice* Clanahan, and A. Riddell, auditor. The Council of 1881 comprised:—J. Rathburn, reeve; D. B. McRae, George J. Fryer, A. Clanahan and M. Leitch. In 1882 James Harris took Mr. Fryer's place

Eli Griffith, first chief of the Fire Department, resigned in January, 1883, and he with George Harris, J. W. Campbell and D. B. McRae formed the council, Mr. Rathburn being still reeve. In 1884, John Y. Foster took Mr. Harris's place in the council, otherwise it was unchanged; but in 1885, Malcolm Leitch, D. Cameron, J. W. Campbell and George Dobie were returned, and N. Currie was chosen reeve. In 1886, Messrs. Currie, George Dobie, Wilmot Swaisland, John A. Leitch and J. W. Campbell formed the council—succeeded in 1887 by George Dobie, John Y. Foster, John McMillan and George Huston, councillors. In 1888, J. Rathburn was elected reeve, Dr. John Walker, John P. McMillan, R. C. Vause and George Dobie, councillors.

Commercial.—The leading business men in 1878–80, with date of settlement in the county, are given as follows:—Nicholas Currie, reeve, 1826; J. W. Campbell, 1859, Glencoe bank; G. C. Clark, 1874, and W. D. McDonald, 1873, hotels; R. Clanahan, 1870; George Dobie, 1846; Alexander Dobie, 1867; L. Frederick, 1868; John F. McRae, 1870; Hugh McKinnon, 1864, merchants and dealers; Geo. Freele, 1867, boot-manufacturer; Harrison & Rathburn, 1868, bankers and grain-dealers; Thomas Harris, 1865, blacksmith and livery; Dr. W. G. Lumley, 1870, postmaster, telegraph agent and druggist; Malcolm Leitch, 1867, tailor and magistrate; Dr. Duncan McIntyre, 1867; John McNeil, 1853, tailor; John McRae, 1854, lumber; Robt. Wright, 1875, watchmaker; S. J. Walker, 1838, cheese-manufacturer; W. H. Simpson, 1838, carpenter; D. B. McRae, 1869, carriage-maker; M. W. Prosser, 1875, agricultural works; J. Oldrieve, 1869, wagon-maker; Matthew Toon, 1870, butcher and drover; Rev. G. MacEachran, M. G., 1875; W. Swaisland, deputy-registrar; George Wilson, D. C. of D. Court; W. Sutherland, 1848, editor of *Transcript*; George Corneil, a settler of 1833, resided in the town in 1878.

Buildings.—The West Middlesex registry building was erected in 1871, but it was constructed on such poor principles that the floor rotted away, so that ten years later it had to be subjected to a thorough course of repair. The site cost $150, and the building $1,335.

In August, 1875, Andrew Clanahan purchased the lot adjoining the old post-office, on the north-east corner of Main and McKellar streets, removed the Leitch tailor shop and residence, and began the erection of the large brick block which now stands there—the brick used being from Southin's yard at Strathburn. During the ensuing four years a few buildings were added to the village; but in 1879–80

the era of great improvements introduced itself. Swaisland & Co.'s new block on Main street, costing $10,000 was completed in 1881; Eli Griffith's woollen factory, south of the railroad, was finished in 1880; also Cameron Bros.' flouring mill, and smaller manufacturing and commercial concerns. The dwelling houses erected in 1879–80 are named as follows:—A two-story frame store for John Smith; two-story frame store, with brick front, for Geo. Dobie; frame dwelling for same; frame dwellings for Jas. Smith and Miss Galbraith; frame dwelling, one and one-half story, for E. Marshall; brick dwelling, one and one-half story, for H. Dixon; brick dwelling, one and one-half story, for R. Clanahan; three frame dwellings, one and one-half story, for Walker & Sons; frame dwelling, one and one-half story, for Wesley Bartlett; frame dwelling, one and one-half story, for Albert Walker; frame dwelling, one and one-half story, for Angus McKenzie.

In April, 1881, an addition to the McKellar House, a brick store on Main street for C. B. Slater, a frame dwelling for George Huston, one for Joseph Foy, one for T. W. Evans, one for S. Thomas, one for N. Young, one for A. Boam, and buildings for Thomas Hind, W. Quick, A. Campbell, S. Clark, and Campbell & Lindsay, were erected.

In June, 1882, the question of establishing a large manufacturing industry at Glencoe was discussed. N. Currie presided, with A. Stewart, secretary. Among the other advocates of this enterprise were:—G. Corneil, George Dobie, R. Clanahan, John Oldrieve, James A. Young, J. E. Roome, J. Leitch, George Richardson, W. Swaisland, J. E. Weston, F. Steinhoff, S. J. Walker, —— Giddon, G. M. Harrison and Isaac Rathburn. The result was the building of the large works for the Glencoe Manufacturing Company. In January, 1885, the Glencoe Manufacturing Company received an order from France for 145 reapers, and from Russia for 100.

In 1885, a harvester binder was perfected by Robert and Frederick Aldred, of Glencoe. It is simply the ordinary rake-harvester with a binder attachment, capable of operating six or seven sheaves per minute, or 350 per hour, or all that the knife may cut or the five rakes deliver.

Exports and Imports.—The exports from Glencoe from January to December, 1887, amounted to 5,292 tons, the railroad charges on which were $13,628. The imports amounted to 3,464 tons, yielding $8,606 for freight. In August, 1888, there were 412 tons forwarded, yielding $416, and received 445 tons, yielding $735. From January to September, 1888, there were seventy-five cars of cattle shipped from Glencoe, including the exports to Glasgow.

During the year 1887 there were 14,006 passengers from this depot, the fares amounting to $10,318. The passenger business in 1888 up to the close of September shows very little difference from the same months in 1887.

Post-office.—George J. Fryer, postmaster, express and Bell telephone agent, absconded November 7, 1885. The sum stated to be lost

or appropriated by him is placed at from $6,000 to $7,000. He did not take his wife with him, but wrote to a friend at Chatham to take care of her. Robert Clanahan was appointed postmaster in 1885, to succeed Fryer. More on this subject will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Banks.—In November, 1876, A. McTaggart, and Charles Murray, manager of the Federal Bank, leased a building from John R. McRae and had it fitted up as a banking-office. J. W. Campbell was appointed manager. The title of the institution was "The Glencoe Bank." In 1880, W. Swaisland & Co. were bankers here, while George Corneil and Oliver White were also engaged in money lending.

Harrison & Rathburn's bank was established July 26, 1877. The Traders' Bank building was completed in 1885 by A. Clanahan, contractor for George Dobie, the manager.

Physicians.—Among the early physicians of the village were Dr. Rolls, formerly of Wardsville; Dr. McKellar, who died at Strathroy; Dr. Ferguson, now representing Welland in Parliament; Dr. McIntyre, the oldest resident physician; Dr. W. G. Lumley, who came in 1870; and Dr. Walker. G. Adams Swan, the first resident dentist, came in March, 1887.

Schools.—The oldest school record in possession of Secretary Harrison is dated Jan. 12, 1876. At this time, it appears, No. 6 of Mosa, 9 of Ekfrid, and Glencoe village schools, were united. N. Currie, —— Mitchell, John S. and Johnston Walker, W. J. Simpson, Dr. Lumley, Ira Gilbert, Isaac Rathburn and E. Adams, were members of the Board; with Dr. Lumley, secretary-treasurer. The teachers were J. P. Fryer, paid $487.50 per annum, and Helen Thompson, paid $225. J. R. McRae and Mark Walker were chosen trustees, *vice* Mitchell Walker and E. Adams, in 1877. In November a new school site was selected, the proposition being made by Isaac Rathburn, but set aside by a vote of fifty-seven to four in February, 1878. In 1878, Mark Walker was secretary, and Geo. Dobie replaced Dr. Lumley on the Board. Miss Jackson was employed as assistant teacher, and the contract for new school building was sold to Clanahan & Thompson.

In November, 1878, Joseph Foy and Alma Jack, were employed as teachers, at $500 and $250 per annum. In 1879, N. Currie, presided, with J. C. Lawrence, secretary; Dr. Lumley, A. McLellan, Colin Campbell, I. Rathburn, W. J. Simpson, Messrs. McRae and Gilbert E. Adams, John Thompson, Mitchell and J. S. Walker, trustees, and Geo. M. Harrison, auditor. In December, 1879, Johnson and Mitchell Walker were chosen trustees, and W. J. Simpson, treasurer. In July, 1880, Miss Wise was assistant teacher, Isaac Rathburn and Ira Gilbert were elected trustees for 1881, *vice* retiring members, and Michael Dean for 1882. Miss A. Walker succeeded Miss Wise in December, 1881; James Gardner, M. Dean and Mitchell Walker, were trustees for 1883, with W. Swaisland, auditor, the other members holding over, and W. J. Simpson, secretary. Mrs. Skill was appointed janitor in

January, 1883. In December, 1883, Samuel Ranton, Miss McTavish and Miss L. Kerr, were employed as teachers, and Alex. Stuart chosen secretary. The trustees for 1884 were:—Geo. M. Harrison, Angus McKenzie, Andrew Clanahan, John McCracken, with Messrs. M. Walker and M. Dean. Geo. M. Harrison was appointed secretary-treasurer. In 1885, John L. Charles's name appears as trustee, while Geo. M. Harrison was chosen chairman as well as incumbent of the dual office to which he was elected in 1884. In December, 1885, Geo. Harris was elected trustee; Mr. Stuart was employed as teacher, with Miss McTavish and Miss Kerr, but in October, 1886, Miss Sutherland was employed to preside over the third division. In December, 1886, John Oldrieve, James Harris and Geo. M. Harrison were elected trustees, *vice* members whose terms expired, with J. S. Walker, J. L. Charles and J. McCracken holding over. In June, 1887, J. R. Stuart resigned his charge of the schools. In September, Messrs. Charles and Oldrieve proposed that a meeting should be called to consider the question of establishing a high school, but the motion was lost. Archibald McVicker, Miss B. McTavish and Miss Springer, were employed as teachers. The present trustees are:—Geo. M. Harrison, John L. Charles, J. A. Young, W. Swaisland, James Harris, and John Oldrieve.

In October, 1887, the first meeting to consider the question of establishing a high school at Glencoe was held. For some twelve months prior to this, suggestion after suggestion was offered in the *Transcript*. N. Currie presided, with A. Sutherland, secretary. Among the leading friends of the question were:—George M. Harrison and Isaac Rathburn, Messrs. Swaisland, Charles, Beckton, McVicker, J. A. Younge, Alexander Stuart, James Harris, J. A. Leitch, J. Foy, D. Otton and Doctors Lumley and Walker. The committee appointed to carry out plans for the establishment of the school here comprised:—Alexander Stuart, G. M. Harrison, James A. Younge and Rev. D. Currie. The order-in-Council advising the establishment of the Glencoe High School became a law March 1, 1888. The first trustees of the high school were:—Dr. W. G. Lumley, Alexander Stuart and Rev. D. Currie, appointed by the County Council; S. J. Walker, Elisha Adams and George M. Harrison, by the village of Glencoe, with A. Stuart, chairman, and Geo. M. Harrison, secretary-treasurer.

The High School Board in June, 1888, purchased two acres from Thomas Simpson, in the south part of the town, as the site for their building, the price being $620. On July 16, 1888, the contract for building was sold to A. Clanahan for $6,475, and that for heating and ventilating to Smead, Dowd & Co., of Toronto, for $850. The building was opened in January, 1889. By-law No. 76, providing $9,000 for high school purposes, was passed August 21, 1888.

Churches.—Among the old members of the Methodist Episcopal class at Glencoe were Mitchell and Harriet Walker, in 1856; Mrs. N. Currie, 1858; the McCutcheons, the Parish family, the Hinds, J. Squire, R. Gardiner, E. Adams, the Goffs, Youngs, Linns, and others.

Among the members of the Methodist Church of Canada at Glencoe and Lethbridge at the time of the union (1884) were:—R. and Jennie Twiss, John, Eliza, John A., Wesley, Charlotte and Ettie Craig, Wm. Weekes and family, Wm. and Maggie Coyne, Mrs. Harris, Seneca Edwards, the Quicks, Ryckmans, Penfounds, Halls, Alice Charles, Mrs. Cochrane, James Stevenson, Mrs. Skill, Alice Nichols, Samuel and Emily Ranton and Ann Twiss. At Lethbridge's Station were George, J. G. and Lydia Lethbridge, and Wm. Webber. In 1886, Joseph Squire was leader, and this position has been held by him and George Lethbridge up to the present time. In 1887, John Horne was appointed leader of the Union Church class, while Mitchell Walker has served for years as recording steward of the old circuit and since the union of the new one.

The Methodist Church of Canada (Eastside) was established at Glencoe in 1879, with Colman Bristol, preacher. In 1880 a society of fifty-three members was presided over by Stephen Kappele, who was also here in 81–82; Robert W. Wright in 1883. The building begun in April was completed and opened in October, 1881, by Rev. Dr. Sanderson and the pastor, S. Kappele. The building and grounds cost $1,600. Tbe other building was erected in 1871.

The Glencoe Circuit since the Union of the Episcopal Methodist Churches has been presided over by Rev. M. Griffin, 1884, but in 1885, owing to difficulties growing out of the Union, two churches came again into existence as before Union, with Mr. Griffin presiding over the late M. E Society, or Glencoe West, and Rev. S. T. Bartlett over the late C. M. Church, or East Glencoe Church. In 1886, Rev. Wm. Henderson presided over both churches, preaching for two years to each congregation on alternate Sabbaths. In 1888, Rev. W. H. Butt was appointed to the circuit, with instructions to officiate in the West Church, but the trustees hold the East Church pending a decision of the Conference.

A reference to the history of the Presbyterian Church in Ekfrid will point out the beginners of this church at Glencoe. In the latter part of 1860, the Presbytery of London sent a catechist to Ekfrid Township to labor among the people connected with the Church of Scotland. His success was so marked that in February, 1862, a church house was erected one-quarter of a mile from Glencoe, on a lot presented by D. Graham. David Dobie was chairman, and Alex. R. Kay, secretary of the building committee.

In 1879, Rev. Hugh Cameron took charge of St. Andrew's, and resigned in October, 1884. During his term one hundred new members were received and seventy-two baptisms recorded, with twenty-eight marriages and six deaths.

Rev. John Robbins was inducted July 29, 1885, and about this time the question of organizing a second church was agitated. A minority appealed to the Synod against the establishment of such church in 1886. In April, 1887, Rev. Mr. Smith, who filled the

Presbyterian pulpit pending the acceptance of a call to Rev. Dougald Currie, announced that the latter had accepted.

The destruction of the Burns Presbyterian Church and Clanahan's sash and door-factory at Glencoe was recorded July 23, 1886. The losses exceeded $15,000, of which about $10,000 was sustained by Clanahan. The ruin of the old church still stands on south Main street. It is the intention of the united congregations to build a new house of worship in 1889.

The English Church was presided over by Mr. Wright, of Wardsville, in 1861–2. Among the members were the Crofts, McDonalds, Curries, Walkers, McNeils, McReas, Weekes, Camerons and Gardiners. In 1870, Rev. G. W. Wye, of Wardsville, was appointed.

In May, 1888, Rev. W. J. Taylor, who for nine years presided over St. James's Church, preached his farewell sermon. Rev. William Lowe succeeded him in charge of Glencoe, Newbury and Wardsville. The church building is located on the west side of Main street, south or the railroad.

The Salvation Army held a banquet and hurricane meeting in their new barracks at Glencoe, in June, 1885. Prior to this time, and subsequently the Army suffered much persecution, part of it being well earned. The barracks was destroyed by fire December 29, 1885. The building was the property of Joseph Walker, in whose name an insurance policy for $500 was entered.

In June, 1887, there were only three members of this church; but on the reopening of their barracks, Nov. 6, 1887, the membership increased. In February, 1886, a number of residents of Glencoe were convicted of interfering with the army and fined, while Lieutenant Emma Rees was fined for assault. In May, 1887, the case of Emma Rees, (who, in 1886, commanded a detachment of the Salvation Army) against Justices Simpson and Currie, was carried to the assize court,—the charges being unlawful arrest, and improper or malicious imprisonment. The action was dismissed without costs. Later the case was carried before the Queen's Bench at Toronto, where an order for a new trial was entered. This lady lieutenant won her suit, the original judgment costing the local justices about $700.

Fire Department.—Giant Company, No. 1, received a large number of members on October 4, 1881, and on the same date elected Henry Simpson, captain; John Orange and Henry Golding, lieutenants; A. McNabb, secretary; James Harris, treasurer; Harry Hogan, J. P. McMillan, Wm. Hammond, branchmen; A. McVicker and A. Finlayson, hosemen. Some changes were made prior to November 4, 1881, when the records of United Company, No. 1, begin. Eli Griffith, whose resignation is noted in the Council proceedings, was chief. The fire company was reorganized September 30, 1885, when John Orange was elected chief; Wm. Hammond, captain; George Dobie, secretary; Duncan Cameron, treasurer; W. R. Cook, first, and F. Shanks, second, lieutenants; John Y. Foster, first, and Alfred Crow, second, branch-

men; Charles Currie and Colin Leitch, leading hosemen; Fred. Aldred and A. McLellan, suction hosemen. On that evening the new fire engine was placed on trial.

In 1886, Wm. Hammond was chosen captain; W. R. Cook and Colin Leitch, lieutenants; and R. Sutherland, secretary and treasurer; John Orange being chief. The officers for 1887 were:—James T. McAlpine, captain; Hector McNeil and W. R. Cook, lieutenants; P. J. Morrison, treasurer; and R. Sutherland, secretary; and in 1888, John Y. Foster, captain; Wm. Hammond, first-lieutenant; Jacob Huston, second-lieutenant; George Dobie and Isaac McCracken, branchmen; Colin Leitch and P. McCallum, foremen of hose; R. Sutherland, secretary; W. S. Rogers, treasurer; and John Finlayson, warden. Isaac Rathburn, George Dobie and W. S. Rogers were appointed a committee to build up the membership.

The fire record of the department for 1886 comprises:—The alarm of May 25 from George Parrott's house; the great fire of July 23, which destroyed Burns's Presbyterian Church, Clanahan's factory and residence, and damaged the homes of Dr. Walker and E. A. Surbey; the alarm of October 14; the fire of October 16, which partially destroyed Robert Donnelly's house; of December 4, in the McAlpine House; and of December 11, in James Simpson's dwelling. The alarms of 1887 comprised that of June 17, when fire destroyed Alexander Crothers's barn; of Aug. 27, when J. P. McMillan's grain-store was destroyed; of September 5, when R. Donnelly's and Thomas Buckston's stables were burned; and of September 23, when Harrison and Rathburn's grain warehouse, rented by P. D. McDonald, was destroyed. The fire alarms of 1888 were those of January 21, from Davidson's house; of February 28, from the meat-market; of April 14, from John Oldrieve's house; and of May 21, from the registry office.

Band.—The Firemen's Band, as organized May 17, 1886, comprised:—Charles Peachey, F. D. Shanks, John Orange, R. Sutherland, Geo. Orange, R. G. Evans, W. Robinson, Wm. Vernon, A. D. McRae, and John Burridge. John Orange, sr., was president; C. Peachey, leader; F. D. Shanks, sergeant, and R. Sutherland, secretary and treasurer. Among the signers of the constitution were:—P. J. Morrison, C. A. Risk, Ben. Hammond, Joe Vernon, Frank Edwards, W. G. Rogers, F. Fletcher, John Thomas, Chas. Dean, Malcolm Leitch, F. McKenzie, Colin McKellar, Wm. Thomas, E. Mitton, T. McGaw, W. A. Gray, and A. S. Rendelli. P. J. Morrison was appointed treasurer in March, 1887, and in November, P. Hancox succeeded R. Sutherland, as secretary. In March, Glencoe was made head-quarters of the 26th Battalion Band, which at the close of the year had thirty-one members. In May, 1888, Alex. McRae was elected president of the band; W. Vernon, vice-president; and P. J. Morrison, secretary and treasurer.

Riflemen.—The Glencoe Rifle Association was organized March 12, 1875, with D. Ferguson, president; John McRae and A. Clanahan,

vice-presidents; Geo. M. Harrison, treasurer; S. S. Kennon, secretary; W. K. Marifield, assistant-secretary.

Militia.—The committee on enrolment of the militia company, appointed in May, 1874, comprised Dr. Lumley, S. S. Kennon, Wm. Hayden, Robert Clanahan, G. M. Harrison and D. Dobie. Ten years later, in June, 1884, the question of organizing a militia company was revived, and the first effort made at organization. Dr. Lumley was selected captain, with Lieutenant Billington of No. 2 Company, Strathroy, organizer. In January, 1887, Dr. Lumley resigned.

Accidents.—On Nov. 20, 1870, Leroy Aldrich was drowned at Glencoe. Four rods away stood a number of the boy's friends, among them his brother-in-law. They would not enter the cold water to rescue him, although he held on firmly to the ice until hope of rescue ceased.

The Graham road bridge accident, near Glencoe, of May 10, 1888, resulted in the death of two men and serious injury to many of the other workmen.

Cemetery.—In April, 1884, the question of acquiring a public burial ground for Glencoe was brought forward, and on the 17th a meeting held, when Angus McKenzie proposed that N. Currie, S. J. Walker and I. Rathburn be a committee to secure grounds for a new cemetery.

Salt-well.—The town well was bored to a depth of 606 feet in October, 1887, by contractor Savage, but no water was found. The council at once contracted for boring to a depth of 300 feet more, at $1.25, $1.40 and $1.60 per foot, for the order of 100-feet sections. In December a 900-feet level was reached. In March, 1888, it was down 1,225 feet, and in April, 1,500 feet, when it yielded 300 gallons per hour. Owing to a sulphurous deposit, the water was found to be of an inky-black color, and unfit for use. It appears that in the wild effort to procure water, the salt-rock was bored through, thus destroying the chances of developing the rich salt deposits at that particular place, without the further expense of closing off the supply of sulphur water. In April, 1888, street lamps were authorized.

Societies.—Lorne Lodge, No. 282, A. F. & A. M., was chartered August 15, 1872. The list of past masters is as follows:—William Hayden, 1872–4; W. G. Lumley, 1875–7; H. Seymour, 1878; George J. Fryer, 1879–80; G. M. Harrison, 1881–2; W. G. Lumley, 1883; J. C. Butter, 1884–5; W. G. Lumley, 1886; John L. Charles, 1887, and Dr. W. G. Lumley, the present master.

Glencoe Lodge, No. 133, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 11, 1874, with Donald Cochrane, J. A. McCracken, J. H. Campbell, R. Clanahan, G. H. Munro and D. A. Ferguson as charter members. The first officers are named as follows:—Robert Clanahan, D. A. Ferguson, George Munro, T. Harris, W. C. Stephens, John McCracken, A. McNabb, John Oldrieve, C. A. Middlemiss, James Harris, W. Hammond, C. Ryckman, J. G. Foster, C. W. Berrington, John Munro, E.

G. Crooks, Isaac Walker, J. E. Roome, A. A. Kennedy, Isaac McCracken, Joseph Foy, R. G. Evans, W. G. Rogers, R. F. Howard, John Walker, and C. J. Peachey; R. Sutherland, secretary. The total number of members received is 124; number now belonging, sixty. In 1880 the hall was moved from the Campbell building to the Swaisland block, and, in 1888, to the Howard building.

Court Maple Leaf No. 60, I. O. F., was instituted February 1, 1881, with the following-named charter members:—Dr. W. G. Lumley, P. J. McAlpine, P. I. Bodman, E. Blackwell, John Sarah, E. Griffith, C. Barrington, J. Y. Foster, Rev. E. Roipel and A. Campbell. The number of members now on roll is twenty-two, and the names of Past Chief Rangers are:—E. Griffith, C. Barrington, W. F. Rodgers, N. F. Currie, J. Y. Foster, J. P. McMillan, A. McNeil, H. Bartlett; J. Y. Foster is D. C. R.

The British Templars claimed several organizations in south-west Middlesex in 1874–5. In 1875, the officers of the county lodge were:—County chief, T. Gordon; county assistant chief, T. Ogilvie; Councillor, Rev. Mr. Sutherland; V. Templar, Maggie Sutherland; Financier, Malcolm Campbell; marshal, J. M. Corneil; Treasurer, J. B. Coulthard; assistant marshal, T. Sutherland; inner guard, C. Campbell; outer guard, J. Young; assistant secretary, Miss A. Twiss; secretary, M. C. McIntyre.

In June, 1880, the first Lacrosse Club was organized. The Oaks comprised the following players in 1888:—W. B. Wilson, W. Buggan, J. Huston, H. Simpson, George Goldie, J. Simpson, D. McKellar, F. McKenzie, G. Swaisland, F. Carter, J. Orange and C. Carter.

Mechanics' Institute.—The establishment of a Mechanics' Institute was suggested in November, 1881, by the reeve, Isaac Rathburn, and considered in public meeting. This resulted in its organization, when I. Rathburn, J. M. Tait and Angus McKenzie were chosen trustees; W. G. Lumley, president; Alex. Stuart, secretary; G. M. Harrison, treasurer; M. F. Barclay, librarian; Revs. H. Cameron and W. J. Taylor, lecturers. On Feb. 11, 1888, a meeting to reorganize the Institute assembled, under call of Isaac Rathburn. He presided, with A. McVicker, secretary. On motion of Alex. Stuart, seconded by Rev. Mr. Henderson, the Institute was reorganized, with Isaac Rathburn, president; Rev. D. Currie, vice-president; A. McVicker, secretary; Geo. M. Harrison, treasurer; and Mr. Roome, librarian. The directors were Augus Graham, Alex. Stuart, A. Taylor, Dr. Walker and Samuel Ranton. At this time the books purchased by the old association were examined, additions made to the list, and a little later a reading-room was established in the Howard Block, the 110 members contributing liberally to maintain both library and reading-room. The credit of reviving the Institute is freely given to Mr. Rathburn, while the idea of the reading-room originated with Rev. D. Currie.

Y. M. L. C.—The Young Men's Liberal Club of Glencoe was organized Jan. 26, 1883, with J. P. McMillan, president; R. Fleming

and E. D. Swift, vice-presidents; W. Wilson, secretary; and C. Leitch, treasurer.

W. C. T. U.—In 1886, the officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at Glencoe were:—Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. A. Dobie, Miss Stevenson, Miss Riggs, Miss Flora Campbell, Miss E. Stalker and Mrs. McCutcheon.

The A. O. U. W.—Lodge No. 290 was instituted under charter, January 25, 1888, with the following members:—James Wilson, A. Clanahan, H. C. Dixon, W. J. Small, J. P. Warren, E. Marshall, F. B. Davidson, E. E. Adams, A. B. McClellan, W. H. Simpson, Geo. Parrott, Samuel Thompson, J. L. Charles, A. McKellar, Alfred Crow, D. A. McCallum, J. Fletcher, Dr. W. G. Lumley, R. C. Vause, I. McCracken and N. J. Beckett. J. L. Charles was first master workman; A. McKellar, recorder, and E. E. Adams, financial secretary. The present membership is thirty-one, with hall over A. McKellar's store.

Grange.—West Middlesex Division Grange elected the following officers for 1888:—D. A. McRae, master; John Mitchell, O.; Arch. McIntyre, S.; James W. McFie, T.; R. McDonald, L.; John Mawhinney, C.; Wm. Webster, Steward; J. W. Eddie, assistant; and George Huston, G. K. The lady officers are Madames Weekes, Lethbridge, Foster and Ramey.



CHAPTER XXXI.

NISSOURI WEST.

Nissouri West, being the western half of the old township of the District of London, is bounded east by Oxford County, north by Perth County and the Gore of Biddulph, south by North Dorchester, and west by London Townships. The north fork of the Thames is a bold stream, running in a comparatively straight bed from the north-west quarter of the township to Lot 12, Concession 1, where it enters London Township; but returning into Lot 9, receives the Wye river on the George Scatcherd farm. The Wye is a native stream. The main stream and feeders seem to run to every place from Lots 11 to 24 and from Concession 1 to 6. The entire south-eastern section claims still another native creek, which bears the same relation to it as the Wye does to the central parts. In the north-east rise numerous feeders of the North Fork.

The township was surveyed in 1818, and that year or the following one a clearing was made on Lot 14, Concession 2, on the river Thames, where the surveyors of 1818 camped. In 1819, John and Thomas Scatcherd purchased Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, Concession 1, on the Wye, now Wyton; Clauson Burgess, of Niagara, settled near the hamlet of St. Ives in 1820; George Logan on Lot 17, Concession 3, near Thorndale, in 1825; John Dunsmore on Concession 2, near Governor's Road, in 1830; while Turner Farley had had a lot on Concession 1. The McGuffins preceded the Scatcherds here, coming in 1818, while the Vining family came about this time. James Shanly, an Irishman, established his home here in 1837, naming his property "Thorndale," according to the Irish and English fashion. The village of Thorndale was laid out in 1858 by the Logans, and four years later an English Church building was erected there, and saw and grist-mills established.

In 1818, the Hardy family came to Canada from Ireland in the ship Brunswick, and that year settled in Nissouri Township. Joseph N. Hardy, one of the sons born in Ireland in 1800, died in 1884, being the last survivor of the New London colony. The father died in London Township in 1819, where the family settled on Concession 6. Squire John Scatcherd the founder of that family, came from England and settled in Nissouri Township in 1821. In 1822, Thomas Scatcherd arrived. On August 1, 1822, the former married Annie, daughter of John Farley of London Township, who died in 1865. Wm. Fram was one of the earliest settlers of West Nissouri. His son James B. Fram, was born there in 1834. Among the old settlers of Nissouri who were classed as representative men in 1878–80, were :— E. M. Vining, a settler of 1820; Alonzo Vining, 1824; Thomas

Scatcherd, 1822; John Morden, 1822, postmaster at Belton; Hugh Davis, 1820, of Thorndale; and William Logan, 1825; Thomas McWain, 1822, of the Thorndale Hotel; Robert McGuffin, 1826; Henry Powell, 1828; Edward Fitzgerald, 1832; Harvey Scott, 1833; James McGuffin, 1832; James Tomlinson, Sol. Vining, jr., and John Legg, 1836; D. Bailey and James B. Fram, 1834; Rich. Hobbs and A. W. Brown, 1837; Peter and Bernard Carling, 1842; Wm. Coleman, jr., John Burns, postmaster, at Evelyn, and John Taylor, 1843; John Woods and Alex. McMartin, in 1844; Henry McLean, Humphrey Pardy, in 1842; Samuel Pardy, in 1840; Thomas Badggood, 1839; Robert Wood and Wm. Hueston, 1845; Robert A. Brown, John Johnston, and H. H. Scott, 1846; John McGurk, Wm. Murrell, and Wm. Mahon, 1847; Allan Barr, Luke Dyer, sr., Richard B. Gleeson, and Richard Mills, 1848; Daniel Aiken, sr., Thomas Duffin, Thomas Evans and James Elgie, 1849.

Phœbe Campbell, who murdered her husband in Nissouri West, was hanged June 20, 1872. As related in other pages, this female fiend conceived an affection for her farm-hand, named Coyle, and, in the dead of night left her husband's bed, and, seizing an axe, hacked him to death. How she essayed to plant the guilt on others has been related; but she was unable to blindfold justice. Her death was like her crime, cool and swift. A reference to the courts and bar will point out the Pickard affair and other criminal matters connected with this division of the county.

The first record of Nissouri West is dated January 19, 1852, when Councillors Scatcherd, Vining, Crone, Logan and McMartin qualified, and opened official work at Robert Logan's house. Francis Bowers was appointed first clerk, *vice* Forster Scatcherd, who was chosen and resigned; James Scott and R. Logan, jr., auditors; Solomon Vining, auditor. Among the ordinary business transactions in February was the establishment of free school No. 3, on petition of Elisha Brown and others. In 1853, Councillor Moore's name appears, with those of the same officers as in 1852. In 1855 Messrs. Vining, McMartin, Moore, Uren and Scott formed the Council. Richard Logan, who died in 1886, succeeded Solomon Vining as treasurer in 1856, and served until his death, when Charles Harrison, the present treasurer, was appointed. William Lee, the present township clerk, has held that office since 1858. In 1856 Messrs. McMartin, Scott, Moore and Chambers were chosen councilmen; in 1857–8, Moore, Scott, Evans, Vining and R. W. Giffen, and, in 1858, Robert McGuffin, *vice* Moore. During the years 1857–8, the Council instructed the reeve to inform the engineer in charge of this division of the railway to take such measures in the matter of railway crossings as to render them safe for travellers.

The dealings of the District Quarter Sessions Court with Nissouri West prior to 1842, and of the County Council since that time are detailed in the general history, and the names of reeves and deputy-reeves given.

Thorndale in 1888 claimed 350 inhabitants. W. H. Salmon was postmaster, and he with E. Dunn, James Harding and H. Baillie were general merchants. W. H. Dunlop's saw-mill, G. Matheson's flouring-mill and Aaron Griffith's cheese-box-factory were the principal industries. John Falkner's bakery, E. Ryckman's tinshop and Northcott & Paynter's meat market may be said to make up the business houses of the village. Henry McLean's hotel may be said to have been established within the last two decades. The new Salmon Hotel stands on the site of the old Central, built years ago by William Logan. The Central was variously conducted, but in 1888 W. H. Salmon purchased the building and grounds, and erected the neat hotel building of the present time.

Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 248, built their hall here in 1874. It is a small brick structure.

The Methodist Church of Canada at Thorndale, formerly of Nissouri Circuit, of which Hugh McLean was Wesleyan, and Charles Barltrop, New Connexion ministers in 1874, was presided over in 1875 by Christopher Hamilton. In 1878 he was succeeded by Daniel W. Thompson. Among the assistants were D. A. Moir, Geo. A. Kerr, Samuel G. Staples, W. H. Spence and John Henderson. In 1879–80, D. W. Thompson; in 1881–2, James E. Ford and J. W. Saunby; in 1883, James E. Holmes took Mr. Saunby's place; in 1884, James Kennedy and Reuben J. Garbutt; 1887, Rev. E. Scott; 1888, C. C. Cousins. Among the members in 1874 were Robert, John, Ann, William and Mrs. William McCutcheon, William and Mary Carruthers, Robert and Ann Walker, John and Eliza Pearson, Thomas, Eliza and Libby Fitzsimmons, S. S. and Jane Murray. These, with twenty-five others enrolled later, are the names registered. The present house of worship was dedicated October 31, 1880. The building cost $1,900. Mr. Cridland succeeded Mr. Garbutt. Rev. E. Medd is with Mr. Cousins, succeeding J. H. Murray.

The Thorndale Circuit now embraces Thorndale (97), Evans (57), Bethesda (66), Bailey's (33), Wyton (32) and Laird's (18) appointments. Richard Murrell is steward at Lairds; Jas. Wheaton, at Wyton; Wm. Temple, at Bailey's; Wm. Molland, at Bethesda; and Joseph Badggood, at Evans. At Thorndale Robert Walker is steward; with Wm. Carruthers and Ed. Nicholson, leaders; and Benj. Tripp, superintendent. The number of members of each class is given above in brackets.

The Frame Church class was presided over by Hamilton McLeod. Among the members were his wife, Jacob and Eliza McLeod, three McKones, John Nixon, Clarissa Dickie, Eliza Orchard, Nelson and Sarah Day, Sarah McNee, Eliza Simons, Eliza Tennant, Thomas Harris and wife and Wm. Downham. The greater number of above ceased to be members of this class in 1877, while others removed.

Laird's class comprised John Johnson, steward; Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Covely, with Mr. Carr. Evans's class was presided over by Jas.

Evans, who died in 1880; claims sixty-three members, the greater number of whom were received Feb. 20, 1880. Hobbs's class, with Richard Hobbs, steward, has forty-six members on the register. Buck Church class was presided over by Philip Teskey.

St. George's English Church was established about 1862, with Rev. W. Brookman pastor. Among the early members were:—John and Thomas Fitzsimons, Hugh Davis, William Logan, Edward Fitzgerald, Henry McLean, William Mahon, Richard Mills, Richard Guest, James Shanly, Colonel James Shanly, Charles Harrison, the Lovelocks, Hobbs, Bryans, Logans, Dawsons, Cunninghams, Coswells, Bakers, Keys, Russell Leonard, Martins, Laingheeds and Lumbeys. In 1863, S. Belcher succeeded Mr. Brookman in charge of St. John's, at Thamesford; Grace Church and St. George's, at Thorndale. In 1871, W. Daunt and C. W. Ball, 1883, who remained until 1886, when J. Holmes was appointed. In July, 1887, F. F. Davis was appointed, and in July, 1888, Rev. W. Seabourne. The communicants number fifty-two. Charles Harrison is the present senior warden, having served for the last sixteen years. He with J. J. Armstrong, station agent, are present wardens.

Mount Olivet Lodge, No. 300, A. F. & A. M., was chartered July 10, 1873. The list of past masters is as follows:—Richard Mills, 1873; Moffatt Forster, 1874; J. D. Salmon, 1875; W. H. Dunlop, 1876; Geo. F. Bryan, 1877; Edward Nicholson, 1878; E. Fitzgerald, 1879–81; Noble Dickie, 1882; S. S. Murray, 1883–84; Neil McKechnie, M.D., 1885; W. F. Kennedy, 1886; Richard Guest, 1887.

Wyton Village is one of the oldest settlements in the township. Near this point the Scatcherd family settled in 1819, almost seventy years before the locomotive appeared there. In 1857 the hamlet contained seventy-five inhabitants. The business circle comprised:—John Bidner, innkeeper; Christopher Goodman, innkeeper; Robert Gurney, tailor; Thomas Scatcherd, grist-mill and tannery; Charles Scott, shoemaker; Sims & Sons, woollen-factory; John Talbot, jr., blacksmith; John Talbot, sr., general-store; Richard Talbot, carpenter; William Talbot, waggon-maker; Peter VanEvery, postmaster.

Wyton Station and vicinity claims a population of fifty. George Scatcherd is postmaster since 1874; M. Sherlock, grocer, and John Talbot, blacksmith. Wyton Methodist class was presided over by Joseph Wheaton, with Thomas Scatcherd, sr., and Thomas Scatcherd, jr., Mary Scatcherd, Jane Belton, Annie Angus and daughter, Eliza and Margaret Talbot, Jane Farley, Mary Wilson, Mary Dundass, and Geo. Scatcherd. On March 29, 1880, fifteen additional members were added. Mount Zion class, as organized, claimed six members of the Huntley family, Simon Johnson and David Dickie, stewards, and twenty-seven others.

St. Ives and vicinity claimed a population in 1888 of 125 inhabitants. Thomas Howard was postmaster; Henry Powell, merchant; John Healy, proprietor of saw-mill; J. M. Barnard, of flouring-mill; and Daniel McKinnon, of blacksmith shop.

Belton in 1888 claimed twenty inhabitants. John Gibson was postmaster and general merchant; John German, blacksmith; and Peter Smith, waggon-maker.

Devizes in 1888 had seventy-five inhabitants. James Bisbee was cheese-manufacturer; Wm. Ross, lumber-dealer; R. Young, shoemaker; R. Riddle, carpenter; Joseph Lumsden, carriage-maker; and Wm. McKone, postmaster.

The Thames Road Presbyterian Church was opened Jan. 29, 1882, the total cost of the building being $8,000. To the Rev. Colin Fletcher, the pastor, the success of the undertaking was attributed. The congregation here dates back to 1852, when Mr. Logie held services in a log school-house; but in 1858 a stone house was built, which gave place to the present building. In 1852, Usborne Township was almost an unbroken forest, and this was the only place of worship outside the settlement at Exeter.

Rebecca post-office was established eight years ago (1880), with John Henderson master, and who still holds the position, with Robert Judd, deputy. Seaton's hotel was built about twenty years ago by Samuel Hueston, who conducted the house for a number of years. The Henderson store was established by Widow Hueston, who built an addition to the old toll-house, which she bought. The Ashman saw-mill (new) was established in 1887 by Mark Ashman. Prior to this his old saw-mill stood a mile west of Rebecca.



CHAPTER XXXII.

WESTMINSTER TOWNSHIP.

Westminster is bounded on the north by the Thames River, which divides it from London Township; on the south by Elgin County, east by North Dorchester Township, and west by Delaware. Dingman's Creek may be said to drain all the central sections from east to west. The northern and southern concessions claim numerous living streams —so many, indeed, that it may be said that every farm has its creek. East of the railroad a number of ponds exist.

The London & Port Stanley Railroad runs south on what may be termed the west line of the east half of the township, with depots at Grove and Glanworth hamlets.

Westminster in 1817 contained 107 houses and 428 people. Two school buildings, one grist-mill and one saw-mill, were the public buildings of the pioneer community. Nathan Griffith's brick sold for thirty shillings a thousand, owing to the slow method of treading clay with oxen. In 1811 land was worth five shillings per acre, and increased four-fold by 1817. In 1850, 4,525 inhabitants, three grist-mills, two carding machines, a fulling-mill and a number of schools pointed to progress. In 1849, 57,600 bushels of wheat, 54,000 bushels of oats, 12,000 bushels of peas, 28,000 pounds of wool, and 36,000 pounds of butter were produced, and cleared land was worth about sixty shillings per acre.

Barnabas Skuse's limekiln on Concession 1 is one of the large industries of the county. From his quarry the limestone for the asylum, some bridge abutments, the foundations of the Catholic Cathedral and other buildings was procured. The quarry was first worked about 1840 by old Benj. Kilbourn. Teeple, Summers and the present owner succeeded Mr. Kilbourn.

It is one of the largest townships in Middlesex, and in it and around it are gathered abundant evidences of material prosperity. The glory of fertile fields; the bounty of dairies; the fruit of trees and vine; the sweets of bee-farms, and the blossoms of flowers, pay tribute to this rich district, making the altars of the fruitful Pan and the bountiful Ceres redolent with incense most pleasing to the husbandman. And this is the land which at the beginning of the century was merely a camping-place for the itinerant red-man. He came here at intervals to take what the river, ponds and streams offered of the finny tribe; or the forest of game; or the soil of wild fruits or herbs. Here, among the red-willow marshes, he manufactured the bark into *Kinnikinick*, and dried the wild tea in imitation of the Chinese; but the children of nature never slept to dream of drawing forth the resources of the

soil and forests. The task was held for another race—the white workers—who came to plow and sow, and build, and to transform the wilderness into the garden which we now find it. Throughout the Province there cannot be found a more beautiful township, nor one where wealth and happiness are more equally distributed.

On Monday (Feb. 4, 1793), His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Simcoe, accompanied by Capt. Fitzgerald and Lieut. Smith, of the 5th Regiment, Lieuts. Talbot, Grey and Givens, and Major Littlehales, left Navy Hall (Newark) in sleighs, and proceeded through the concessions parallel with Lake Ontario to the twelve-mile creek, the roads being very indifferent and wet, owing to the unusual mildness of the season. From this point the party proceeded along the mountain and the irregular ridge which stretches westward near Brantford and Woodstock, and which is probably a continuation of the "mountain." They passed through the Mohawk Village, where they saw the old Mohawk Church, and thence near Woodstock, and down the west branch of the Thames, entering the County of Middlesex in North Dorchester, and passing into Westminster, camped for the night near the Westminster ponds.

The* survey of the line bounding the rear of the first Concession north of the street, beginning at a dead beech tree standing in the north-westerly corner of the Township of Dorchester, thence S. 81° 30′ W., was made in 1809–10 by Deputy-Provincial Surveyor Simon T. Z. Watson. Then there was no settler on R. 23, where Captain Jos. Odell subsequently settled, nor on R. 24, where Albert S. Odell located his lands, and the only residents on the whole Township of Westminster were Arch. McMillan, on R. 45 and 46, twenty chains from the line, and Nathaniel Fairchild, on R. 47 and 48. The survey extended to Chestnut post, standing in the north-easterly angle of Delaware Township. The north street or branch of Talbot road was surveyed by Col. Burwell, and the remaining part of the township (see field notes at Meredith) by Col. Bostwick in 1820. Lands here were not granted to absentees or sold to speculators prior to 1817, and so became the home of many who came here to carve out farms. Unlike Dorchester, Delaware and Adelaide, where large tracts were parcelled out among favorites, actual settlers flocked into Westminster. In 1817, John and Oliver McClary arrived from Pennsylvania with the family, and entered on life in the forest.

Michael McLaughlin brought the first spring wagon—wooden springs—into Westminster about 1823–4. Alvard Ladd had the first stage between Delaware and Ancaster, and held it until Eli Trowbridge took the route. Trowbridge lived where the present Nathan Griffiths's house stands, on Concession 1 of Westminster.

A road through David Reynolds's lands in Westminster was approved in July, 1830, and damages of £2 10s. awarded. In the case of a road in Yarmouth, £3 15s. per acre for improved land, and £1 5s.

*Vide letter and documents from Crown Land Department, Toronto, to William McClary, of May 7, 1851, and additions, Oct. 16, 1861.

for unimproved, was the rate of damage allowed to Aaron Whitesell and Wm. Doan. In April, 1832, the surveyor's report on the Wharncliffe road was approved by a jury of twelve men. In April, 1831, Wm. King Cornish, surveyor, reported a road through Lot 44, Westminster, to McMillan's bridge, and a jury of twelve men confirmed this report. A road from Thomas Pool's to Michael McLaughlin's house in Westminster was also approved. In October, 1836, the court received a petition of the inhabitants of Westminster, asking that a bridge be built over the eastern branch of the Thames, near Alvard's or Kenny's mills. £25 were granted.

Organization.—The first record of the Westminster Council is dated March 4, 1817. The first meeting was held at Archibald McMillan's tavern, for the united townships of Westminster, Delaware and Dorchester. Henry Schenick was chosen clerk; Jacobus Schenick and Jos. L. Odell, assessors; Major S. Tousley, collector; and Timothy Kilbourn, Capt. B. B. Brigham, John Wells, Davis Doty, Barnabas Flanagan and Jeremiah Schram, overseers of highways; Albert S. Odell and Robert Frank, town-wardens; Nathan Griffith and Gideon Tiffany, pound-keepers. This Council ordered that all fences should be four and a-half feet high, with rails not more than four inches apart. Hogs were allowed at large. In 1818, Archibald McMillan was chosen clerk and A. S. Odell, collector, who gave place to Joseph B. Flanagan in 1819, and he to Asa Townsend in 1820, Archibald McMillan still holding the clerkship. 1819, fences were ordered to be five feet high, while hogs were free-commoners. A note made February 10, 1820, gives the snow fall at two feet of "hard winter snow."

In 1821 the town meeting was held at Asa Townsend's Tavern. Henry Schenick was elected collector. In 1822, Nathan Griffith took McMillan's place as town clerk, and Geo. J. Goodhue was chosen collector, with James Choate, Michael Crydeman, John Sutton and Benj. Woodhull, wardens; Charles Pettis and Abram Sloat (who was Baptist preacher at Brick street school) were roadmasters for North street to Mill Creek, and Gardner Merrick for West Westminster. In 1823 the meeting was held at E. Trowbridge's house, Arch. McMillan was chosen clerk, and Samuel Hungerford, collector; B. B. Brigham and Ben. Woodhull, pathmasters for Delaware; Joseph Kilbourn and James Sheldon for West Westminster; Seth Putnam and Abram Carroll, for Dorchester; Timothy Kilbourn, Jesse Cornwell and John O'Neil (who afterwards kept stage tavern where Abram Carroll built in 1826–7), church or town-wardens. In 1824, Nathan Griffith was clerk; Samuel Hunt, collector; Robert Summers and Adolphus Bostwick, wardens; Gideon Bostwick was collector in 1825, and John Sutton and Timothy Kilbourn, wardens. In 1826, at a meeting held at Sylvanus Reynolds's house, Westminster, Sweet Gardner was chosen collector; Griffith being still clerk, with Robert Frank and John Sutton, wardens.

In 1827 a meeting at Eli Trowbridge's house selected the same

clerk and collector, with Andrew Fortner and Joseph L. Odell, wardens. In 1828, A. S. Odell was collector and Daniel McPherson and John Stevens, wardens. In 1829, Gideon Bostwick took Odell's place, with Bartley Seward and Andrew Beattie, wardens. The meeting of 1830 was held at David Doly's house. Griffith, clerk, and Bostwick, collector, were re-elected, also in 1831–2; in 1833 A. S. Odell was chosen collector, replaced in 1834 by G. G. Bostwick, who was also chosen in 1835, but gave place to Ross Robertson in 1836, while G. G. Bostwick was chosen clerk. In 1837 a meeting held at Shubal Nichol's house, Lot 31, Concession 2, Westminster, elected Nathan Griffith clerk; Calvin Burch, assessor, and Wm. Odell, collector. During the years 1835–7 roads claimed much attention. In 1838, Henry Schenick was collector, Griffith still holding the clerkship. In 1839, Calvin Burch was chosen assessor and collector. In 1840, Henry Schenick was chosen clerk, and Charles Montague was chosen pathmaster for Dorchester and Westminster town-line. Schenick and Burch held their positions till 1843; in 1846 James Haldane was selected clerk and John Beattie assessor and collector. In 1848, Samuel Riddell was assessor and collector. In 1849, these, with Isaac Campbell, councillor, were re-elected. In 1850, Isaac Campbell received 350 votes; James Rae, 253; Richard Frank, 228; David Rymal, 224, and J. L. Odell, 207 votes, and were chosen councillors under the municipal act. Isaac Campbell was chosen reeve; Richard Frank, deputy; James Haldane, clerk; Samuel Riddell, assessor; Andrew Beattie, collector; and Wm. Crinklaw, treasurer. Thomas B. French was chosen school superintendent.

In 1851, R. Frank, James Rae, Garner Elwood, Charles Montague and John Glendenning formed the Council. In 1852, Peter McClary was a councillor; John Ferris, license inspector in 1853, and Eli Griffith was councilman. Adam Murray served as clerk from 1853 to 1860, when James Armstrong was appointed. In 1871 he was succeeded by Henry Anderson, the present incumbent.

Pioneer Days.—It was no uncommon sight to see a band of Indians with their squaws, pappooses, ponies and dogs, travelling through the country, or their wigwams at their favorite camping grounds. Trails—some deep-worn paths led from all sides toward the forks of the Thames, and thence to the springs. When the first settlers came, several small garden spots were observed; but such spots, like the old Indian trails, were soon plowed up by the new comers, and even the red man's grave disappeared before their plow or spade.

Prior to the war of 1812, a ship-load of farming implements was sent out from England to York for distribution among actual settlers on 200-acre tracts. For each was a spade, hoe, plow mold, iron wedges set of nine harrow teeth, ox-ring and staple, ox-chain, and some other articles. The cargo was kept at York, and it is said that instead of distributing the implements as intended, the governing class charged the settlers one sterling shilling per pound. Among the number who

went to York was Ned Teeples, Bill Hale and others. When the Americans captured Toronto, they called the settlers to the point to carry away what was justly theirs. This statement is made on the authority of Wm. Hale, later of London, who was present, and related the facts to Robert Summers.

Abram Patrick served in the war of 1812, leaving his wife and children alone. During his absence his wife caught an Indian driving away her cow off the Dingman farm, but her intrepidity conquered the dusky thief, who looked puzzled indeed when the brave woman advanced, and turning the cow homewards, left the savage standing in mute surprise. That night the Indians killed two cows, the property of Nathaniel Fairchild. Abram Patrick and his sons were some of the famous hunters of early years. Their prowess in the chase was unequaled in the wilds of the Thames, and thousands of the wild animals of the forest fell victims to their aim. While at dinner one day, his daughter discovered a huge black bear and three cubs within the yard. The hunters at once gave chase, the elder Patrick bringing the bear mother to bay, when John Patrick shot and killed her. Two cubs were then killed, and in later days the other.

Two brothers of Isaac Crouse were lost one Sunday in April, 1829. All the settlers turned out, old Dr. Lee offering $50 for finding them, except Abram Patrick, who, with his dog and rifle, said he would hunt them alone. On Wednesday he found one, Nelson, sitting on a log, five miles away; the other boy, Tommy, was never found.

Alpha, Archie, Cyrus and Thomas McMillan, were sons, and Mercy, who married Reynolds, Lovina, who married Anson Simons, and Cyrena, were the daughters of the pioneer of Byron, and indeed, of the county outside the limits of Delaware and Dorchester, as it was in 1809. David Patrick maintains that they were his nearest neighbors, as none were south of them until the settlement of St. Thomas was reached. During the early years they ground their corn in mortars, until the mill at Delaware was running. At St. Thomas they found a store where they paid $10 per bushel for salt, and $1 per yard for common calico.

Captain Jos. Odell, John Odell and James Lester settled on Con. 1, Westminster, in 1811, and were the first three permanent settlers on the concession, which was surveyed in 1809–10 by Mr. Watson. The two Odells served against the Americans in 1812–14. William Odell settled in Westminster in 1836. His son, W. L. Odell, is proprietor of the Warrior Hotel, on Concession 1, and also postmaster at that point. The latter assisted in building the old Wellington bridge across the Thames and did the iron work for other early bridges. He also assisted in cutting through the Wellington road from Concession 1 to London.

Albert S. Odell settled in Westminster in 1810, and was soon after joined by his brother and sister. Joshua S. settled on Concession 1 in 1811. He moved to London in 1831, and opened a tavern on Dundas street, where the Mansion House now stands. In 1834 he moved to Belmont, and died in 1863.

The grandfather of the present Francis D. Norton is said to have settled on Concession 1, Lot 7, of Westminster, in 1810 (David Morton states 1811), immediately after the survey (begun in 1809) was completed. L. A. Norton, a member of this family, was confined six months in London jail in 1838; but on account of his youth, escaped the gallows, and was banished from Canada. He is now a lawyer at Healdsburg, Cal. David Norton and brother served against the Americans at Lundy's Lane.

Nathan Griffith, grandfather of the present Nathan, served with the Americans in the Revolution, while his sons, who settled here in 1812, served against them in the war of 1812. The old gentleman drew a pension during his life from the American Government. In 1816 he was one of the founders of the M. E. Church on Brick street, and is said to have continued a member until his death in 1862.

Pioneer Duncan, his wife, five sons and three daughters, came from Scotland to New York in 1815, and were induced by Col. Talbot's agents to come hither, which they did that fall, settling on Con. 2. Margaret married James McGuffin, who died about 1848, and she died in August, 1881.

Cyrus W. Sumner is said to have settled on Con. 1 about 1816, on a lot which was a grant to Delia, daughter of John Fowler, a United Empire Loyalist. He died in 1880. He had a six-pound iron cannon ball which was fired from Lewiston into Queenstown during the war of 1812.

Nathan Burch, grandfather of D. B. Burch, of Westminster, came from New York in 1798, and settled in Blenheim, where he was granted lands. In 1816 he moved to Lot 75, north Talbot Road, and died in 1829, aged 77 years. Calvin, his son, was brought from New York in 1802, when four years old. He was one of the first school teachers, and used to say that he sold himself to Canada for a johnny-cake, given to him by his mother. In 1818 he came to this township, and taught school until 1820. Among his pupils was David Patrick, still living. He married a daughter of Jeremiah Schram.

John McClary, a pioneer of Westminster, settled on Lot 2, Con. 1, about 1817. He came hither from Pennsylvania. Peter McClary, one of his sons, was Revenue Collector at London for twenty-three years; and William one of the early surveyors. Samuel Hunt settled in Westminster in 1817, on the west side of Talbot Road, where he assisted in forming a class of Methodists. He died in 1865. Mrs. Elizabeth Frank, the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist who settled in Westminster in 1817, and relict of Robert Frank, died at Strathroy in June, 1874.

John Caldwell settled on Concession 2, Westminster, in 1818, when there were only two settlers there, Wm. Bryant and John Elliott. He was local Methodist preacher of this district. John Sutton, a soldier of 1812, was granted 200 acres on the west side of the Talbot Road in Westminster, where he settled in 1818. At this time the

settlers had to go to Gardner & Reynolds's mill, where the London water-works now stand.

James Schenick, sr., and his son Henry, came to Westminster in 1818, and purchased lands on Lot 26, Con. 1, that year. Henry ultimately located on Lot 28, and married Hulda, sister of Dr. Duncombe, and daughter of Thomas Duncombe, in 1819. The doctor was a leader of the Patriots in 1837; went to England to represent the radical ideas; returning took a full part in the rebellion, and, fleeing for shelter to the United States, died some years ago in California. Henry Schenick built the frame house in Middlesex, the same which is still in use near the house of A. C. Johnston, who married his granddaughter. William Bryant, a British soldier, came in 1818, or very early in 1819, and settled on Lot 36, Con. 2, Westminster. Robert Summers, now living, settled there with his father that year. Richard Tunks and Spettigue came with him. Jacob Dale settled on Con. 1, March 17, 1818, according to Caldwell's statement, although his son Jacob Dale states that the pioneer settled there in 1813. When building his house in Westminster, three or four miles from London, near the Lambeth road, about the time Goodhue opened his Westminster store, he gave the merchant 100 bushels of good wheat for 100 pounds weight of nails. Samuel Glass, father of Sheriff Glass, left Armagh County, Ireland, in 1819, for Westminster Township, where his sister, who married Lieut.-Col. Orr, had settled in 1817. On his way hither he induced Mr. Owrey, of Donaghadee, Ireland, to also settle in Westminster. The latter purchased lands here, while, in 1826, Mr. Glass married Eliza Owrey, and purchased the tract since known as Mount Pleasant. In 1830 he sold the farm and located in London Township, and in 1831 settled in London Village, where he died in 1877. Jas. Nixon, who settled in Westminster in 1819, died in 1873; but his widow (Margaret Summers) is still residing there at the age of 94. For thirty-five years his son John Nixon has been justice of the peace, and councillor for twenty-nine years.

Jesse Cornell settled in 1819 on Lot 78, North Talbot road. Robt. Summers came from Cumberland County, England, in 1819, bringing with him his family. It is stated that the family came the time that James Nixon's family came; but this is wrong, as the Nixons settled in New York in 1816, and came to Westminster in February, 1819. Elliot Grieves settled on Concession 1, of Westminster, in 1819. South of his location were two families. John Elliott settled at Ponds Mills in 1836. John McGill and Sylvanus Reynolds, both of Westminster, were granted tavern licenses June 17, 1820, on payment of £3 10s. each. In July, Asa Townsend of Westminster, was authorized to keep a house of entertainment on payment of £3. Eli Trowbridge, who settled on Lot 35, Concession 1, in 1821–3, kept the stage station there, and there married Mary, Robert Summer's daughter, after the death of his first wife; in 1825 came from New York. For some years he carried the mail from Ancaster to Delaware, and died in 1828.

On April 20, 1820, one Joshua Applegarth of Westminster, was convicted of using two stills for the distilling of spirituous liquors for sale (in November, 1819), and sentenced to pay £10 in currency—one-half to the King, and the other to Magistrate Mitchell, who was also inspector and prosecutor, together with £3 16s. 6d. to the same James Mitchell for costs, and to forfeit his stills to His Majesty. This was a little log house opposite Applegarth's house, where Goodhue lived later.

Cyrus Sumner settled in Westminster in 1822 on Concession 1, and later built one of the first brick houses in the village of London. He has served as tax collector for the last twenty-three years, with the exception of one year. During the troubles of 1837–8 he served against the Patriots, and had his horse shot. His father, John A., settled in 1823. John Routledge settled on east side of Talbot road in 1824. He came to the United States in 1819.

Dr. Elijah Duncombe (son of Thomas Duncombe, who came from New York in 1822 and settled in Westminster, but died at St. Thomas that year) died at St. Thomas, February 20, 1870. He came to St. Thomas in 1823, and resided there until his death. He had his name entered for the land, at $2.50 per acre, on which the eastern part of London now stands, but surrendered it on account of its inaccessibility, there being no bridge over the Thames here in 1823–4. Elizabeth Parrott, who married John Bogue in England in 1826, and settled with him in Westminster Township in 1837, died June 25, 1886.

John Cooke Meredith, a native of Dublin, Ireland, came to Westminster Township at an early date, and, with his wife, Sarah Pegler, resided there for a number of years. George Pegler was Samuel Peters's opponent in the butchers' trade at London, having their stores on King street. John O'Brien was also a butcher here when the market was held on the court-house square. John Stephens settled in Westminster in 1827. His son, Richard, came at that time. Later he served as clerk in Dennis O'Brien's store at London until the death of his father in 1837. James Armstrong, born in New Brunswick in 1830, came with his parents to Westminster in 1836. George Laidlaw settled on Lot 11, Concession 3, in 1832. Dr. George McDermott, the celebrated oculist of Cincinnati, O., is the son of James and Jane McDermott, who came from Ireland in 1833, and worked for Dennis O'Brien, of London, in 1841. The family settled in Westminster Township where James (the father) died in 1872.

Thomas Anderson settled in Westminster in 1833, at a time when there was not a settler south of the 2nd Concession, in the eastern half of the township. His son Henry killed fifty deer within a few years after settlement. In 1837, Henry Anderson was sergeant in the 4th Middlesex militia, and was called out against the Patriots. At a general muster at Henry Schenick's, 500 militia were present. Capt. Joseph Odell called for volunteers to serve as minute-men, when fourteen men responded, among them Henry and Thomas F. Anderson,

Wm. Dubeny and three brothers of the Shore family. Of the whole number (500), only the fourteen were willing to go to the front.

Francis Nichol, who in 1833 settled on the 4th Concession of Westminster, where Adam now resides, died in 1868. He built the first brick house there, and one of the first frame barns, which is still standing. John Nichol accompanied his father. Isaac Willsie settled on Con. 5, Lot 5, Westminster, in 1834. W. T. Willsie settled on Con. 7 in 1845. John Wilson settled on Con. 4, Lot 11, in 1844. Thomas and John Shore settled in Westminster Township in 1833, where they were soon joined by Frederick Shore. Thomas served as a Colonel in the Reserve militia, and against the Patriots. In 1834 John Shore, sr., settled here. Timothy Coughlin, sr., settled on the 8th Concession of Westminster in 1834. His son, John T. Coughlin, has served the township on the local and county Board since 1868. Isaac Manning settled in Westminster in 1833, on Lot 1, Con. 4, of which he was one of the few pioneers. Squire Jacob I. Manning came in 1834 and settled on Con. 6, where he was appointed a magistrate soon after, and still holds that position. For fourteen years he kept a general store where Belmont now stands, and was postmaster there. A reference to the military chapter points out his services as captain and colonel of militia. Byron Barnard settled on Con. 2 in 1833. His son assisted in cutting the road between Westminster and Dorchester. About 1853 the younger Barnard killed a 400-pound bear on the farm.

Donald and Jane (Martin) Fraser, the latter a sister of the late John Martin, the Irish patriot, settled in Westminster in 1834. Their son, Dr. John Martin Fraser, of London, is one of the leading physicians of Canada. He was born in Westminster, August 12, 1836. Mrs. Margaret Bentley, widow of Robert Bentley, died October 6, 1880. Daniel Morden, "The Prophet," died in Westminster, June 21, 1860. He was an eccentric, well-known character. Alex. Kerr settled on Lot 15, Concession 5, in 1835, with his family. John McKellar came to Elgin County that year. Arch. Cameron came in 1843. Morris Simpson settled on Lot 2, Concession 5, in 1835. He served against the Patriots, and had previously served against the Americans with the English. His death took place in 1860. Lewis Simpson accompanied his father hither. David McEwen settled in Delaware Township in 1834, and, in 1836, located on the east town-line, Concession 1, Westminster. John Elliot settled in 1836 on Lot 17, Concession 2, Westminster.

Thomas Errington settled on Concession 8 of Westminster in 1836. He married a daughter of Andrew Neville, an old settler of the township, who was a soldier at Lundy's Lane in the war of 1812. Mr. Errington was lost in the wreck of the Glasgow in 1853. F. W. Errington settled here in 1839. Thomas Turnbull, who came from Scotland and settled in Westminster in 1837, died in September, 1887. John Bogue, a settler of 1837, resides on Lot 33, Concession 1, where George J. Goodhue's store and distillery stood up to 1829. Duncan

McPherson settled on Concession 8 of Westminster in 1847, bringing with him $6,000, and, in 1848, purchased the Labatt farm. Dr. W. B. Lindsay, a settler of 1843, was the eldest of four sons of G. H. Lindsay, of Mt. Brydges. He graduated in 1869, and began practice at Napier. In 1869 he raised a volunteer company, and was commissioned captain.

Among the early settlers of Westminster Township who were prominent in 1878–80 may be named:—David Patrick, a settler of 1818, Cyrus Sumner, 1822; John Stephens, 1826; John Teeple, 1824; G. E. Jarvis, 1828; Eli S. Jarvis, Thomas Shore and F. Nicoll, 1833; George Routledge, Samuel Bratt and David Beattie, 1834; Robert Baty, 1831; James Armstrong, 1835; Michael Carrothers and J. S. Reynolds, 1837; Minchin Jackson, D. McEwen and James O'Brien, 1836; W. Laidlaw, 1839; Alex. Kerr and Andrew Routledge, 1840; A. C. Davis and John Kerr, 1841; Wm. Walker and Hugh Thompson, 1842; Samuel Adams and John Parke, 1843; Thomas Frank, 1845; John McGregor, Sam. Thomas, jr., John A. Mill, and James McDonald, 1847; Andrew Mair and Alex. Hyman, 1848; Wm. McCurley 1842; John Kay, 1836.

The Subscription School, a very primitive institution, existed here as far back as 1816. Twenty years later the school system began to take shape, for in 1836, as the following letter shows, the district clerk, as well as trustees and teacher, had all something to do with the schools:

WESTMINSTER, 9th December, 1836.

Received of Mr. Askins, by the hands of our teacher, H. W. Milne, six spelling books, six Testaments, six easy-readers, and three English readers, for the use of a common school, situated on Lot No. 54, north-east branch, Talbot street.

L. A. WEISHOLM,
B. DAVIS,
ANDREW NEVILLS,
} Trustees.

Westminster Insurance Company was formally organized in October, 1857, at Henry Anderson's house, and on November 11, 1857, fully organized at the Wharncliffe Inn. William McKerlie presided, with J. B. French, secretary. The directors chosen were:—Thomas Shore, William Walker, John Wilson, John Nixon, Leonard Odell, Alexander Kerr and Henry Anderson. John Wilson was chosen president; Henry Anderson, secretary; Alexander Kerr, treasurer; James Haldane and Robert Fleming, auditors. The salary of treasurer and secretary in 1857–8 was $10 per annum each. On December 3, 1857, seventy-six applications were accepted and policies issued. Donald Fraser's log-barn was burned in November, 1858, entailing a loss of $32.33. In October, 1859, Robert Carrothers's house was destroyed, the loss paid being $200. In 1862, Thomas Shore was elected president. In 1869, William McKerlie's barn was destroyed, entailing a loss of $350. In 1870, N. K. Davis's house was destroyed, the loss being $200. In 1872, Eger's barn, $150, and Cyrus Sumner's house, $800, were burned. In 1873, Peter McClary's

two barns, $1,000, and No. 18 school-house, $300, were burned. In 1874 the loss on James Catvill's house was $600. In 1875, Andrew Weldon was elected president. T. McDougal's barn was burned, entailing a loss of $800; Fisher's house, $666. In 1876, James Craig was elected president. The minister's house, on Concession 3, was burned, the loss being $650; Bernard Skuse's driving house, $315; J. Blair's barn, $200. Thomas McDougall was elected president in 1877. George Munn's barn was destroyed in 1877. In 1878, J. H. Little was elected president. Wm. Wright's barn, $380; Chas. Main's green-house, $100, and a number of smaller buildings were destroyed this year. In 1879, John Nixon was chosen president. There were five small fires. In 1880, Andrew Weldon was president, succeeded by George Routledge in 1881. There were no less than sixteen claims made this year—one for a cow and four for a sheep killed. The heavy losses were:—Milne's barns, $1,850; J. Dale's barn, $1,000; and James O'Brien's barn, $732. The total losses were $7,502.67. In 1882, Hugh McPherson was elected president. The claims this year amounted to $2,835, among which were Henry Wall's house, $900, and Thomas Smith's house, $800. R. G. Rose was president in 1883. The claims this year amounted to $3,466, while in 1884 the amount was only $1,251. In 1885, A. Weldon was president. The total loss was $1,162. Wm. Walker resigned in 1886, when Thomas McDougall was elected treasurer. The losses amounted to $168. John H. Little was chosen president. In 1887, John Nixon was elected president, succeeded in 1888 by Geo. Routledge. The total losses in 1887 amounted to $756.66. Henry Anderson has served as secretary and manager since 1857. There are now about 836 members, holding policies amounting to $1,204,960.

Churches.—Westminster Circuit of the Wesleyan Church was established in 1816, and John Hamilton appointed minister; David Youmans and Caleb Swazey in 1817; Daniel Shepherdson, 1818; Alvin Tovy, 1819; Isaac B. Smith and S. Belton, 1820; James Jackson, George Ferguson and Wm. Ryerson, 1821; James Jackson and George Ferguson, 1822; George Ferguson, 1823–4; James Jackson, 1825; Robert Corson, 1826; Matt. Whiting, 1827; Geo. Sovereign and Richard Phelps, 1828; Asabel Hurlburt, 1829; Sam. Belton and Simon Huntingdon, 1830; Horace Dean and John Baxter, 1831; Hamilton Biggar, 1832; Samuel Rose and Peter Kerr, 1833–4; C. Vandusen and J. K. Williston, 1835, when the township was attached to St. Thomas for circuit purposes. The ministers of St. Thomas Circuit in 1836 were Vandusen and Williston; in 1837, Thos. Fawcett and C. B. Gooderich; in 1838, James Norris and David Hardie; in 1839, James Norris and C. W. M. Gilbert; in 1840, Hugh Montgomery; in 1841–2, Solomon Waldron; in 1843–4, Kennedy Creighton; in 1845, Sol. Snider; in 1846–8, Sam. C. Philp, with A. T. Green and R. Whiting, assistants; in 1850, Wm. Pollard and E. White; in 1851, John Bredin, Jos. Hughill and E. H. Dewart; in 1852–3,

Richard Whiting; and in 1854, Wm. Price and Sam. E. Maudsley. In 1855, the circuit was re-established, with John Hutchinson, pastor. Thomas Crews served from 1857 to 1859; L. O. Rice, 1860–1; James A. Iveson, 1862–4; Wm. Ames, 1865–6; Richard J. Forman, 1867–8; James E. Dyer, 1869–71; and David C. Clappison, 1872–3. The Methodist Church of Canada in Westminster succeeded the Wesleyan Society in 1874, when David C. Clappison was pastor. Wm. Lund and Geo. W. Henderson were preachers in 1875–6; Joseph S. Colling, in 1877–9, with C. Harper in 1877 and E. A. Fear in 1878, assistants; Thomas Crews and W. J. Brandon presided in 1880; Thomas and H. W. Crews, in 1881–2; Edwin Holmes and John Henderson, 1883; E. Holmes and James E. Holmes, 1884.

Byron.—The first settler of Westminster was Archibald McMillan, who settled at Byron prior to 1810. The North Talbot road was a blazed trail at this time. When Abram Patrick arrived (in 1810 or 1811) at Byron, he found Arch. McMillan's tavern and David Reynolds's, John Wells's and Nathaniel Fairchild's cabins, and settled on Lot 71, Talbot survey, range 4, in 1810. He cut the road from Byron to Lambeth. Jeremiah Schram and John Dingman were then settled at Lambeth, of which Mr. Patrick was the third settler. Thomas Poole came shortly after. His wife died at the age of 102 years in 1875. In 1820, William Sutherland took up 200 acres of land where Byron Village now stands; but subsequently moved to Lambeth, where he resided until his death in 1858. In 1873 his widow died in Delaware Township, where John Sutherland, their son, now resides. From 1822, when the Lawrasons opened their farm near Byron, and established a store and distillery there, to 1833, when the son, Lawrence Lawrason, joined G. J. Goodhue in business at London, the Byron neighborhood was a busy place, indeed. In 1825 the first post-office was opened there, with young Lawrason in charge, being then the only post-office, except Delaware, north of St. Thomas. When the magistrates used to meet at Sylvanus Reynolds's new inn at Springbank in 1836, Ira Schofield and James Parkinson were the active magistrates; while Captain Matthews, Duncan Mackenzie and others would preside at times. It is said that at this time some merchants could get judgment on any bill presented to the court. Such a case was before the court in 1826, when the grist of some London Township settler was seized at the Byron mill, and carried into the court-room by the constable. Captain Matthews, seeing the grist, said: "Hello! Have you turned the court into a grist-mill?" The unfortunate owner of the grist told his story, and affirmed that he never owed the plaintiff a penny. Matthews said to him: "Take your grist out of this—take it home. This business must be stopped." The grateful settler returned with his grist, blessing the good captain. He was tried for this contempt of court, defended himself, and was acquitted by the jury.

Dr. Henry Hall, born here in 1836, studied medicine, and began practice there in 1856, when Dr. Woodruff, of London, began practice.

He cured Mrs. Hull, who for two years was blind. She was completely cured, and subsequently married Godfrey, who gave Hall $100 for curing the woman. He also cured Jane Griffith (Nathan Griffith's wife), of London South, who could not tell whether her children were dressed in black or white. The present Nathan Griffith paid him $250 for curing his mother. Dr. Hall moved to Peru, where he died in 1863. His brother Cyrenus went to a priest there to ask permission to bury him, and, to his great surprise, the priest granted permission and rendered him assistance. Dr. Hall performed an extraordinary cure in the case of James, son of Gilbert Robson, of London Township, and during the typhoid epidemic in Delaware, only losing two cases out of all he attended.

The Byron Mission is first mentioned in 1878, when Mr. De Lew, of Lambeth, presided, and in 1882 Rev. G. B. Sage was pastor. The church, however, is almost contemporary with settlement.

The new Methodist Church at Byron, erected in 1884–5, was built by contractor Woodhull for the society, Robert Summers being a member of the building committee. The house is constructed of brick, and a very fair house for the old village: was opened in November, 1885. This was the first Methodist building at this point, the society hitherto attending the old English Church, which was open to all bodies until its dedication in 1882 or 1883. This action of the English Church led to their co-religionists at Hyde Park ceasing to hold services in the Methodist Church there, and ultimately to the building of a new house.

F. H. Kenney's mill, one of the early industries of Byron, was said to have sustained damages by the erection of the dam by the water commissioners. The matter was placed in the hands of arbitrators in March, 1880, when one of the witnesses, Allan Bogue, stated that he patronized this mill for forty years, the same which Burleigh Hunt built in 1833 or 1834. The population of Byron in 1888 was 175. Robert Sadlier was postmaster. Mrs. Harrington kept a general store; J. K. Montague a grocery; R. Heron and W. Merriam were blacksmiths; James Fortner, hotel-keeper; Henry Martin, shoemaker; J. B. Wells, carpenter; William Griffith's woollen mill and S. & R. Sisson's saw-mill were the only manufacturing industries.

Lambeth, formerly called "The Junction" and Westminster, was settled in 1809 or 1810. It is claimed by David Patrick that his father, Abram, built the first log-house at Lambeth, and was the first settler there. John Patrick, a brother, agrees with him, while Abram, another brother, states that Schram and Dingman were there. Poole settled at Lambeth about 1810, and in 1822 came John Routledge and his son, William, who settled on Lot 72, North Talbot road, where he died in 1826. His death being caused by falling off a fence.

In 1856, Rev. St. George Caulfield, of St. Thomas, was appointed to the mission of Westminster. About 1859 a temperance meeting was held within the church (a stone building) for the use of which the

temperance men paid one dollar a month rent. Some one complained that they were destroying the building; but Mr. Caulfield, who was sent to report, could not agree with the rumor.

Trinity or Lambeth Church was presided over in 1858–9 by Rev. T. Hughes; in 1860, by M. S. Baldwin; in 1861–2, by A. Potts, who had charge of this and Hall's Mills; in 1865, E. E. Newman was appointed; in 1878, W. H. Halpin attended here as well as at Glanworth; 1879, Rev. L. De Lew was pastor; in 1880, Rev. R. Fletcher; and G. B. Sage in 1882. Abram Patrick, sr., donated the Methodist Church lands at Lambeth many years ago.

The Bible Christian Church at Lambeth was established in 1872–3, with Rev. T. Greene, pastor, and he with Rev. T. Broad were here in 1874, and in 1875 Rev. Whitlock, of London, assisted Mr. Greene, the former being alone in 1876–8. In 1879, Rev. T. Mason was appointed, and was succeeded in 1881 by Rev. J. G. Yealland, who continued to preside until the Methodist Union.

John Heard & Son's carriage and waggon shops at Lambeth were burned in November, 1877, entailing a loss of $10,000, on which there was no insurance.

The village in 1857 contained 350 inhabitants. John Chalmers was postmaster; George Kelly, William McCracken and Charles Laird, merchants; W. Croker and W. Sanagan, tailors; Wm. Eagleton and James Reynolds, inn-keepers; J. Douglass, blacksmith; W. & J. Hall, carpenters; J. McConnell, cooper; J. Lackie, shoemaker; A. Ferguson, cabinet-maker; and W. H. Lancaster, bailiff. Lambeth in 1888 had a population of 270. George Kelley was postmaster, and he with A. J. G. Henderson and L. M. Vandermade were general merchants; William Collins, hotel proprietor; A. King and J. G. Manston, carpenters; Thomas Hall and P. Ransom, saw-mill owners; Wm. Burch, cheese manufacturer; J. McLellan and George Routledge, physicians; A. Banantyne and D. Mann, blacksmiths; George Heard, waggon-maker.

Hall Mills, or Westminster, claimed a store, a distillery, grist-mill, tannery, cloth-factory and carding machine, in 1850. The distillery was operated prior to this by Robert Summers. It was built by Cy. Hall about the time of the Rebellion; he also built the tannery operated later by James McDowell and Taylor, the husband of one of the Allen girls. Puffer S. Simonds erected the carding machine. Jonathan Sissons last and peg-factory was also established here. The English Church was presided over in 1861–2 by Mr. Potts. Among the members were:—The Lees, Youngs, Martins, Lackeys, Appletons, Harpers, Booths, Summers, Stephens, and others; in 1880, Rev. R. Fletcher is named as pastor.

Pond Mills.—Thomas Baty settled on the 9th Concession of London Township in 1820. Robert Telfer also came here the same year. Baty purchased the Pond Mills in 1830, and operated it for many years. It is said that during years of shortage or depression, he kept

flour for the suffering people to whom he sold on credit, while sending the moneyed men to some other mill. Jack Hart is a witness of this liberality of the miller. Adam Murray taught school at Pond Mills years ago. Among his pupils was James Armstrong, with two others who have served in Parliament

In June, 1865, a large lodge of Good Templars was organized here by S. T. Hammond, P. D., I. O. G. T., and S. Allen, D. G. W. C. T. Pioneer Temple was the name adopted, and the officers chosen were :— Jas. Armstrong, D. Jackson, J. L. Lyman, Robert Beattie, Thomas Fleming, William Shannon, Sister Martha Barclay, John Grieve, Elliot Grieve, Elizabeth Nicklin, Andrew Beattie, jr., Andrew Beattie, sr., Thomas Grieve. In 1882 a post-office was established here, with W. Auger, master.

Glanworth in 1888 had a population of 160. John Turnbull was postmaster, and he with Joshua Kendree were general merchants. John Dromgole kept hotel; G. W. Doan was harness-maker; J. A. Glenn, lumber dealer; A. Scott, carriage-builder; A. Taylor, blacksmith; D. W. Turner, dealer in agricultural implements; and Henry Wall and Glanworth Cheese Co., manufacturers of cheese. John Coughlin, an extensive stock-grower and dealer, is classed with the business men of the village. Richard Rose's clearing, the first on the 8th Concession, was made in 1834, between Belmont and north Talbot road; while his son Richard and Arch. Carr surveyed and blazed the road from Glanworth to London, and from Glanworth to St. Thomas. He and Leonard Lewis killed a black bear there weighing 300 pounds. The pioneer died in 1851. His son served against the Patriots, and took two prisoners near St. Thomas. Minchin Jackson settled in Westminster in the thirties, where he was one of the founders of the Church of England. He was instrumental in securing the railroad depot for Glanworth.

Mary Watson, an eccentric, educated English spinster, who was an early settler of Westminster, (in 1839) donated twelve acres for Church of England purposes in the township, and was one of the founders of Christ Church there in 1844. She returned to England, and went thence to New Zealand, where she died. Her niece, Miss Watson, married Captain Kenny, of the old London garrison. Christ Church, Glanworth, appears in the records of 1869, with Rev. I. Brock, rector, who also was connected with St. John's Church and Huron College, of London City. In 1871, Rev. W. H. Halpin attended this church; in 1873, W. B. Rally; in 1876, Rev. W. H. Halpin; in 1880, Rev. R. Fletcher; in 1883, Rev. S. L. Smith.

Glanworth Presbyterian Church of St. Andrew, one and three-quarter miles east of the village, was erected in the fall of 1888 by W. F. Fawcett, just east of the old building. The architect was Mr. Durand, of London. The contract price was $7,000. "Jehovah Jireh" appears in raised letters on the east side of the tower.

Westminster Grange was organized at Glanworth, March 4, 1874.

with the following-named officers:—Wm. M. Beatty, master; A. Nicholl, overseer; Henry Anderson, lecturer; N. Carruthers, steward; J. McCall, assistant-steward; F. Anderson, chaplain; J. Kerr, treasurer; J. Elliot, secretary; P. MacMillan, gate-keeper; M. C. Thompson, Ceres; Miss M. Anderson, Flora; Miss I. Anderson, Pomona; Miss J. Kerr, assistant-steward. There were then but one other Grange in Ontario. In Quebec there were nine Granges, and it is estimated that throughout the States the number reached 12,000.

The North Westminster Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1854, and a log building erected, which gave place to a frame, and in 1880 to a brick structure. Among the members were:—ten Nichols, eight Elliotts, four Grieves, six Beatties, two Batys, four Raes, two Thompsons, nine Flemings, two Armstrongs, two Scotts, with Farris, Dodd, Stewart, Rose, Wilson, Ireland, Gowanlock, Bell, and others, aggregating sixty-nine members.

The new Presbyterian church of Wilton Grove, Westminster Township, was opened November 14, 1880. The building committee comprised:—E. Grieve, R. Beattie, D. Scott, W. Fleming, J. Armstrong, W. Hay, Alex. Begg, W. Beatty, J. Lawson, with A. Nichol, of the finance committee. Rev. Wm. Inglis, who in 1860 was called as first pastor of the old church, was present. The total cost of building was $4,400. Tracy & Durand were architects, and Allan King, builder.

Derwent claimed in 1888 a population of forty. George Jeffrey was postmaster; J. Jeffrey, merchant; H. McCallum and E. Waterland, blacksmiths, and G. R. Manning, butcher.

Maple Grove in 1888 had a population of seventy-five. Thomas Langford was postmaster, Mrs. Ashworth carried on a general store and Thomas Bunn a blacksmith's shop.

Glendale post-office was established in April, 1882.

Maguire post-office was established in April, 1882.

Accidents.—John Lee, an old settler of St. Thomas, who moved to Westminster, was killed on the railroad in 1857. His widow died in 1868.

Minnie Leonard was burned to death in Westminster in December, 1867.

Alex. Kerr, a resident of Westminster for thirty years, died in July, 1868. This old settler had just started to visit his son's house, when the horses ran away. He was cast out of the wagon, the wheels of which were drawn across his heart.

In August, 1869, a Mr. Sedgman and son, of Westminster, and Albert Pannell, wife and child, of Strathroy, were drowned in the St. Clair, off Port Huron; also a Mr. Sedgman, of Fort Gratiot, and a Mrs. Wilson.

Walter Bodington, an English emigrant, shot himself at Lambeth, December 25, 1885.

Thomas Pargater, an old resident of Westminster, was killed by a falling tree in December, 1887.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

LONDON SOUTH.

London South, although a distinct municipality, has been referred to often in the general history of the county, as well as in that of the city and of Westminster. Its organization, with the names of representatives in the county council, is given in the pages devoted to the transactions of that council.

The town is simply a suburb of the city, where many of the best citizens reside, among the number:—Col. Leys, John Beattie, Henry Taylor, John Marshall, Dr. Piper, Rev. Evans Davis, John McClary, Rev. James Ballantyne, Mrs. John Birrell, Chas. A. Case, E. Jones Parke, Hon. David Mills, Thomas Churcher, Wm. J. Clarke, R. N. Curry, T. G. Davey, Judge Davis, Charles Hutchinson, Charles Elliott, Henry M. Elliott, John Fairgrieve, Alexander Ferguson, Major Gartshore, Wm. Gerry, Chas. F. Goodhue, Wallace Hallé, Col. Hesketh, Wm. R. Hobbs, Wm. Horton, C. B. Hunt, C. S. Hyman, L. Ingram, M. J. Kent, Rev. A. Langford, Chas. H. Fewings, Thomas McCormick, Daniel Macfie, John R. Minhinnick, A. S. Murray, John Pope, Mrs. Teale, Mrs. Simpson Smith, Wm. Thomas, Geo. T. Trebilcock, George White, Charles Richardson, Levi Lewis and A. Gauld. The homes may be said to be all comfortable, while many of the persons named above have elegant residences here. The work of building has been carried on through the past year, the houses of Donald Ferguson, W. Gerry, John Fox, Peter McGill, W. Covet, C. H. Fewings, James Williams and James Hatfield being two-story brick buildings. Wm. Chapman and D. MacAlpine had their brick cottages erected last year, while a number of frame cottages have been constructed.

St. James's, Westminster, appears on the records of 1874–5, with Rev. E. Davis, pastor. In 1882 this was known as St. James's, of London South. In 1873 a modest brick building was erected for the purposes of worship, wherein Reverends Smythe or Innes would preside. A large brick edifice has taken the place of the pioneer church building, but the latter is still used for Sunday school purposes.

The number of Baptist families resident in the beautiful suburb of London South having been steadily increasing, preliminary steps were taken, which resulted in the formal organization of the congregation at a meeting held April 6, 1888; Rev. A. H. Munroe of St. Thomas, officiating as moderator. On the evening of that day the inaugural service was held. Among those taking part were:—Rev. Mr. Munroe, Rev. W. H. Porter, Rev. T. T. Trotter (of Woodstock), Rev. Alex. Grant, Rev. T. Johnston, and Rev. Jas. Ballantyne, pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church. Since that time services have been held in

the building occupied by the Bible Christian congregation prior to the union of the Methodist churches in 1884. Latterly it has been used by the Knox Presbyterian Church people for a Sunday school-room. Rev. W. J. McKay, B. A., of McMaster Hall, Toronto, has been selected as pastor of the new Baptist church. At the present writing the congregation numbers about 175. In the general history of the Baptist Church many of the early names connected therewith will be found, particulaly during the pastorate of Mr. Sloot.

The Methodist Church, situated on the corner of Askin and Theresa streets, was a branch of the old parent tree on North street of this city, beginning in charge of Rev. Dr. Freshman, a converted Jew. Services were first held in the public school building, and in January, 1875, a frame structure, the nucleus of the Sunday-school building, was erected. The deed of the lot is dated October 24, 1874. In consequence of a deplorable accident, Rev. Dr. Freshman did not live to see the inception of the pastorate in the structure then being raised. He was thrown backward from a carriage in which he was seated by the sudden starting of the horse and sustained injuries from which he shortly afterwards died at his home on Talbot street in the city. The foundation of the membership in the new church was the result of a gracious revival conducted by the Rev. Wm. Chapman, of this city. For a time the church was supplied from Queen's avenue, but by the zealous exertions of Wesleyan and New Connexion Methodists in in the suburb, liberally aided by members of Queen's Avenue Church, a regular pastor, Rev. Jabez Edmunds, now connected with the Church of England, was secured in 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. F. H. Sanderson, under whose ministry the edifice became too small, and was enlarged at a cost of about $500. Next came Rev. Mr. McCullough, who had pastoral charge for about nine months, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Colling, now of Simcoe. He remained for three years.

By this time the congregation began to outgrow altogether the frame structure, and the present brick edifice was resolved upon, and on August 10, 1880, the corner-stone was laid, Mr. John Mason wielding the trowel. Rev. Dr. Sanderson, then chairman of the district, was present, and took the leading part in the ceremonial. Among other clergymen present were the Rev. Messrs. J. Philp, J. S. Ross, B. B. Keefer, D. Savage, J. Rollins, T. Colling (pastor), and R. E. Tupper. The edifice was opened for public worship on Friday, February 11, 1881, Rev. Dr. Sanderson opening the service, Rev. Dr. Potts preaching, and Rev. Manley Benson delivering an address; Rev. Mr. Colling assisted in the service. The succeeding pastor was Rev. Geo. Brown, who remained two years, before the close of which period a large addition to the school-room (the old church) became necessary, in order to provide accommodation consequent upon the coming in of the Bible Christian congregation and Sunday school, as a result of the Methodist Union. At the expiration of two years, Rev. R. J. Tre-

leaven, previously in the Queen's Avenue Church, was stationed in London South, and continued for three years, when he was stationed at Chatham. During his pastorate galleries were placed in the church, a new pipe organ placed in position, and other improvements made. In June, 1887, the present worthy pastor, the Rev. Alex. Langford, of Winnipeg, and a former president of the London Conference, was appointed, and under his ministration the cause is enjoying large prosperity. Last winter the Sunday school was again enlarged and improved, it being now, in many respects, a model. Including the parsonage, the London South Methodist Church property is valued at $24,000. The office of recording steward is filled by A. Westman.

In 1879, London South Circuit of the Bible Christian Church was established, with Rev. W. Rollins in charge. In 1881, Rev. A. C. Courtice was appointed, and, in 1883, T. W. Blatchford, who served until the Union of Methodist Churches.

Knox Church was organized and services begun in connection with it in September, 1884. The names of the original members are:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Gauld, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sutherland, Miss E. J. Sutherland, William Morris, Charles Morton, Mrs. Charles Morton, Miss E. W. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Elliott, Miss Minnie Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. Riddell, Mrs. Jno. Tytler, Miss Jessie Tytler, J. R. Hamilton, Mrs. J. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott, Alex. McQueen, Mrs. R. J. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Fairgrieve, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Cowan, Geo. Shaw, Mrs. M. G. Westland, Miss E. M. Westland, Miss Lillian Westland, Miss H. V. Westland, Mrs. E. H. Sammons, Mrs. F. B. Leys, Mrs. D. Macfie, Mrs. K. Hamilton, Miss Mary Milne. The officers of the church are Rev. James Ballantyne, B. A., pastor. Elders—A. Gauld, C. H. Elliott and Charles Morton. Board of managers comprises D. Macfie, chairman; James Stewart, sec.-treas.; Jno. Macpherson, Jno. Ferguson. Jno. Marshall, W. H. Weston, P. J. McGill and And. Dick. Superintendent of Sabbath School—Alexander McQueen; secretary, J. Stewart; librarian, W. Morris, jr. The Women's Missionary Society is presided over by Mrs. Ballantyne; Vice-presidents, Mrs. Schoolin and Mrs. Gauld; secretary, Miss McKenzie; treasurer, Miss Rossiter. The main church building was erected in 1884, and the Sabbath School in 1888, at a total cost of $17,000. From its inception the congregation has been self-sustaining. The contributions for all purposes have amounted each year to upwards of $40 per family.

Schools.—London South is provided with excellent schools, which are, in fact, combined public and high schools, doing successfully all the work from the primary class to the preparation of candidates for teachers' certificates. London South has the honor of being one of the very few places in Canada which practically recognizes the surpassing importance of excellent teaching in the primary classes. All the assistants in this suburb are Normal-trained second-class teachers,

receiving equal salary. It would not be considered a promotion by a teacher to be changed from a First Book to a Third Book class. A successful Kindergarten school is carried on in connection with the London South system, which is a part of East Middlesex, under the inspectorate of Mr. John Dearness, whose predecessor was Mr. E. Groat. In former times, schools in that district were under the superintendence for awhile of Rev. James Simpson, and at another period of Mr. James Armstrong, now M. P.

The southern part of London Township forms a circuit, known as London South, of the Methodist Church of Canada. It was formerly a Wesleyan Society. In 1874, Benjamin Sherlock was appointed pastor, and served until 1876. In 1877–9, Thomas and A. C. Crews were ministers; but in 1879, Geo. Lounds succeeded A. C. Crews. In 1880, Joseph S. Colling and Thomas A. Moore were appointed to this circuit. In 1874 there were 222 members, increased in 1880 to 270. In 1881, J. S. Colling, of Arva, and J. E. Hockey were ministers, the latter succeeded in 1882 by F. A. Cassidy; in 1883, by Wm. Morton, Arva, W. Cassidy still assisting. In 1884, Heber W. Crews took Mr. Cassidy's place.



CHAPTER XXXIV.

EAST WILLIAMS.

East Williams is bounded south by Adelaide, south-east by Lobo, north by McGillivray, east by London, and west by West Williams. The township is watered by the Aux Saubles, which runs in a zig-zag course from Ailsa Craig, in the north-east, to the hamlet of Springbank, in the south-west. Numerous feeders of this river are found everywhere in the eastern and south-eastern sections. The soil of the township is excellent, and several farm houses portray the taste and thrift of the inhabitants.

The days of large game passed away long before the pioneers, but still at long intervals a bear or wolf or Indian comes to make a survey of the old hunting grounds. In fact, there are a few Indian residents here, who reside on or near John Doyle's lands in the Wylie neighborhood.

In 1885, an eagle was killed by James Campbell, of East Williams. It measured seven feet from tip to tip of its outspread wings.

The township formed part of the domain of the Canada company, for whom it was surveyed by Macdonald, of Goderich. In 1833 the Highland Scotch flocked hither and soon the air of the wilderness was filled with the pastoral shouts and songs of the Donalds—McIntosh, Henderson, and Fraser; of the Jamies—Ross, McPherson, Bremner; and of the Hughs—McKenzie and Crawford. George Shipley was also here, and all with their families opened the drama of settlement here in 1833. Donald McIntosh, as agent of the Canada company, established the village of Nairn and built the mills at that point. Roads were opened by the company, and other steps taken to insure the sale of lands in this portion of their territory. Donald McIntosh settled in Williams Township in 1831 as agent of the Canada company. He built the first grist and saw-mills in that section at Nairn, the same which was running in modern times. His death occurred in 1863. Alex. S. Stuart, who came about 1832 or 1833, died at Carlisle, in September, 1886. John Stewart, who with his parents settled here in 1832, died in 1884. Mrs. Dougald Moore, who died at Strathroy October 30, 1878, was a daughter of Donald Henderson of East Williams, who came to Canada from Scotland in 1832. The Ross family referred to in the general history, is one of the oldest in the township; while one of the family is a member of the Dominion Cabinet.

David Cluness, who came from Scotland in 1833 and settled in East Williams, died in July, 1875. John Levie came with his parents from Scotland in 1834, and settled in East Williams at a time when not more than fifty acres were cleared in the whole township.

His neighbors were Donald McIntosh, Captain Hugh McIntosh, "the great loyalist," the Andersons, Campbells, Petty Streets, A. D. Stewart, the McQuillicans, McNeils, and Squire Cluness. In 1876 he contested the seat in Parliament with Colin Scatcherd; but, being a Liberal-Conservative, was defeated. Wm. Fraser, who died in 1856, and his wife, Janet McLean, who died in March, 1887, settled in East Williams in 1838. Robert Summers, who settled on Lot 20, East Williams, in 1837, on the Lobo line, put up the first frame barn ever erected there. The second barn he erected for George Shipley. The oak and rock elm were hewed for the frame, while the beech boards were sawn by Jeremiah Robinson, where Duncrief's mill now is. Of course, there were saw-mills west of East Williams before McIntosh built his saw or grist-mill, and some years before Siddall or Shipley built theirs. On Lot 20, Robert Summers was almost killed by a falling tree on March 15, 1838. David H. Craig was born at Ailsa Craig in 1844. Alex. B. McDonald came from Scotland to East Williams in 1848, and settled on Concession 12. He died April 14, 1888. Neil McKinnon, who came from Scotland in 1848 and settled with his people on the 14th Concession, died in April, 1888. William Halbert, of Ailsa Craig, died July 8, 1880. He migrated to the United States in 1825, and fifteen years later moved hither.

Betty Singular, who lived with her son in East Williams in 1876, then aged 98 years, settled there in 1859. Elizabeth, widow of Archibald McLeish, was a resident here in 1876, then aged 83, while Robert Thompson, another resident, was in his 83rd year.

The leading old residents of East Williams who were in the township in 1880 are named as follows:—Trafford Campbell, 1847; James Campbell, 1846; John Dingman, 1833; Donald McNaughton, 1834; A. R. Fraser, 1836; Dugald Fraser, 1844; Duncan Graham, 1846; Joseph Haskett, 1834; John Levie, 1834; John Leitch, 1843; Neil McTaggart, 1831; William McIntosh, 1832; Hugh McDonald, 1840; David McKenzie, 1836; John L. McKenzie, 1831; Malcolm McIntyre, 1835; Wm. Menzies, 1844; John Moore, 1846; John Milliken, 1848; James B. McDonald, 1838; A. J. Ross, 1833; Donald Ross, 1832; Thomas Shipley, 1848; Duncan Stewart, 1844; Donald C. Stewart, 1833; John Stewart, 1845; J. S. Scale, 1844; D. J. Thomas, 1840.

In 1842 the original township of Williams was organized, as related in the history of West Williams.

East Williams was organized in 1860, with Wm. Wells, Neil McTaggart, James McArthur, Donald Waters and Alexander Henderson, councillors. David Wylie was appointed auditor and Colin McKenzie, clerk. In 1862, Messrs. Tapping, Campbell, Levie, Stewart, Waters and McLeod formed the Council, and on February 20, David Wylie, the present clerk, was appointed to that office; David M. Ross, collector, and Paul Austin, issuer of licenses. The Council of 1888 comprised:—Trafford Campbell, reeve; James McFarlane, deputy-reeve;

Thomas Wyatt, John Leslie and Richard W. Tweddle, councillors; Wm. McCallum, assessor; John Duncan and Andrew J. Ross, auditors; and Dugald Campbell, treasurer.

Churches.—The Methodist Church of this township dates back in the forties, but not until 1865 did Methodism take organized shape here. Delancey's Wesleyan class of 1865 comprised:—The Joneses, Taylors, Hagermans, Reises, Delanceys, Blisses, Fikes, Bayntons, Smiths, Hunsickers, and Armstrongs.

The members of the Wesleyan Church of the 19th Concession in 1866, were:—The Turners, Beswithericks, Reeders, Youngs, Towles, Baynhams, Mawsons, Johnstons, Paxtons, and Appletons.

Among the members at Ailsa Craig in 1867 were:—W. K. Atkinson and wife, the Merritt and Scafe families, Joseph Revington and wife, Sarah Harcuss, Mary Longstaff, Duncan McAlpine and wife, James and Sarah Kerr, Mrs. Mihill, Catherine Shoff, Jane Stonehouse Sol. Casler and wife, John Topping and wife, Robert and Margaret Armstrong, John Atkinson, Hector S. Munroe and wife, Mrs. Prangley, William and Elizabeth Smith, Margaret Murray, Eliza Levie, Mrs. Evans, Ellen Jones, John Ranton, Geo. Wallace, William Diamond, Robert and Elijah Sherburne, Nathan Buttrick and P. McDermid. In 1868 a number were received into the Church here.

The Wesleyans of Mars Hill in 1866 were the Lees, Dickhouts, Garbuts, McMurtrys, Brightons, Corbetts, Hodgins, Loyds, Arcoats, George and Thomas Brown, Dixons, Watsons, Pierces, Richardsons, Rumolers, Cravens, Smiths, Lightfoots, Portes, Mahons, Glens and Martins. The Methodist Church of Canada at Ailsa Craig is a continuation of the Wesleyan Society of 1873. R. W. Williams was pastor in 1874; Geo. Jackson, in 1875–7; John Ridley, 1878–80; John Turner, 1881–3; David Rogers, 1884, who remained until succeeded by Rev. John Hough in 1887. The church was built by John Scafe, contractor, who with J. M. Remington, Aaron Marritt, Andrew Robinson, David Kennedy, James Watson and W. K. Atkinson, form the Board of Trustees.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian congregation of East Williams undertook the work of building a frame house of worship on land donated by Angus Stewart, adjoining the glebe lands, in May, 1872. In 1871 a similar building was erected in another part of Rev. R. Chambers's field, which was dedicated Oct. 29, 1871; and in 1872 a new building took the place of the old one on the Andrew Ross farm. The Presbyterian Church at Nairn was detached from Ailsa Craig in 1877. Rev. Lachlan McPherson, who for thirty-seven years was pastor of the McPherson Presbyterian Church of East Williams, died in March, 1886.

After the destruction of the Presbyterian Church at Nairn by lightning, June 11, 1880, Rev. John Wells, the pastor, called a meeting to consider the question of rebuilding. At this time, June 21, 1880, Jas. McArthur, John S. McEwen, Colin Stewart, Peter Stewart,

David Fraser, David Sutherland, Hugh Henderson and Trafford Campbell were appointed a building committee. On March 6, 1881, the house was finished and opened.

The oldest record in possession of the clerk of the Presbyterian Church of Ailsa Craig dates back to January 18, 1871. Rev. John Rennie presided, with Robert Calderwood, secretary. Mr. Rennie also preached at Nairn; and among the official members of the two churches at this time were:—Alex. Hotson, Henry Spence, Arch. Bell, R. Davidson, J. Livingstone, John Morton, R. Lorimer, Wm. McIntosh, Wm. Shipley, David Craig, A. Henderson and A. D. Stewart. At this time Shipley and Craig offered lots for a building site, and the latter's offer of Lot No. 40 was accepted. Preparations were at once made for building, and the name Presbyterian Church of Ailsa Craig adopted. Pending the erection of this house, services were held in the Methodist Church.

In 1876, John McKay was secretary, but H. Gilchrist filled that position, and the question of building a manse was considered. In 1875, Dr. Gunn, and, in 1878, Dr. Anderson, came to the village, both being members, and the latter has served as secretary since 1881. Rev. John Rennie continued to preside over the churches of Carlisle and Ailsa Craig up to May, 1888, when he moved to Sault Ste. Marie.

The enrolled membership of Ailsa Craig is 166, while at Carlisle the number approximates 100.

The English Church Mission at Nairn in 1861 claimed, among others, the following members:—John Dimond, Alex. McDonald, Donald McLeod, D. Fraser and W. Glass.

Trinity Church, Ailsa Craig, dates back as a separate mission to 1871, when Rev. W. Davis, who came in 1869, presided over the congregation here; also at St. Mary's and Christ Church, McGillivray, and at Ryan's school-house. During his administration the three churches were built. Rev. F. Ryan was pastor in 1873; Rev. C. J. Green, in 1874–5; Rev. J. Holmes, in 1877; Rev. W. Johnson, 1878. Rev. W. M. Shore is the present rector.

The East Williams Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized July 26, 1875. On that day the following-named officers were appointed:—J. Levie, Jas. McArthur, W. J. Anderson, J. Hord, J. Bremner, R. Cowie, T. G. Shipley, W. Ross, A. R. Fraser, and D. Jones. Of these the first three were respectively president, vice-president, and secretary; John Duncan, Treasurer.

At the first annual meeting of the East Williams Insurance Company, February, 1876, John Levie was elected president; James McArthur, vice-president; T. Shipley, R. Cowie, Hugh McLachlan, A. Campbell, A. C. Stewart, W. Fraser, A. Fraser, and A. Bass, directors; W. J. Anderson was appointed secretary, and John Duncan, treasurer.

Springbank and neighborhood claimed, in 1880, a population of fifty. Daniel Moore was postmaster and general merchant; S. Singular, blacksmith; and James McLean, proprietor of the saw-mill.

Falkirk claimed, in 1888, a population of 222. A. E. Garden was postmaster and general merchant; Joseph Haskett, hotel-keeper; John Kelly, harness-maker; and George Humble, waggon-builder.

Nairn in 1888 claimed 125 inhabitants. Malcom McIntyre was postmaster and merchant; Mrs. Carmichael, hotel proprietor; Donald and Robert McIntosh, brick and tile-manufacturers; David McKenzie, proprietor of saw-mill; and John Parsons, of the Nairn flouring-mill. In the fall of this year D. F. Stewart opened the new cemetery. Archibald Bell, one of Lobo's pioneers, and for many years postmaster at Nairn, died at Strathroy in December, 1887. In 1857 the population was over 200, while the business circle claimed the following representatives:—James Bradley, cooper; Robert Brown, bricklayer; Wm. Brown, circulating library; James Campbell, inn-keeper; Allen Carmichael, inn-keeper and stage proprietor; Hugh Clark, house carpenter; David Cluness, J. P.; Roderick Davidson, blacksmith; John Dimond, tanner and proprietor of the Nairn mills; Peter Dunlop, general store; Valoros Foster, millwright; Mrs. James Forbes, dressmaker; David Fraser, brick-yard; Donald Fraser, builder; Hugh Fraser, blacksmith; Simon Fraser, farmer; W. G. S. Fraser, carpenter; John Gilchrist, saw-mill; Matthew Glass, waggon-maker; James Harrison, saddler and harness-maker; Donald Henderson, M. D.; Robert Hopkins, tinsmith; John Livingston, waggon-maker; Daniel Macleod, dealer in dry goods, hardware, groceries, produce, &c.; Donald McBain, shoemaker; Donald McClure, tailor and clothier; Alex. McDonald, general dealer; Colin McKenzie, postmaster and waggon-maker; D. McIntyre, M. D.; Donald McIntosh; James McIntosh, tailor; Allen McQuillan, shoemaker; Angus Munroe, carpenter; Donald Munroe, carpenter; A. Ross, general store; Donald Ross, brick-yard; John Scafe, contractor; Wm. Scriminger, carpenter; Miss J. Scriminger, dressmaker; Rev. Robert Stevenson, Church of Scotland; Mrs. J. Stewart, grocery store; James Stewart, shoemaker; John Stirton, miller; Samuel Thomas, cabinet-maker; Robert Waugh, woollen factory.



CHAPTER XXXV.

AILSA CRAIG VILLAGE.

David Craig, who now resides at Toronto, settled in McGillivray, where the village of Ailsa Craig now stands, in 1835. His wife resided there nine months without meeting a white woman. In 1858, he planned Craig's station; but another office of that name existing, the name had to be changed, and he with T. Atkinson, sr., gave the present name, deriving it from the rock at the mouth of the Clyde. In his early settlement he had to go to Siddalsville, five miles away, to mill. In 1836 the Indians camped on his land. Some state that Mr. Lynde was the first settler of Ailsa Craig; others that Angus Munroe was the first white man, while others maintain that David Craig, who came from New York, purchased lands here, returned for his family, and, on arriving at his new home, carried the doors for his house from London. William Shipley's field is now occupied by the south side of Main street. In 1858, David Craig and W. G. Shipley offered lots there for sale. Shortly after W. K. Atkinson established a general store. Thomas Barnes followed in the mercantile business. Geo. Prangley built and opened an hotel, now going to ruin, and Thos. Atkinson and John H. Priestly established their grain warehouse. W. K. Atkinson, of Queen's County, Ireland, came to Canada in 1850; taught school in McGillivray in 1858, and in 1860 went into business at Ailsa Craig.

A traveller of 1868, writing of the village, says:—"This is a village of vast importance to the neighborhood around for many miles, a large amount of business being transacted daily. The railroad alone keeps many teams in active employ, procuring wood, of which there are immense piles around the station. A large business is also being done in getting out square timber for shipment. We have thirteen well-stocked stores, two of them being medical halls; two tailor-shops, a tin-shop, two shoe-stores, five taverns and a cooper-shop; to keep all of which in active operation, there is a bakery, recently established, which turns out bread, buns, etc., of the best quality; and that the masticating organs may not fail to perform their duty on said articles, we have Mr. H. Kinsman, dentist, who will quickly rectify or replace the dental organs to the entire satisfaction of aching or toothless humanity. For the prevention and cure of all ills to which flesh is heir, we have two medical gentlemen of acknowledged ability. For the suppression of intemperance and the reclamation of the inebriate, we have a temple of the I. O. of G. T., which is rapidly increasing in numbers and influence. For those whose tastes are educational, we have a literary society and reading-room. For church-going people,

we have three sects established, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist; and for dealers in cattle, we have our monthly fairs. We have also a paper, the *Review,* which is well patronized; also a good book-store."

The business circle of Ailsa Craig in 1878–80 claimed the following representative business men, the dates indicating settlement in the county:—W. K. Atkinson, 1860; T. G. S. Neville, 1867; Joseph Rosser, 1848, general merchants. J. S. Cameron, 1833; Hey & Jones, 1861; Mihell & Alexander, 1865, grain or produce dealers. James Alexander, 1855, foundry; C. W. Elliott, 1875, watch-maker; Kilbourne & Gray, 1857–71, grocers and telegraph agents; Thomas Hey, 1866, druggist and Dominion Telegraph agent; Thomas Jones, 1848, groceries and liquors; Samuel Gillies, 1873, planing mill; John Livingstone, 1855, carriage builder; Robert Mills, 1876, flax mills; John S. McDonald, 1876, Railroad Exchange Hotel; A. M. Munro, 1855, Ailsa Craig Hotel; H. C. Munro, 1856, Farmers' Hotel; Peter McKeith, 1855, and Robert Harrison, 1861, shoe-dealers; Thomas Brown, 1854, and Peter Overholt, 1865, shoemakers; McCallum, 1876, and John McKay, 1871, tailors; Wm. O'Leary, 1850, painter; John Pemberton, 1850, builder; E. B. Smith, 1870, conveyancer; W. Sherwin, 1861, furniture; Joseph W. Stewart, 1847, teacher; R. W. Twiddle, 1857, lumber dealer; Joseph Tate, 1869, builder; David J. Craig, 1842, and Thomas Keown, 1856, drovers; James R. Anderson, 18——, and John Gunn, 1875, physicians.

The population in 1888 was 725. Shackleton Hey was postmaster. The business interests of the village are represented by Gunn & Grant, G. F. Arnold and J. H. McKay, general merchants; Thomas Hey and D. A. Stewart, druggists; James Allen and Joseph Rosser, hardware dealers; T. Brown and D. Stevenson, boots and shoes; A. Brownley, jeweler; L. M. Cather, stationery and books; Mrs. Coulter, J. Morgan & Co., and W. M. Shoebottom, grocers; J. W. Reid, W. McKay and W. McAlpine, tailors; A. M. Munro, H. C. Munro and Wm. Drought, hotel-keepers; John Bowman, butcher; C. Melville, harness; D. S. Macdonald, shoemaker; T. Stevenson, furniture; Misses McNaughton and Overholt, dressmakers; Peter Overholt and A. H. Paull, bakers; M McIntyre, R. Robinson, George Shipley and D. F. Stewart, live stock dealers; Owen & Co., Shipley & Co., and Hey & Co., bankers. The manufacturing interests are represented by W. C. Nichol's pump-factory, Gunn & Ward's flax-mill, Gilles & Son's saw-mill, J. Alexander's and the McDonald's carriage factories.

In 1871 a committee was appointed to further the interests of the village. On February 23, this committee held the first meeting, with Dr. Harrison, presiding, and S. Hey, secretary. Dr. Henderson, T. G. S. Neville, and W. K. Atkinson, members, were present. Their first action related to the measures then being taken by the people of Parkhill to secure a registry office, when a resolution to have such office established here was adopted, and a communication on the subject

mailed to Mr. Scatcherd, at Ottawa. In March, 1871, a map of the village was drafted by W. McIntosh and presented to this Council. At this time, G. G. Hamilton, W. G. Shipley, and J. H. Priestly, were added to the committee. Efforts were made to secure a foundry, and plans for the general improvement of the village adopted. The last record of this committee is dated April 27, 1871; but in May, 1874, a similar body was organized.

The committee on incorporation met May 6, 1874, when W. K. Atkinson, presided, with Dr. W. T. Harrison, secretary. Among the members were:—S. Hey, G. D. Arnold, H. Gilchrist, W. McIntosh, and Joseph Rosser. The last meeting was held June 25, when progress was reported and the committee discharged. The first village meeting was held January 19, 1875, when S. Hey, presided, and John Hughs, T. G. S. Neville, H. Gilchrist, and W. R. Atkinson, councillors, were present. William McIntosh was appointed clerk; Wm. Shoff, license inspector; G. D. Arnold, and J. W. Priestly, auditors. In March, the fire engines, then owned by the volunteer brigade, were ordered to be repaired at public expense. In May, the following named were granted $11.37 each, being the amount contributed by each toward the expenses of incorporation:—William McIntosh, W. T. Harrison, T. G. S. Neville, S. Hey, Geo. D. Arnold, G. A. Mihell, Jos. Rosser, H. Gilchrist, and W. K. Atkinson.

The Council of 1876 comprised, W. K. Atkinson, H. Gilchrist, J. Livingston and W. Shoff; of 1877, George D. Arnold, H. Gilchrist, Joseph Rosser and R. W. Tweddle; of 1878, George D. Arnold, H. Gilchrist, W. K. Atkinson, Joseph Rosser and R. W. Tweddle; of 1879, George D. Arnold. S. Hey, J. W. Priestly and Joseph Rosser; of 1880, John S. Cameron, David H. Craig, Wm. Drought and Duncan A. Stewart; of 1881, John S. Cameron, Wm. Drought, David Jones and Duncan F. Stewart; of 1882, J. S. Cameron, H. Gilchrist, D. Jones and D. F. Stewart; of 1883, W. Barbour, S. Hey, D. F. Stewart and C. Walker; of 1884, G. D. Arnold, F. Atkinson, T. Keown and C. Walker; of 1885, J. Alexander, F. Atkinson, S. Hey and T. Keown; of 1886, J. Alexander, F. Atkinson, G. S. McDonald and D. A. Stewart; of 1887, James Alexander, G. S. McDonald, S. Pride and D. A. Stewart; and of 1888, James Alexander, D. Gray and William Tweddle. E. B. Smith served as clerk from 1876 to 1886, when Wm. McKay was elected.

In 1875, Christopher Cuisick's Western Hotel, A. D. Campbell's Railroad Exchange, Hector C. Munro's Farmers' Hotel, Angus Munro's Ailsa Craig Hotel, Mrs. and Mary Coulter's Royal Hotel, were the hotels of the village. Liquor licenses were also issued in 1875 to Duncan Gray and Wm. H. Neville.

On December 1, 1879, the fire department by-law was adopted. In this document the name of Elihu B. Smith occurs as engineer. He was succeeded by John Alexander; and on July 26, 1888, when the old fire company was reorganized, was succeeded by E. B. Smith,

engineer; John Alexander, assistant; Frank Atkinson, captain of engine company; Wm. McKay, of hose company; and D. H. Gilles, of hook and ladder company; John McKay, first-lieutenant, and Duncan Bell, second-lieutenant, of hose company. The membership comprises forty men of engine company, twelve of hose company, and fourteen of hook and ladder company.

Lodges.—Craig Lodge, No. 214, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C., was chartered July 15, 1869. The list of past masters is as follows:—T. Richardson, 1869; E. A. Mumford, 1870–71; William Matheson, 1872; J. Wilson, 1873; Richard Sands, 1874; D. J. Watson, 1875; William K. Atkinson, 1876; William Barbour, 1877; William Matheson, 1878; James R. Anderson, 1879; L. E. Shipley, 1880; J. R. Anderson, 1881; John Wells, 1882–83; John H. McKay, 1884; E. B. Smith, 1885; John McKay, 1886–87.

Saxon Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 17, 1873, the charter members being W. T. Harrison, N. G.; Frank Atkinson, V. G.; S. Pride, treasurer; C. Munro, P. S.; Jos. Rosser, R. S.; and J. E. Neville, L. S. N. G. The officers at present are:—Junior past-grand, Wm. McKay; noble-grand, D. H. Gillies; vice-grand, John Shipley; recording secretary, Wm. McKay; permanent secretary, Jno. Alexander; treasurer, Jos. Rosser.

The A. O. U. W. Lodge was instituted June 29, 1883, by W. Long, D. D. G. M. W., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ontario. There were eighteen charter members; following are the names:—John Gunn, M. D.; Hector Gunn, G. S. McDonald, C. Walker, J. S. McDonald, Jos. Rosser, G. A. Mihell, Malcolm McCallum, Rev. W. Johnson, H. G. Anderson, J. R. Anderson, M. D., Thos. Hey, S. Hey, J. J. Cassidy, R. Lambert, Duncan Stevenson, W. Robson and Alex. Leitch. The present officers are:—G. A. Mihell, G. S. McDonald, Thomas Hey, R. Parker, J. S. McDonald, Jas. Rosser, D. A. Stewart, G. W. Munroe, W. Hughes, R. H. Sands; and J. R. Anderson, Dr. Gunn, J. S. McDonald and W. Easton are trustees. The lodge owns the building.

The W. C. T. U. of Ailsa Craig was organized in February, 1886, with thirty-eight members. The first president was Mrs. Dempsey, with Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Murray, vice-presidents; Miss M. McKay, R. S.; Mrs. G. W. Perry, C. S.; and Mrs. Forbes, treasurer.

Mihell & Owens's turning factory at Ailsa Craig was destroyed by fire in March, 1886. The total loss was over $4,000; insurance, $2,500.

The Ailsa Craig fire of July, 1888, destroyed Wm. Easton's flouring mill and the Scafe dwelling. Prior to this George McDonald's dwelling was destroyed.

Accidents.—The explosion of a steam sawing machine boiler at Ailsa Craig, June 22, 1868, resulted in the death of two whites and two negroes, and the serious wounding of four other persons.

In January, 1873, an old man named Frank McKenzie was

instantly killed on the track of the Grand Trunk, about half a mile east of Ailsa Craig, by No. 2 Express. It appears the old man was going to see his son, who, a short time before, lost his arm while coupling cars at Ailsa Craig, and had reached the point mentioned on his way there, when he was found horribly mutilated, the top and back part of his head being completely crushed. His position on the track was not discovered until too late to stop the train. It will be remembered that the wife of deceased, while endeavoring to send some clothing to the injured son, was run over by the cars at Point a few days before and instantly killed; while another son was killed in a similar manner about two years before. In July, 1886, James Carr, an old resident of Ailsa Craig, and owner of the brick and tile-works there, was drawn into the machinery and crushed to death.

Physicians.—The first resident physician at Ailsa Craig was Dr. McKinnon, followed by Doctors McAlpine, Harrison, Henderson, Gunn, Anderson and Stewart, the last-named three being the present physicians of the district.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

WEST WILLIAMS.

West Williams is bounded on the west by the River Aux Saubles, dividing it from Lambton County; south by Adelaide Township; east by East Williams; and north by McGillivray.

The Aux Saubles flows in a tortuous course across its southern sections, taking its northward course just north of its south-western corner. Several tributaries of the main river course through the township, affording a water supply to almost every lot. Under date July 2, 1886, the following report on a stream of this township was made to the County Council:—

"The water course is called Seba River in McGillivray, and Spring Creek in West Williams. It leaves West Williams at Lot 20, in the 20th Concession and crosses the Town Line on the allowance for road between it and McGillivray. At that point there is a willow marsh from 600 feet to 800 feet wide; the bridge is 180 feet in length; the floor of the bridge at the lowest place is two feet and a half above the water, as observed by the County Engineer on the 8th of June, 1886. Mr. Talbot thinks the water is never as high as the lowest elevation of the bridge. The clear water is about 150 feet wide, and the depth from three to seven feet. On either side there is a willow marsh. It is very hard on the Town Line, at the site of the present bridge, to tell the direction that the water flows; it seems to flow with the wind whichever way it may be for the time. The Grand Trunk Railroad crosses the creek at an elevation of about twenty feet with a span of thirty feet on Lot No. 19 in the 20th Concession of West Williams. After crossing into McGillivray, the creek takes a north-westerly course until it spreads and is lost in the drowned lands in the latter township, between three and four miles from the Town Line of McGillivray, on the side road between Lots 20 and 21. There is a township bridge 150 feet long; but Mud Creek empties into the stream between the Town Line and the lower bridge. The sources of the stream are apparently all in the Township of West Williams."

The Aaron Arnold gas well at Sylvan was discovered September 4, 1888, by Welch and Smith. On striking the gas vein, the explosion threw clay and rock far above the derrick, and on the gas being ignited the flame leaped fifty feet, but was ultimately confined to a one-inch jet, which was utilized to run the engine. Later, when pumping commenced, a large quantity of petroleum was found with the water.

The first meeting to organize the Township of Williams was held January 3, 1842, when the following officers were appointed, Andrew Thompson presiding:—Donald McIntosh, councillor; A. Thompson,

clerk; W. Stewart, Geo. Shipley, Rev. Duncan McMillan, Duncan Campbell and Colin McKenzie, school commissioners; Duncan Campbell, assessor; Peter Melville, collector; Donald Campbell, John Fisher, David Cluness, wardens; John Stewart, Wm. Moore, Donald Watson and Donald Campbell, pound-keepers; Dugald Moore, Peter Currie, Hugh Crawford, Duncan Stewart, John Stewart, Thomas Eyenon, D. Walters, John Fisher, Alex. Stewart, H. McKenzie, John McKillican, John McIntosh, Wm. Wells, Wm. Halbert, J. McNaughton, James Ross, John Bremner, Malcolm Cameron and Austin Root, road overseers. The first action of this council was to enact that all fences should be five feet high, and that hogs, horses and bulls should not run at large. In 1843, all the officers of the former year held their positions.

In June, 1843, £6 6s. 3d. were expended on public works. In 1844, Wm. Wells was appointed town clerk; John McEwen, Hugh Fraser and Fred. Harrison, wardens; Alex. Stewart, Duncan McEwen, John Forbes, Peter Currie and John Clark, pound-keepers. Among the new names given in the list of road-overseers were those of John Levie, Roderick McKay, John Pedin, D. Bisset, Martin Dugan, Asa Lynde, Tom Daniel, R. Webb and Duncan McFarlane. In 1845, John Topping appears as warden, while John Skiff, Alexander Munro, Angus McDonald are named among the new road-overseers. During this year the wardens sold the effects "of the late James Dixon," realizing £61 13s. 3d. at auction, and £1 11s. 6d. at private sale. The list of buyers appears to cover the roll of all the settlers in the old Township of Williams and neighborhood.

In 1846 new names appear on the list of officers, such as Donald Gillies, Donald McNeil, John Scafe, Andrew Ross, John Cruikshank, John Cummins, Robert Dewer, A. McLaughlin, C. Ward, Dugald Ferguson, D. Grame and John Cluness. In 1847 the officers were, in the main, the same as in the former year; but in 1848 Peter Melville was chosen clerk; Wm. Stewart, assessor; and John McNaughton, collector. Colin McKenzie was clerk in 1849, and Robert Leslie, assessor; Donald McIntosh being still councillor. In 1851, Geo. Shipley for Carlisle, Hugh Fraser for Inverness, David Cluness for Victoria, John McLachlan for Bruce, and Donald Fraser for Albert Ward, were elected councillors, and Peter Melville, auditor. In 1852, James Gray replaced John McLachlan. This year there were no less than fifty-two pathmasters appointed, and five fence-viewers. In 1853, John Clark and James Morgan were appointed license inspector. In 1854, Hugh Fraser, D. Ross, John Levie, Lewis Mott and Donald Fraser were elected councillors. In 1855, Donald Watters of Victoria, John Bremner of Bruce, and Andrew Elliot of Albert, were elected councillors, and David Wylie, inspector of licenses. In 1856, Donald Watters was chosen reeve, and Councillor Fraser, deputy; with John Love and Peter Melville, assessors. In 1857 mention is made of the town hall at Nairn, and at this time also mention is made of a new school section being granted on petition of Robert Thompson and

others; and a saloon license was granted to Walter Ross for his house at Nairn.

The first meeting to divide the township was called on Feb. 5, 1857, to meet at Nairn, Feb 26; but on that date C. Fraser and C. Bremner moved that such a division was inexpedient.

In 1857 the Council established the Nairn Fair, to be held on the third Thursday in April each year. Councillors Topping and Burns were the proposers. At this time also an emphatic disapproval of the division of the county, as requested by the people of Wardsville, was given. In 1858 very few changes were made in the list of officials. In 1859, James McArthur, Alex. Campbell, Alex. Levie, Ronald McIntyre and Andrew Elliott were councillors, with Colin McKenzie clerk. In 1860 the original township was divided into Williams East and Williams West, as related in the sketch of the former township.

The reeves and deputy-reeves of West Williams, from the date of its organization to 1887, are named in the general chapter on the transactions of the County Council. The Council in 1878 comprised Messrs. George H. Fair, —— Stewart, John Barrett, Samuel Peck, and Andrew Elliott. In 1879, Mr. Fair was re-elected, with Angus McLachlan, Augustine and John McDonald, new members. The three last named were re-elected for 1881; while for 1882, John McDonald, Henry Mosure and John Patterson were chosen; for 1883, John James, John B. Smith and Wm. Pedlar were elected. The councillors for 1884 were John G. James, Wm. Pedlar and Wm. Hill, while the first and last named, with Donald Morrison, were elected for 1885. Andrew Cutler, Hugh Watson and Donald Morrison were councilmen in 1886; James Cluness, A. Cutler and Wm. Pedlar for 1887, and were re-elected in 1888.

West Williams dates its settlement to 1850, when Henry Saul began farming on Con. 21; L. C. and Ronald McIntyre located their farms on the banks of the Aux Saubles; and Lewis Mott, and Henry James entered their lands. In 1851, the Niblock Brothers—John, Thomas, and Robert, arrived, and the Elliott Brothers purchased the heavy timbered tract near what is now Parkhill. In 1852, Robert Burns and Sanford Eastman built a mill among the pines on the sandy tract, where Sylvan now stands. The early roads were opened by the Canada Land Company. Thomas Elliott, one of the first settlers of West Williams, served against the Patriots in 1837–8. Among the old settlers of the county, who were residents of West Williams in 1880, were:—David Brock, 1838; John Elliott, 1820; Duncan Fletcher, 1843; Henry James, 1832; Andrew McAdam, 1843; A. R. McIntosh, 1833; Duncan McGregor, 1841; Wm. McKenzie and Wm. O'Neil, 1837; James Pedden, 1846; John Riggs and James Saul, 1843; Joseph E. Wann, 1844; and Joseph Zavitz, 1847.

Sylvan and neighborhood claimed sixty inhabitants in 1888. Mrs. E. Dawson had charge of the post-office, and was owner of the general store; Eli Randall carried on the saw-mill, and John McLachlan the

blacksmith shop. The village of 1857 was made up as follows:—Nathan Bellington, shoemaker; Wilson Blanchard, farmer; George Brown, farmer; Lewis Brush, laborer; Robert Burns, postmaster, lumber merchant, mill-owner and councillor; Wm. Channer, land-owner; John Dawson, engineer; Philip Knight, sawyer; Robert McAlpine, storekeeper, and sash and door maker; Reuben Proctor, lumber merchant; William and Samuel Randall, brickmakers; John A. Scoon, storekeeper; Abraham Wismer, land-owner.

Wm. Randall, who carried the mail from Adelaide to Delaware in 1836, and from London to Sarnia fifty years ago, and for thirty-one years carried the mail between Sylvan and other offices in the neighborhood, is still a resident of Sylvan.

The first Presbyterian Church of West Williams was organized in 1872, with the following-named members:—John Love, sr., John Galbraith, Hugh Watson, John McLeish, Arch. McLeish, John McCubbin, Donald Munro, John Love, jr., John Johnstone. The elders were John Love, sr., and Hugh Watson. The trustees were Hugh Watson, John Love, jr., and John McCubbin. The church was built in 1855. The subscribers were:—Donald Waters, John Galbraith, John McLeish, Hugh Watson, John McCubbin, Donald Munro, John Love, sr., John Love, jr. The church building cost about $900. The second church here has always been called the "Twenty-first," because it is on the 21st Concession. The congregation was organized in 1874, with the following members:—Donald Fraser, Arch. McLachlan, Donald McDonald, Arch. McLeish, John Galbraith, Mr. Nunday, Angus Galbraith, Hugh Brown, and Peter White. The elders were Donald Fraser and Arch. McLeish. The trustees were Donald Fraser, Arch. McLeish and Hugh Brown. The church was built in 1872, and cost $900. The subscribers were:—Donald Fraser, Arch. McLeish, Donald McDonald, Mr. Nunday, and Hugh Brown. Rev. John Lees is pastor of both congregations.

The Wesleyan class at Centenary, or Sylvan, comprised:—Mrs. Armstrong, the Thompsons, Magladerys, Henry and Mary Runish, the Joneses, Woodburns, Mannings and Thomas Brayton, Taylors, Hagermans, Metcalfes, Reises, Delaneys, Blisses, Fike, Fairless and Armstrongs.

The Primitive Methodist Church, two miles west of Parkhill, was built in 1878. The congregation has since been merged in the Methodist Church of Canada.

Bornish post-office was established, with John Doyle, postmaster, in January, 1874. It appears that he had the petition for an office at this point signed, and to him credit is given for its establishment. In 1878, Archibald McLeod, the present postmaster, was appointed. Mr. McLeod also keeps the hotel at this point, both office and hotel being on the East Williams side of the town line.

The Separate School of Bornish was established about 1870, but reorganized as a common school. The present school was established

about 1873. Among the first trustees were:—Donald McDonald, J. G. McMillan and Archibald Curry; the former and John Doyle have each served the Board nine years. Among others may be named L. C. McIntyre and T. Kearns.

Father Kirwan visited the settlements of West and East Williams during the decade ending in 1856. Among the names on his records are those of the McGregors, McPhees, Currys, McLellands, McCormicks, McLeods, Neil McIntyre, the McKinnons, the McMillans, Hugh Morrison, John Maginnis, Angus Ross, Alex. B. McDonald, the Monks, Donald McDonald, Hugh Smyth, Donald Steele and brother, Michael and John O'Hanly, the McIntyres, —— McKissac, Alex. Morrison, Angus Morrison, Martin Gilles, the McIntosh families, Donald McCormick, Donald O'Hanly, the Connoleys, P. Kilgallon, Laughlin Maguinness, Murdock McCloud, John Doyle, Bernard Dignan, Thomas Kearns, and later John Doyle, son of one of the pioneers of London district. The church building of St. Columbia, Bornish, was begun in 1861, and the main building completed. During the administration of Father Lamont the spire was constructed and the vestry erected. In 1888 the building was reconstructed and painted. In January, 1887, Rev. D. A. McRae was appointed the first resident priest. The congregation numbers 380 members.

West Williams Agricultural Society is an old society, but like other organizations has lost (it is alleged by Mr. Shoults) its old records, if it ever had any. William Elliott was president for a number of years, and the late John Dawson, secretary. He was succeeded by B. Pile, and he by R. Shoults. In 1886 the society sold the old Fair Grounds for $400, which sum is estimated in the receipts for that year.

The revenue of this society in 1882 was $563.97, and in 1886, including price of grounds and grant, $1,219.25; in 1887, $900; and in 1888, over $1,000. J. A. Mayberry was chosen president for 1887; W. H. Taylor, V. P.; John Grieves, John Barrett, P. Stewart, Wm. Elliott, S. Tudor, D. G. Smith, David Waters, Dr. Caw and Benjamin Pile, directors; N. Grieves and E. F. Stephenson, auditors. W. H. Taylor is the present president; P. Stewart, V. P.; and T. L. Rogers, treasurer.

The Fair of October 10 and 11, 1888, was attended by over 2,000 persons. The exhibits of heavy draft horses, roots and vegetables were surpassingly good, while in every other department the display was excellent. Fruit may be said to be the only thing in which there was a defect, but the show of apples was good in quality, though not large. The special prize for best collection, consisting of thirty-seven kinds, was carried off by Mrs. R. Couch, West Williams. The events in the speeding ring were all keenly contested by a number of competitors in each class.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

PARKHILL.

Parkhill is made up of all kinds of people, boiled down to an enterprising community by the same spirit of progress and enterprise which first suggested the building of a village at this point. There are no church towers here with bells which tolled great-grandfathers to their graves; no long lines of tombs, in which lie the virtues of ancestors known only by tradition; no gray-haired friars rising up like statues before the memory; no grim sexton looking into some new-made grave waiting for his inanimate company—nothing of the dead past. Merchants and tradesmen, physicians and priests, are all modern, pushing ever onwards, building and rebuilding, always active. Above it, Nature's mighty cathedral still stands with its lofty dome of sun, moon and stars, but the pillars are not overgrown with centuried moss. It is a modern village with great promise. Non-existent when all around was a wilderness, it has nothing of the age, but claims all the reality and grit of youth.

In earlier years the hemlock woods of McGillivray extended north, while south of and around the settlement were the maple, beech and oak forests. The oak was sawn here, split into staves, and shipped to India, *via* Quebec. The stave gangs (about sixty-one men, or seven gangs) were then gathered round the village. The population in May, 1888, was placed by the assessor at 1,613.

Parkhill dates its beginnings back to 1860, when a post-office was established one-half mile south-west of the railroad depot, with James Plues, or Plews, in charge. In 1860, Donald McClure, later of Petrolea, opened the first store at Parkhill. Donald McKinnon established his hotel near the present Powell House, and in 1863, Simon McLeod purchased McKinnon's house and made an addition thereto. In 1864, John Noble, who was postmaster then, established a large store there, his being the fifth house in the village. John Gibbs, followed in the mercantile business, and in 1865–6 the Harrison & Harrison brick flouring-mills were built on a bonus of $1,078 by the village. In April, 1867, no less than sixteen buildings were in course of construction.

In 1860 the first frame residence was built for W. Hastings, just east of the present Hastings—where the hotel and stables were built in 1867–8. The hotel was opened by Samuel Tudor, October 15, that year. The first brick business building was erected prior to 1867, on Broadway. J. Scoon's drug-store was the first brick north of the railroad about 1869, by the present owner. James Taylor's building, now occupied by Mathewson and Stephenson, followed the block erected by

Boyce and Eccles, part of which is now the Royal Hotel. The Dixon brick block, which stood on the site of John Noble's buildings, was erected after the Fletcher frame was destroyed, and his present brick store erected. John McNeil and John Harrison also erected brick buildings south of the track.

The Ontario Hall, built by Jack Whitmore late in the sixties, was used for public meetings, etc., etc.; then moved from Ann street to King street, where it was destroyed by fire. Daniel Eccles, born in Lambton County in 1841, moved to Parkhill in 1871; built two store-houses, which were destroyed in 1872, and in 1873 erected the Eccles block. Nathaniel Jackson, son of William Jackson, a U. E. Loyalist, moved from a point north of Kingston, his original location in Canada, to Lot 21, Centre road, West Williams, in 1851. At this time William and his son had to chop a road for two miles through heavy timber to reach their new home. Large game, such as deer was plentiful, and offered substantial food to the pioneer families. In 1872 the father died, and a few years later Nathaniel moved to Parkhill, where, in 1878, he completed one of the first large brick buildings ever erected there, known as the Victoria block, where R. C. Thompson's building now stands. The Dickson block was completed in January, 1886, on the site of the building erected in 1883, which was destroyed in the fire of September, 1885.

When William Clark came to Parkhill in July, 1865, Dr. Caw's small frame dwelling held the place where his present residence now stands; John Harrison's frame, now in rear of his present residence, on Mill street; J. M. Gibbs had his dwelling and store where the tank stands; W. Hastings's house, in rear of the present hotel; a large frame store building, erected by Robert Phippin, on the site of Nicholas Phippin's present store, still stands in rear of store; John Harrison's mill building, just west of the market-house, and Wm. Elliott's house on brickyard were the only buildings north of the railroad. South of the track, on the east side of Main street, where now is McLeod's store, was Nelson Smith's shoemaker's shop and dwelling, a log-building; Alexander Raymond's blacksmith-shop and dwelling, a frame building, was opposite. The spinster, Jane Niblock, owned a log-house where the Tudor Hotel now stands. On King street, John Noble's two and one-half story frame building, near where is now the post-office. They were burned about fourteen years ago. Butcher, the harness-maker, had a one-story frame building, while Henry Streeter's tannery and dwelling stood close by. Dr. M. Taggart's new building was erected on the site about six years ago, now Mason's carpenter's shop. West of the tannery was Simon McLeod's store, then kept by Archibald & Backus. The old Catholic Church was completed some time before, south of the Powell House, on Charles McKinnon's, land. On one corner of Westwood and King streets was Colavin's general store, and on the other John Scoon's one-story building, used as a drug-store and dwelling, stood, while west of that was James

Ross's shoemaker's-shop and dwelling, now rented by Wm. Atmore, while east of Ross's was Douglass's blacksmith-shop and Scott's waggon-shop. Simon McLeod's hotel stood where the Powell House is, and C. McKinnon's store was close by, while westward was Charles Megg's hotel, both frame buildings, and both destroyed by fire about 1873.

James Parkyn's grain warehouse, a frame building, stood opposite the Powell House. It was built in 1859, but not used until the railroad was opened. The depot at that time stood about ten rods west of the present depot building. Both buildings were burned in 1881 or 1882. The pioneer saw-mill of Parkhill was established on the south side of Mill street by Robert Phippen, James Taylor and Robert Porte in 1868, giving employment to fifteen men. This building was destroyed by fire in May, 1869, but rebuilt at once by R. Phippen and J. Taylor, and opened in August, 1869. Mr. Taylor sold his interests to N. Phippen that year, and he with his brother carried on this mill, with the sash and door factory, until 1874, when N. Phippen came from Brooklin, Ont., and the manufacture of furniture became a specialty, in connection with lumber yards, mill, etc., giving employment to from thirty to fifty men up to 1880, when the collapse of the Exchange Bank carried down this industry.

The Harrison grist mill was erected in 1864, near the present town hall. In 1869 he rented the concern to Stephen Lake, who was operating it when the fire of November, 1877, destroyed the buildings and machinery. Wm. Clarke was engineer of this pioneer industry up to within a few months of the fire. The Harrison stave-factory was established about twenty years ago. This industry gives employment to six hands the year round. In 1880, Mr. Harrison re-established his present flouring-mills.

James McInnes's grist-mill, a four-story brick building, erected in 1876–7, was destroyed by fire in May, 1879, the proprietor losing all, as the insurance (about $9,000) passed into the hands of the persons who supplied the machinery and the five-run of stones. Wm. Clarke was engineer of this mill for the three years it was in operation.

Hugh C. Baird's foundry was established in 1879. This present great industry, in which Oliver Baird is a partner, has made steady progress, particularly since the purchase of the Michigan patent for the tile and brick machine.

William Baird, who settled here in May, 1865, and built a shop for the manufacture of pumps that year next north of Dr. Cain's house, adjoining the present R. Porte's store, has carried on the business down to the present time. In 1867 he sold the building to Abram Mathers, who used it as a blacksmith-shop. It was ultimately made part of a new building, which was burned down about 1874. He built his second pump factory twenty-two years ago on Lot 13, Main street, which he used up to 1886, when his present factory was erected on the same lot, the old building being moved to a lot adjoining.

John R. Hockey's waggon-shop was erected twenty-two years ago, in which he has conducted his extensive waggon and blacksmith-shop down to the present time.

The Parkhill woollen-mills were built by John Harrison in 1870, for carding-mill purposes. Thos. Dickerson purchased the building and machinery from Harrison, and operated it until 1877–8, when William Jackson became lessee, and, in 1879, John Griffith leased the mill for one year, and then purchased and remodelled the building, and introduced woollen machinery. The industry gives employment to seven hands.

In August, 1886, John Harrison began the work of constructing the stone flouring-mills into roller-mills, and in November of that year had his plans of improvement so far advanced as to give his mills a capacity of 10,000 bushels. The council agreed to grant Mr. Harrison ten years' exemption from taxes, the improvements named being the only condition. The old mill, which stood where the City Hall now stands, was destroyed by fire. The new mills are in a number of tenement houses which he built on Mill street, but converted into the present mills.

The Parkhill flax-mill was established by Shantz Bros. in 1876.

In 1885–6 the old W. Elliot brick-yard, established in 1862, on David Reeser's farm, was revived after some years of idleness. William Elliot, the owner, introduced at this time the Kell's brick and tile machine. In 1885, Erastus Miller began the manufacture of brick on his farm, while the yard on the Hastings property was worked at the rate of 12,000 brick per day, by the Messrs. East. It was established seventeen years ago by William Hastings. T. A. Mayberry rented the Hastings brick-yard from 1874 to 1879. He was followed by James Fullerton, Akin & Mitchell, and Tedder & Mitchell, who preceded the present lessees. Thomas East, jr., is now operating the yards.

William Shoults's grain warehouse was destroyed by fire in 1887. This building was moved to Mill street and a large addition made. William Carter's grain warehouse, purchased by John Jarvis about 1877, was moved from south of the railroad to Mill street.

Banks.—Henry Mann's private bank was the first financial house with office, where is now Massey's implement shop. The Kittridge private bank was carried on until he sold his business to Henry Allan, who, it is alleged, did not succeed in doing any business. The Exchange Bank was established here, and in 1875 the large building was erected at a cost of $13,000. In the fall of 1882 the bank went into liquidation, when its interests here were sold to the Parkhill Banking Company, represented by T. L. & R. A. Rogers.

The business circle of Parkhill in 1878:—Henry Allan, a settler of 1863, lumberman; Wm. Atmore, 1854, livery and farm; Thomas Burns, 1851, conveyancer; A. Bruce, 1855, waggon-maker; Charles R. Bell, 1836, blacksmith; Dr. W. Caw, 1864; D. B. Campbell, 1843,

marble-works ; A. D. Campbell, 1870, proprietor Hastings Hotel; Wm. Dickson, 1869, A. D. Enticknap, 1861, John Gibbs, 1862, and Angus Macaulay, 1872, general merchants; John Darragh, 1856, teacher; W. W. Rutherford, principal of High School, 1874; J. H. Dalmage, 1844, Royal Hotel; Thomas Dignan, 1833, Van Wick House; D. Eccles, 1871, druggist, and Dominion telegraph agent; John English, 1866, tinsmith; Sandford Tudor's hotel, 1861; Wm. Fletcher, 1868, baker; James Fullerton, 1874, brick maker; John Grandy, 1875, insurance; Wallace Graham 1870, editor of *Gazette;* Kenneth Goodman, 1872, barrister; B. F. Holmes, 1874, veterinary surgeon; J. McNeil, barber; H. H. Kittredge, 1873, banker; E. J. Phippen, 1866, photographer; A. A. McDonald, 1863, merchant and lumberman; Dr. R. S. McAlpine, 1867; R. & J. McDonald, 1873, carriage-makers; Wm. Munro, 1869, Wm. McDonald, 1868, and N. J. McIntyre, 1871, general grocers; Adam Paxman, 1848, auctioneer; J. W. Marsden, 1844, pork-packer; E. Manes, 1868, agricultural implement manufacturer; Thomas Magladery, 1869, agent for agricultural implements; Wm. Newcombe, 1872, hardware; John Shoults, 1851, and John Parsons, 1874, provisions; Robert Phippen, 1864, and Nicholas Phippen, 1873, manufacturers; Wm. Ross, 1874, and W. Shoults, 1851, millers; James H. Robinson, 1856, watchmaker; Alex. Smith, 1867, architect; J. E. Soady, 1865, boot and shoe maker; Wm. Wallace, 1866, builder; John Robertson, 1870, carpenter; Henry Mann, 1844, livery; John Morrison, 1875, harness; and John Noble, 1861, postmaster.

Organization.—The petition from the inhabitants of Parkhill, asking for incorporation, was presented June 7, 1871, Mr. Noble representing the petitioners. He and S. Lake were appointed to take the census. In 1872, Parkhill changed its relations to West Williams by becoming an incorporated village. Simon McLeod was elected first reeve, with Messrs. T. A. Mayberry, Wm. Dickson, Stephen Lake and W. Shoults, councilmen. In 1873, T. A. Mayberry, D. L. Cruikshanks, Joseph Siddall and Stephen Lake, councillors, with Reeve Shoults.

The records of the town from 1871 to March 31, 1882, were destroyed in the fire of April 1, 1882, so that the written history of the old village begins April 10, 1882. The councilmen present on that date were, the reeve (K. Goodman), Messrs. Harrison, McKenzie, Thompson and Fletcher. T. A. Mayberry was reappointed clerk; William Dickson, assessor and collector; John Noble, treasurer; Thos. Boubier, pound-keeper; B. Vanalstine, bell-ringer; Drs. Caw and McAlpine, with John Harrison, members of the Board of Health. All were reappointments. Later, John Hodgins was appointed pound-keeper. In July, Councillor Thompson was present. The Council of 1883 comprised Reeve Goodman, with Wm. Fletcher, James Gray, Dr. R. S. McAlpine and Adam Paxman. Robert Burns was appointed assessor; Wm. Boyer, treasurer, and Wm. Wells, police magistrate. In September, 1883, street lamps were ordered to be erected. In 1884, W. M.

Thompson, J. Harrison, J. Cluness and D. N. McLeod were elected members. In 1885 Richard Shoults presided, with John Harrison, John Cluness, Robert White and D. N. McLeod, councillors. A. A. Macdonald and J. L. Rogers were appointed auditors for the year, and Dr. McAlpine trustee of high school. In December, 1885, the same council was elected by acclamation for 1886. In January the question of raising the village to the rank of town was considered on motion of Messrs. White and McLeod, and a petition drafted for presentation to the Legislature. Messrs. K. Goodman, J. Noble and R. White were appointed delegates to urge the passage of the bill.

The first election for mayor, reeve and councillors of Parkhill, under the legislative act, elevating the village to the rank of a town, was held Jan. 3, 1886. W. H. Hutchins received 252, and D. L. Stonehouse 52 votes for mayor; R. White received 162, and D. McKenzie 134 votes for reeve. In Ward 1, John Cluness received 62 votes, and W. Fletcher 47; S. McLeod 46, and N. McPhee 45. In Ward 2, W. Dickson received 72 votes, A. Miller 54, and F. Fussel 51; but Messrs. Baird and Griffith were declared elected on the day of nomination. The council of 1887 comprised W. H. Hutchins, mayor; Robt. White, reeve; John Cluness and Wm. Fletcher, Wm. Baird and John Griffith, Wm. Dickson and A. M. Miller. In 1888, John M. Gibbs was mayor; Robert White, reeve; Wm. Fletcher, John Griffith and Wm. Dickson, councillors. In 1879 or 1880, Mr. Mayberry was appointed clerk, and has served up to the present time.

The salt well was put down by a joint stock company in the fall of 1884, at an expense of $2,500. The salt-works by-law was submitted to the people November 23, 1887, and was carried, the vote being 107 for and 32 against. This by-law provided for a bonus of $3,000 to any person or persons who would successfully develop the salt deposit.

In July, 1887, a meeting of the residents of Parkhill, presided over by John Harrison, petitioned the Council to submit to the people the question of authorizing the expenditure of $15,000 on water-works. On July 27, Councillors Fletcher and Cluness proposed that a by-law be drafted. The water-works by-law was submitted to the people of Parkhill, May 17, 1888, when it was negatived by a vote of 77 to 50. A determined effort was made to procure a good supply of good water by men who had the interest of the town at heart.

Schools.—The records of the School Board, at present in possession of Mr. Dickson, date back to September 11, 1885. At that time Messrs. Mayberry, Hastings, McLeod, McAlpine, Caw, Shoults, Bishop, Gibbs, Dickson, Rogers and Griffith were the trustees. The secretary, Mr. Dickson, reported the loss of records in the fire of September 3, 1885. In October, John Darrach was employed as assistant in high school and A. B. Gibbert as principal of common schools, and Miss Cluness, assistant, but in 1886 she was promoted to Miss Catley's class and her place was taken by Miss B. Shoults. In November,

1885, Mr. Parkinson was appointed to succeed Mr. Darrach. Among other teachers named at this time were:—Misses Mulveny, Magladery and Taylor. In December, D. N. McLeod was appointed trustee, *vice* Dickson. Messrs. Bishop and Griffith were elected trustees to fill vacancies, while the names of Edward Manes, Thompson, Phelan and J. Bradt appear as trustees.

In July, 1886, Mr. Mays succeeded Parkinson as assistant in high school, and in August, Mr. Rogers was employed as third teacher. In December, 1886, Miss Summers was engaged as teacher, *vice* Miss McLeod; and Miss Graham was also employed. At this time nominations for the new School Board were made, when Robert Porte and A. W. Humphries, Simon McLeod and T. A. Mayberry, J. Simpson and John Shoults, were elected by acclamation for the public schools; while William Hastings and T. L. Rogers were appointed high school trustees. T. A. Mayberry, Dr. McAlpine, W. M. Thompson, Phelan, Rogers, Simpson, and Dr. Caw, holding over. Wm. Dickson was appointed secretary of the new Board.

In April, 1887, S. McLeod, R. Porte and R. S. McAlpine were appointed a committee to report on the subject of a high school building and site. In November, 1887, Head-master Bigg, with Messrs. May and Rogers, were re-engaged as teachers; while Mr. Gilbert and the other teachers of the public schools were re-employed. In December, 1887, Thomas Watson replaced A. W. Humphries on the School Board, and about this time the names of R. Shoults, W. H. Hutchins, and Mr. O'Brien, appear.

In January, 1887, John Lockead, a twelve-year-old pupil of the Parkhill public school, won the gold medal offered in Inspector Carson's district, leading 261 other candidates. In the treasurer's record of 1875, it appears that $2,500 were borrowed October 3, 1870, payable in ten years, and in 1873, an equal amount from D. McIntosh, also payable in ten years. In 1870 the first brick school-house was erected, and in 1872 the high school was opened, while additions to the first building were made in 1873. In January, 1875, the names of John Darrach, W. Newcomb, W. W. Rutherford, Misses Armstrong, Grant, and Baker, appear as teachers. In 1875–7, T. B. Woodhull, John Tanner, Miss Baker, L. Walsh, Miss Porte, T. O. Allen, Miss Murray, Miss Zapfe, and Thomas Murray. In 1878, E. M. Bigg's name appears with those of T. O. Allen, D. E. Eccles, Miss Edwards, Miss Stewart, Miss Porte, Miss Murray, W. W. Rutherford, Miss Niblock, H. D. Johnson, Miss Burns, and John Darrach. In 1879, McKay's name appears, also that of Wm. Tait, Miss Sutton. In 1880–1, Miss Jones, Miss Blair and Miss Taylor, were among the teachers. In 1881–2, Miss Johnson, W. S. McBrayne, Miss Baxter and Miss McArthur.

In 1871 the south wing of the present school buildings was completed. In 1872 the high school was established here, and opened October 4 by D. A. McMichael, who presided over twenty-two pupils.

In 1873 the northern part of the buildings was erected. Later, the Baptist school-room was rented, and there, north of the railroad, served as a ward school-house. In 1884 the old building known as St. Andrew's Church was purchased for school purposes, and contemporary with this progress was the establishment of the Catholic Separate School system, and the erection of new school buildings. In 1874 W. W. Rutherford succeeded Mr. McMichael, and, in 1878, E. M. Bigg, M. A., was appointed head master, and still holds the position.

Among the leading teachers the following names may be given:— John Darrach, Misses Edwards, Taylor, McLeod, Spencer, Baxter, and Mr. McBrayne; in 1883–4, Misses Spencer, Aitken, Hamilton and Magladery.

The Separate School records date back to 1878, and Jos. McEachran, Neil McIntyre (who was then secretary) and D. McNeil appear as trustees. Miss Glenn presided over the school. In 1879 the names of John McDonald, Thos. Ryan and James Colovin appear as trustees. In January, Mr. Marshall was elected, *vice* D. McNeil, retired, and John McNeil, *vice* Thomas Ryan; and the new trustees, with Charles Mallon and other members of 1878, formed the new board. In 1880 the names of C. Gleeson, H. Leonard, M. J. McIntyre, J. McEachin, C. Colovin and J. McDonald formed the board. Thomas T. McGuigan was employed as teacher for 1880, and J. J. Madden for 1881. A. McLeod was elected a trustee for the latter year, with Thomas Stanley. Miss Amelia McGeorgy was employed as teacher for 1882.

In 1885, the name of John McAuliffe appears as trustee; also that of C. P. McKenna, Hugh Leonard and Thomas Ryan; Rev. Donald McCrae being president of the board. In 1886, Mrs. Gough was teacher, but was succeeded the same year by Miss Lottie Eckhart, who, in 1887, was succeeded by Miss Lavin, and she, in January, 1888, by Miss Tillie Dean. The new separate school-house was opened January 1, 1886. On this occasion a house and lot were drawn for, which were won by Angus Wilson.

Fires.—In May, 1870, a fire department was organized, James Winn being the active canvasser for volunteers. The fire of October 28, 1878, destroyed Simeon McLeod's building in North Main street. During the destruction of George Manning's furniture store January 16, 1880, William Grieves, a farmer, of McGillivray, who was present aiding in saving property, was burned to death. The fire of February 2, 1885, originated in the cellar of Bishop's hardware store, in the Victoria Block, and resulted in the destruction of the building, the loss, exclusive of insurance, being estimated at $10,000.

The fire of January 9, 1886, originated in the room occupied by James Porteus, in the Levitt building. This block was completed in 1885, and would have been then destroyed had it not been for the timely alarm of Mrs. Bannerman and the successful efforts of Messrs. Levitt, Eynouf, John Hodgins, Archibald Kay and others who rushed to the scene and extinguished the fire.

The fire of November 22–3, 1887, originated in Wm. Shoebottom's store, spread to Munro Bros.' store on the north, Palmer's jewelry store on the south and thence to Garden's large block on the east. In this fire J. Scoon, druggist, lost $1,500, and Munro Bros., $5,000, each fully covered by insurance; the destruction of the Levitt building and household goods entailed a loss of $3,500, but were insured for $2,250; W. S. Shoebottom's grocery stock, valued for $2,000, was insured for $1,000; T. R. Palmer lost $500; W. H. Hutchins's building, value $3,100, was insured for $2,200; Alexander Garden's stock and building were valued at $13,000, but insured for $7,000. The *Gazette* office, owned by James W. Green, was entirely destroyed, the net loss being $1,000, but the loss of the files of the paper, from 1871 to that date, is incalculable. Dutton's block, McInnes's feed-store, Andrews & Appleton's barber shop, the billiard hall, the Misses Skinner's millinery and Phippen's photograph gallery were damaged, while Magladery's building was torn down.

Accidents.—Duncan Galbraith, of the 9th Concession of Williams, was killed by a falling tree in December, 1859. Ronald McDonald was burned to death near Parkhill, Oct. 26, 1869. The house from which he was about to be evicted was also burned. In August, 1878, a son of Martin Fogarty, of Parkhill, was burned to death by coal oil. The widow Meggs and Miss Long were killed on the track at Parkhill in 1879. Hector McLeish, brother of Angus McLeish, of West Williams, was killed at Wolseley, N. W. T., May 31, 1887.

Churches.—The first church building was erected during the American war by Charles McKinnon, for the use of the parish. It now stands behind the Powell House. It was subsequently used as a separate school, until won at a bazaar by Angus Wilson. The Methodists erected a frame building on the site of their present house; the Presbyterians followed very soon after; then the Baptists, and next the Episcopal Methodists. The latter building was sold after the union to John Hockey, who used it as a carriage repository.

The Catholic Parish of Parkhill previous to 1872 comprised the Catholics of the Village of Parkhill, East and West Williams, and part of McGillivray, and was attended from Strathroy. On January 21, 1872, Rev. James Lamont was appointed the first resident pastor of Parkhill and Williams. In December, 1874, Father Lamont, on account of advanced years and declining health, was obliged to resign, and Rev. P. Corcoran, who was acting pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, London, Ont., was appointed to succeed the venerable Father Lamont in the Parish of Parkhill and Williams. When Rev. P. Corcoran arrived, he found the large frame church, on the 12th Concession of Williams, heavily encumbered with debt, which has since been paid off. The Catholics of Parkhill had no church worthy of the name. They attended Mass in a small frame structure near the Grand Trunk station. Father Corcoran seeing the absolute necessity of providing better church accommodation for his people, and more commensurate

with their means, in the spring of 1875 commenced the erection of a handsome brick church on the lot donated by the late Charles McKinnon, on Ann street, in the Village (now town) of Parkhill. On Nov. 7, 1875, the new Catholic Church was solemnly dedicated by Right Rev. John Walsh, D. D., to the service of Almighty God and the salvation of souls. Since then a handsome brick parsonage and a brick separate school have been built upon the same site. The total cost of buildings was $10,000—all paid. Rev. P. Corcoran has been pastor since 1874.

The members of the Wesleyan Church of Parkhill in 1865 were Robert, Emma and Henry Phippen, Henry Barron, the Woodburns, Lambs, Englands, Crutherses, Snowdens, Charles Smith, R. F. Kenney, Robt. Porte, Huttons, Hords, and, in 1867, the Wilsons and Shoultses. In February, 1866, the society completed its first building. Ailsa Craig and Parkhill Circuit dates back to 1867, when Hall Christopherson and James S. Ross presided over a society of 210 members. In 1869, Parkhill was established as a circuit, and Ailsa Craig attached to Lucan; but in 1871 it was re-established, with John Smiley, pastor. In 1872–3, Richard W. Williams presided.

Parkhill Circuit, formerly a part of Ailsa Craig, was set off in 1868, when William Galbraith was appointed minister. John Burwash presided in 1869; John Scanlon, in 1870–1; James Whiting and Joseph Guest, in 1872; Wm. Ames and W. J. Maxwell, in 1873. The membership increased from 122 in 1869 to 200 in 1873.

The Methodist Church of Canada at Parkhill succeeded the Wesleyan Society in 1874, during the pastorate of Wm. Ames. Wm. J. Maxwell assisted him that year, and John McLean the following year. In 1876–8, James H. McCartney was minister, with T. R. Earle, assistant. In 1879–81, W. C. Watson had charge of the circuit; in 1882–3, R. C. Millyard; in 1884, Wm. Bryers. In August, 1886, the Methodists resolved to build a large brick house of worship. In February, 1887, the contract for mason work on the building was sold to Dan. McDonald, and for carpenter and paint work to Gibson, of Lucan. The corner-stone was placed May 24, 1887. The religious services were conducted by Dr. Ryckman, assisted by the pastor, Mr. Harris. The building was dedicated Jan. 1, 1888, the total cost being $10,000, including the moving of the parsonage, all of which was paid, except $4,000, on day of dedication.

The Baptist Church may be said to date back to the winter of 1867–8, when Rev. Mr. Turner, of the McGillivray church, visited the village. In 1868–9, Mr. McKee held services in Keyser's Hall. In 1870 the pulpit was filled by Mr. M. P. Campbell, a student from Woodstock; but, in December of that year, Rev. Mr. Martell came, and on March 2, 1871, organized a society here, with the following members:—J. B. Miller, Charles A. and Robert Wade, D. Pugh, T. Matthews, Wm. Dickson, Mary and Alice M. Wade, Eliza M. Burns and daughter, Mr. Belington, Mrs. T. Mott, Madames Raymond, Mc-

Intosh, B. Miller, Ellen Martell, and Miss Mary Southworth and Anne Martell. On the same date, John Matthews, Madames Cruikshank, Pugh, Mann, Barclay, and Mr. Dunaphy asked admission to the society. Wm. Dickson was appointed clerk, a position he still holds, and J. B. Miller, treasurer. Mr. Martell was called as first pastor. The building committee then appointed comprised Dr. R. S. McAlpine, John Scott, Charles A. Wade, J. B. Miller and Wm. Dickson. On March 7 a council of recognition was held, when Dr. Cooper, of the London church, Rev. A. A. Cameron, of Strathroy, and Mr. Turner, of McGillivray, were present. In 1872, Rev. S. Jackson filled the pulpit for a short time. In October, J. G. Calder was called, and served this church until October, 1874. In February, 1875, T. S. Johnson was inducted pastor, but from the November following to August, 1876, Rev. John E. Trotter was supply, succeeded by H. F. Griffin, who remained till October, 1876. At that time Mr. Lyman came, and in April, 1877, he was succeeded by Rev. C. Y. Snell, who presided until April, 1879. In May following, Rev. W. G. Rogers came, and remained until November, 1881, when Rev. S. G. Anderson took charge. In February, 1884, Mr. Hankinson succeeded in charge of this and McGillivray church. In July, 1885, W. J. Waddell preached here. About a year later Mr. Waddell left "for parts unknown," and in June, 1886, Rev. R. Fountain became pastor, and remained until February, 1888. The present number of members is about fifty. The church building was erected at once on Lot 2, south side of Broadway, which was dedicated in January, 1872. The cost of this building and lot was $2,000.

Parkhill is mentioned in the records of 1877, and J. Johnson named as Catechist of St. James's. It was attended by Rev. J. Holmes, of Ailsa Craig. In 1869 it formed part of McGillivray mission, of which Rev. W. Davis was pastor; in 1878, Rev. W. Johnson; in 1883, Rev. H. A. Thomas; and in 1885, Rev. J. H. Fairlie. Rev. H. A. Thomas, of Parkhill, attended Grace Church and 16th Concession Church, McGillivray, and for part of the time to Hyde Park in 1883. The members of the Carlisle and Siddalsville congregation in 1860–1 were:—The Waughs: Griffiths, Sykes, Rudds, Westcotts, Dr. McCandless, Siddalls, Hopkinses, Browns, Harpers, Moores, O'Neils, Glashans, Jamiesons and Haskets. In 1861–2, Rev. E. Sullivan was rector of this and St. George's, succeeded by Mr. Caulfield, and in 1866 by Mr. Walker. In 1867, Rev. W. Davis had charge.

St. Paul's Presbyterian congregation of Parkhill was originally called Knox's Church. In 1870, Rev. James Pritchard was pastor, with Neil Stewart and Charles Munro, elders. Among the early members were:—Donald McKenzie, Dr. Wm. Caw, Donald McLeod, John Houston, George Christie, Wm. Begg, Andrew and Wm. Elliott, John Patton, James Plues, John Thompson, Donald Peterkin, Alex. Ronalds, James Ross, John Noble, T. A. Mayberry, J. M. Gibbs, James Wilson, John Cluness, James Forest, Silas Hoover, John, James and Jane

Niblock. In May, 1872, Mr. Pritchard was transferred to Wingham, when Rev. D. F. Sage took his place in August, 1873. Prior to the coming of Mr. Sage, St. Andrew's congregation was formed, and Mr. Aitken called as pastor, and he presided until the union of 1875, when St. Andrew's united with Knox, and the building was sold to the School Board. In April, 1878, Mr. Sage returned to Scotland, when Rev. D. D. MacEachran was called as pastor, and remained until transferred to Dundee in April, 1882. The pulpit was supplied by probationers until May, 1882, when Rev. J. S. Lochead was called from Londesborough, in the Huron Presbytery. In November, 1873, Andrew Thompson, John M. Gibbs, and Donald McKenzie, were chosen elders. In 1888, T. A. Mayburry and Robert White, were elected elders—one, *vice* A. Thompson, deceased, and the other to increase the number. During the existence of St. Andrew's, Andrew Elliott was chosen elder, and holds that rank in the United Church. The present membership is 146. The Presbyterian Church of Lieury is in charge of the pastor of Parkhill. The membership is fifty. The present brick church building was erected during the administration of Mr. MacEachran.

The corner-stone of the Presbyterian Church, Parkhill, was placed May 24, 1888, the cost of the building being estimated at $7,000, and the total cost about $9,000, of which the ladies of the congregation have $1,000 for furnishing. The building committee of St. Paul's comprises, Dr. Caw, J. M. Gibbs, T. A. Mayburry, R. White and John Cluness, with Rev. Mr. Lochead ex-officio member. The contractors are Mr. Gibson, of Lucan, for carpentry, and Mr. Ireland, of Parkhill, for stone and brickwork. The architect is the same as planned the Methodist building.

Societies—Doric Lodge, No. 233, A. F. & A. M., was chartered July 15, 1870. The past masters are named as follows:—John Dawson, 1870; G. B. Reeve, 1871; W. C. Patterson, 1872; G. B. Reeve, 1873; William Caw, 1874; E. E. Chipman, 1875; Peter McGregor, 1876; William Caw, 1877; W. W. Rutherford, 1878; Alex. Burns, 1879; W. M. Thompson, 1880; E. N. Bigg, 1881; William Caw, 1882; Thomas Magladery, 1883; T. L. Rodgers, 1884; E. D. Stephenson, 1885; Dr. William Caw, 1886; D. N. McLeod, 1887.

Minerva Chapter, No. 78, formerly called Parkhill Chapter, received its warrant from the Grand Chapter of Canada, August 8, 1877. The list of first principals is as follows:—William McCaw, 1877; G. W. Holwell, 1878; E. E. Chipman, 1879; A. Burns, 1880; W. Thompson, 1881; W. D. Grigg, 1882-83; E. M. Bigg, 1884; Dr. William McCaw, 1885. Since 1885 no meetings have been held, although they still retain their charter.

Ivy Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., was chartered Aug. 10, 1872, with John Dauncey, Wm. Reid, Alex. Bruce, W. O. Massin and Angus McFie, members. The lodge, however, was organized April 24, 1872, when the names of D. L. Cruikshanks, D. C. McGregor, R. J. Potter, Geo. Gamble, Joseph Bell, E. E. Chapman, A. Exticknoss, E. Manes

and Wm. Baird were admitted to degrees by Grand Master Gibson, of Stratford. In 1872, John Dauncey was N. G., and E. E. Chapman, P. S.; 1873, Wm. Reid, N. G., D. C. McGregor, secretary, and E. E. Chapman, N. G.; 1874, H. W. Harrison, with D. Eccles, secretary, R. Potter, N. G.; 1875, S. N. Boughner and John Dauncey; 1876, A. Burns and John McRoberts; 1877, D. Eccles and W. J. McRoberts, and M. Newcombe, secretary; 1878, Wm. Reid and S. McLeod; 1879, S. McLeod and Alex. Ross, with R. S. McAlpine and J. P. Owen, secretaries; 1880, N. A. McKinnon, with W. Fletcher, secretary; 1881–2, N. A. McKinnon and J. P. Owens, N. G., for latter part of year. In July, 1883, Mr. McKinnon's place as N. G. was taken by J. P. Owens, with the past-grand secretary. In the latter part of 1883, W. Fletcher and Joseph Thompson were presiding at various meetings.

In December, 1883, Wm. Fletcher was elected N. G., and N. A. McKinnon, R. S., and in July, 1884, John Hamilton was elected secretary. In January, 1885, J. A. Scoon was installed presiding officer, and in July, E. J. Kennisten signs the records as secretary; but later, the signature of John Hamilton appears, with F. Fussell, N. G. John Hamilton, jr., was chosen Grand, for 1886, with Wm. Fletcher, R. S.; and in July they were succeeded in the respective offices by W. J. McRoberts and John Hamilton, jr. In January, 1887, N. A. McKinnon was re-elected N. G.; and in July, Hector Matheson succeeded him, who in January, 1888 was succeeded by Wm. Kirpatrick, with W. J. McRoberts, secretary. In July, 1888, J. T. Appleton was installed N. G., and the secretary re-elected. The number of members in November, 1888 is placed at sixty-nine.

The officers of Ivy Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F., installed in July, 1888, are :—J. T. Appleton, D. H. Cameron, W. J. McRoberts, Archibald Campbell, Dr. McDonald, W. Kirkpatrick, E. Greenwood, F. Fussell, W. Fletcher, H. Matheson, T. Haines, E. Jackson, W. H. Marks, John Marks, J. Hamilton, R. McLean, D. McKenzie and W. J. McRoberts.

Hebron Encampment was organized March 28, 1873, with Richard J. Potter, H. W. Harrison, R. H. Dyas, D. C. McGregor, William C. Noble, Alexander Burns, Wm. Reid, G. B. Reeve, L. G. Cruikshank and John English. The first-named was elected Chief Patriarch and W. C. Noble, scribe. Among the names of presiding officers those occur of :—D. Eccles, A. Burns, W. Stauffer, E. E. Chapman, W. Reid, N. A. McKinnon, A. Ross, W. J. McRoberts, W. Fletcher, F. Fussell and John Hamilton.

Court Parkhill, No. 156, I. O. F., was instituted in April, 1885, with W. M. Thompson first Chief Ranger. Toward the close of that year the court suspended, but in April, 1887, reorganized, with John Darrach, C. R.; A. W. Miller, V. C. R.; J. H. Laughton, F. S.; Merritt Green, R. S.; H. Bishop, T.; Thomas Magladery, C.; Dr. Caw, physician; T. Mollard, S. W.; Wm. Ireland, J. W.; Frank Schram, S. R.; L. D. Vanalstine, J. B.; John Griffith, C. D. In April, 1888,

Mr. Darrach was re-elected; A. M. Miller, C. D.; W. Ireland, V. C. R.; B. Pyle, treasurer; Rev. J. S. Lochead, C.; Geo. Turner, J. W.; and D. Cameron, S. W. Otherwise the official list of 1887 is unchanged.

The W. C. T. U. was organized January 25, 1886, with Mrs. Ross, president; Madames N. Phippen, Loudon, Fairlie, and Forbes, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. W. Humphries, R. S.; Miss Kate Hamilton, C. S.; and Mrs. Scoon, treasurer. There were twenty-five members enrolled.

The officers of the A. O. U. W., of Ailsa Craig, for 1886 were:— J. S. McDonald, D. Stevenson, G. A. Mihell, G. S. McDonald, T. Hey, Joseph Rosser, R. Parker, H. Gunn, J. J. Cassidy, and Dr. J. Gunn.

The North Middlesex Agricultural Society was organized in 1868 by W. K. Atkinson and Lionel E. Shipley; but later the name was changed to the Northern Fair Association.

The North Middlesex Bee Keepers' Association was presided over in 1885–6 by Frank Atkinson, with D. P. Campbell, vice-president, and A. W. Humphries, secretary. The *Review* is noticed in the general chapter. The *Parkhill Gazette* referred to in the history of the Strathroy papers, was established in 1871 by C. H. McIntosh. Wallace Graham carried on this journal until the spring of 1887, when the office was purchased by J. W. Green. The fire of November 23, 1887, destroyed the Hutchin, Leavitt and Garden buildings, and in the ruin all the files of the *Gazette* disappeared, and also William Lyon Mackenzie's old press. In 1885, the *Gazette* office was burned, when he purchased the *Howick Enterprise* from Mr. Green, employed him as editor, and also established his paper at Windsor.

Mrs. John H. Fairlie, of Parkhill, won the first prize, $30, offered by the Montreal *Star* for the best poem. It was entitled, "Little Sweethearts,"

The Parkhill wooden shed and armory was built in 1870, on Lots 3 and 4, Mill street north.

In April, 1880, the Salvation Army established headquarters in the Victoria Block, with Captain Veele in charge.



CHAPTER XXXVIII.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Herbs and Weeds.—The ginseng plant, of the genus *Panax*, was discovered in 1716 by one of the Jesuit fathers, who recognized the Canadian weed as one of the most valuable plants known to the Chinese. It was valued at two francs per pound at Quebec, while at Canton it brought twenty-five francs. It soon became one of the principal articles of Canadian commerce, and returned to Quebec in one year no less than 500,000 francs. This fact, however, remains, that the settlers pulled the crop in May, rather than wait for its ripening in September, and so won for the plant such a bad reputation that the Chinese refused to buy it. Even in 1799, when Ebenezer Washburn tried to revive the trade in Upper Canada through Colonel Bell, of Thurlow, the dealers in drugs at London refused to recognize his enterprise, as 500 pounds of ginseng root was left on the Colonel's hands.

In the earlier years of London Village an herb grew along the street now known as Dundas street and the land adjoining on the north. It was known as wild tea, and, when properly dried, made a beverage similar in many respects to that produced by cheap Japan tea.

In 1876, waterproof rubber, the product of milkweed grown in Delaware Township, was presented to the people of London by J. O'Connor, for whom the Lambs, of Montreal, manufactured the material. The rubber was composed of .666 of milkweed and .333 india-rubber.

Among the imported weeds found here, are the following well-known and generally troublesome ones from Great Britain, Ireland and France :—

The common thistle.	Shepherd's purse.	Henbane.
The Canada thistle.	St. John's wort.	Pig-weed.
Burdock.	Chick-weed.	Quitch Grass.
Yellow dock.	Purslane.	Darnel.
Wild carrot.	Mallow.	Poison hemlock.
Ox eye daisy.	Plantain.	Hop clover.
Chamomile.	Motherwort.	Yarrow.
The mullein.	Stramonium.	Wild radish.
Elecampane.	Catnip.	Wild parsnip.
Nightshade.	Gill.	Chicory.
Buttercup.	Blue-weed.	Live forever.
Dandelion.	Stick-seed.	Toad-flax.
Wild Mustard.	Hound's tongue.	Sheep-sorrel.

The Irish kept the shamrock, daisy, larkspur, field-poppy, maize-weed, and imported the *Erigeron Canadensis* to ornament their road-sides. They left us the milk-weed, rag-weed or *Ambrosia*, and golden rod, common here, but uncongenial to the freshening soil and climate of the Emerald Isle.

Zoology.—Prior to the last quarter of the last century, the buffalo ceased to inhabit or visit this part of Canada. The Indian hunters had killed or driven off the moose, so that by the time the pioneers of the Thames valley arrived, the bear, wolf, and deer, were the only large animals of the chase to be found; while, occasionally, a lynx would visit the settlement in search of prey or to escape the capture which awaited him in the peninsula of Michigan.

Benjamin Matthews, better known as Squire Matthews, in his reminiscences published in 1881, stated that when he came here in 1822, the country was a "howling wilderness." At that time (1881) he possessed a large iron trap, weighing about twenty-five pounds, in which he caught twenty-nine wolves. He was able even then to set this huge machine by mounting it carefully and forcing down the springs so as to open the jaws. Once set, he touched the springs and instantly there was a clash of jaws, teeth, steel and iron, that rang through the neighborhood. A wolf caught in such a trap would venture to eat his leg off rather than remain a prisoner. Sometimes a lynx or wild cat would become its victim, and so thoroughly savage would the animal become, says Mr. Matthews, that could he get a sweep of his paws at a human being he would "rip him right open."

The act of March 6, 1830, placed the bounty on wolf scalps at twenty shillings. The first payment by London district under this act was made to Charles Wellswaters—£1, July 17; and the second to Justus Wilcox—£3, in October.

In October, 1865, a bear was hunted in the woods of Westminster. He was discovered by Henry, the toll-gate keeper, and captured. In June, 1871, a bear strolled into the yard of David Harris, of Adelaide. Chase was given, ending in his death on Martyn's farm. The animal weighed ninety pounds.

George Buttery, of Adelaide, had a gun in 1876 by which he killed 400 deer, while Solomon Dell killed 800 deer up to that time.

In 1878 the township of Ekfrid offered a reward for the scalp of a wild cat then infesting the county. In February, Darius and Charles Kettlewell and Edward and David Laughton won the prize on Lot 6, Concession 5. The animal weighed eighteen pounds, was twenty-four inches high and forty-eight long. In October, 1887, a wild cat located near Middlemiss, but disappeared after committing a few depredations.

A loon was killed at Pincombe's mill pond, Strathroy, by E. Gooderham in June, 1873.

A fish eagle was killed by Francis Frank at the Strathroy mill-pond in May, 1875.

In July, 1884, two rattlesnakes were captured on the Isaac Bart-

lett farm, in Mosa, by Messrs. Laherty, Coyne and Steinhoff. One had four and the other eight rattles.

In June, 1877, myriads of caterpillars swarmed on the tracks of the Port Stanley and Sarnia Railroads, so as to prevent the sticking of the wheels to the rails. On the Port Stanley line cars had to be left at Glanworth to enable the locomotive to haul half the train to London.

The fishery district, of which Peter McCann was inspector in 1877, embraced the Thames from London to St. Clair Lake. His report for that year shows that 33 boats, manned by 122 men, were engaged in the fishery trade. The season's catch was 412 barrels of pickerel, 343 of coarse fish, 33 of bass, and 9 of pike—or a total of 797 barrels—a decrease from the catch of 1875 and 1876.

Storms.—The dark day of November, 1819, is an unexplained phenomenon. The pioneers and Indians were alarmed, and thousands throughout the country believed the end of the world was at hand.

The heavy storm of July, 1860, destroyed Woodhull's brick house near Kilworth, and damaged barns, fences and orchards throughout the county.

The storm of December, 1867, destroyed several buildings in the neighborhood of the old barracks.

The tornado of June 27, 1869, swept over the townships of London and Nissouri, carrying away almost everything in its tracks.

The storm of June, 1880, destroyed property in East Williams, damaged Taylor's house in W. Nissouri and that of Robert Ayer, of Adelaide. At Nairn, the Presbyterian building, erected a few years before, was struck by lightning and burned; also Griffith Philip's barns, two miles distant.

The thunderstorm of August 31, 1881, destroyed $50,000 worth of farm property in Westminster, London and Lobo Townships. The lightning seemed to search out everything in the path of the storm, burning up what the winds failed to demolish. A. J. Thirlwell, of 11th Concession, Lobo, lost barn, sheds, waggons and grain. David Charlton's barn was destroyed, with grain, &c., also John Grey's property. James Morden, of London, had his whole crop, barn, sheds, and a span of horses destroyed, while Charles Hartson was killed. In Westminster, James Milne lost $6,000; Wm. Beattie, near Pond Mills, lost barns, crops, farm machinery and three horses; Peter Ferguson sustained similar losses; Robert Fraser, near Lambeth, lost house, barns and crops; James Mills, of 7th Concession, lost all his outbuildings. Near Byron, John Raymond, the lime burner, lost property during the destruction of Robert Summer's barn. Throughout the townships named, and in London East, the storm did much damage, while, in Delaware, Leaker's barn and grain were destroyed. The line of the storm track was a pathway of fire.

The strange darkness at midday, caused by a yellow haze filling the sky, which awakened surprise and alarm on the borders of Lake

Huron, and in Boston, Providence, Portland and other Eastern cities in the year of 1881, is not without parallel in meteorological history. Everybody has heard of the Dark Day of 1780, which is sometimes spoken of as Black Friday. The year 1780 resembled 1881 in its wonderful physical phenomena. It was a year to drive weather prophets mad, and it impressed its memory indelibly upon the minds of the people. Its freaks culminated on May 19, when the light of the sun seemed suddenly to fail, and all of New England, and portions of New York, Pennsylvania and Canada were plunged in mysterious gloom. Birds and fowls retired to their roosts; dinner was eaten by candle-light. The air seemed of a brassy color, and there was a sulphurous or sooty smell pervading it.

On November 17, 1882, the great magnetic storm raged here, but beyond the death recorded in the history of the township, and a little damage to property in a few localities, it was unattended with serious results. The flood of July 11, 1882, destroyed much property in London West, carrying away one bridge, damaging others, sweeping away a number of houses, and resulting in the drowning of a few. The flood was not confined to London West, for all along the river the high water created havoc.

Rain and Snow.—The record of rain and snow fall for 1886–7 is as follows:—

Locality.	Observer.	Rain, 1887.		Rain, 1886.		Snow, 1887.		Snow, 1886.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Ailsa Craig	J. Rennie	21.56	53	20 77	43	91.0	37	93.0	26
London	E. B. Reed.....	23.15	68	26.54	71	89.7	45	133.5	50
Wilton Grove. ..	H. Anderson....	20.23	61	27.57	74	54.5	27	59.0	41

The precipitation of rain for the six summer months was not quite two-thirds of the usual rainfall, being only 10.16 inches, while in 1886 it was 15.83 inches; the average for the five years, 1882–6, was 16.81, and for the six years, 1882–7, 15.71 inches. The driest month of the six was September, and there were four months of the period when the rainfall was less than that of the driest month of the previous year. During each month the fall of rain was less than the average for the same month in the six-months period, and also smaller than in the corresponding month in 1886. The drouth appeared to prevail to the greatest extent in the eastern half of the Province, the centre district being the least favored with rain. In the other half of the Province the local showers peculiar to the peninsula formed by the great lakes raised the record to an average of 2.11 inches higher than that of the two districts forming the eastern half. During the months of July and August, the period of harvest, there was but little rain, and, as a consequence, the crops were saved with scarcely any damage.

Taking the Province as a whole, there was an increase in the precipitation of both rain and snow in the winter months of 1886–7, compared with the average of the same period of 1882–7, and in each of the districts, except the north-west and north, a like record was made.

During the last three months the total fall of rain and snow, reckoning an inch of rain as the equivalant of ten inches of snow, was below that of the corresponding three months of 1886, but greater than that of the three months of the five-years period, 1882–6. The lowest record of rainfall was in December, being .50 inch, and, strange to say, the second lowest was in March, the last month of the season, when only .52 inch of rain fell. February was the wettest month, the rainfall being 2.25 inches. The greatest precipitation of snow occurred in January, when 26.5 inches were marked. This was 2.3 inches more than the average of that month in the six years, 1882–7, but less by .8 inch than in 1886. The greatest rainfall by districts was experienced in the west and south-west district, and the least in the north-west and north. The snowfall, however, was greatest in the latter district. In the matter of total precipitation, the south-west district shows the highest figures.

Duration of Sunshine.—There were 2,614.9 hours of possible sunshine (calculated for the latitude of Toronto) in the six months given above, but the actual sunshine recorded as the mean of the Province was only 1,404.8 hours, or about 53.7 per cent. of the possible. The hours of sun above horizon in April was 406.4; in May, 461.1; in June, 465.7; in July, 470.9; in August, 434.5; and in September, 376.3. In 1888 the average of sunshine was lower and that of rainfall higher. At the close of September, snow fell to the depth of from one to nine inches—the snow wave being very irregular in its intensity. This, however, was higher than that of the Province for the previous year by 79.4 hours, and above that of the five years 1883–7 by 71.8 hours. The April record of 1887 was slightly below its average for the five years, but May showed an increase of 53.5 hours over that of the same month in the years 1883–7. June fell below its average for the five years by 8.4 hours, but July and August, which are pre-eminently the ripening months of the grain crops, were each considerably higher than their average for the same term of years. September's record was 17.7 hours below the average of the same month in the years 1883–7. July led the record for sunshine with 295.3 hours; May came next with 272.0 hours, and August was third with 251.2 hours. Sunshine appears to have prevailed to the greatest extent at Pembroke, where 1,544.1 hours, or 139.3 more than the average of the Province, were registered for the six months. Toronto came next with 1,468.6 hours, while the lowest record of sunshine was made at Barrie, where only 1,203.7 hours were observed, or 201.1 hours less than the mean of the Province for the six months.

Indian Summer.—Robert Summers states that Indian summer is named from the fact that in the fall the Indians would burn the western prairies to make their harvest of game, the smoke and sometimes leaves coming over to Canada, and the settlers called the season Indian summer.

The great frosts of June, 1859, destroyed the crops. On the night of the 15th the thermometer fell to zero. A farmer residing at Komoka, on seeing his wheat-field next morning, committed suicide.

Archæology, Etc.—In September, 1887, Messrs. Jones and Burt unearthed the remains of a gigantic mastodon in Chatham Township. One tusk measured ninety-two inches long and twenty-three inches round. The large bone of the forehead was thirty-seven inches long, and nineteen inches at smallest circumference. They calculated that the animal was fourteen feet high, could reach his trunk out thirty-five feet, and weighed twenty tons. The measurement round the knee was six feet. At various places along the rivers and creeks old settlers found mounds of various sizes and shapes; but whether natural or artificial, their curiosity never led them to find out. To-day it may be truly said, that not a vestige of the unknown or early Indian occupiers of the county exists.

In 1824, after Robert Summers moved from Nixon's to his new farm on Concession 1, three miles from London, and while engaged in clearing a field, he discovered an ash heap on a small mound, and out of the ashes grew up a red oak, which in 1824 was eighteen inches in diameter. The ashes were four feet deep. In another place, near a spring, was a shallow ash heap, out of which grew a white ash tree. A short sword with an ivory handle was found there in 1850.

Miscellaneous.—On March 12, 1833, D. McKenzie, a justice of the peace, united in the bonds of matrimony James and Margaret Campbell, both of Williams, Donald McIntosh and Duncan Campbell being the witnesses. Mr. McKenzie at that time was one of the justices of the District of London.

In 1833, Peter Teeple, a justice of the peace, united in matrimony Hiram Pickard and Eliza German, and Scott German and Margaret Pickard, all of Nissouri.

Squire James Ingersoll solemnized the marriages of Arch. McColl and Nancy McDonald, and of John Cameron and Marian Patterson, of Nissouri, in 1834.

Ruth Springer, a widow, of the Township of Delaware, certified in May, 1837, that she was present at the marriage of Thomas Orchard and Mary Flock, and heard the late Daniel Springer, then a magistrate of the London District, pronounce the couple man and wife, some time in 1820, according to the rites of the Church of England.

Commodore Vanderbilt was married to Miss E. Crawford at the Tecumseh House, by Rev. W. Briggs, a Wesleyan, August 20, 1869.

The following is taken from an early record of the county treasurer, and explains itself:—

Early Statistics.—

1826.		£	s.	d.
April 20.	To paid sheriff for services to April 1, 1825.....	75	0	3
	" " " " 1826.....	69	9	6
13.	Gaoler, one year's services, 1825.....	40	0	0

		£	s.	d.
April 13.	To Gaoler, provisions and necessaries, 1825.....	4	18	1
	" service and provisions, 1825.....19	8	10	
	" ½ year's salary and balances } 1826..23	3	6½	
	" ½ " " and allowances }			
	" fuel and provisions to April, 1826...	1	0	0
Oct. 19.	" provisions, &c., to April, 1826.....		10	9
April 25.	James Graham, for medical attendance 10	0	0	
July 19.	Coroner, for holding inquest 15	0	0	
	James Mitchell and Jos. Ryerson.....	2	10	0
	" " " G. C. Salmon	2	10	0
	" " " "	2	10	0
	Clerk of the Peace, service in 1824.....78	16	10	
	Clerk, for obtaining release to the ground on which the late court house stood, and executed	8	15	0
	Stationery and fuel one year.....17	0	0	
	Services on land matters	5	0	0
	Drawing up collection rolls 40	0	0	
	Crier of court to January, 1826	7	5	0
	John Bostwick, surveyor of roads.....	1	0	0
	Daniel Hagen, " "	3	0	0
	A. A. Rapelje, for carrying round collection roll	6	15	0
	John Gillies, overrated assessment		19	7
	D. Ross, drafts and interest.....74	10	3½	
	P. Steinhoff, a witness at assize	1	0	0
	J. Mitchell, balance of draft 15	17	6	
	Interest on account to November, 1826.....	8	7	9¾
	Edward Collard, for picking up old iron in ruins of court house..	2	12	6
	Thomas Finch, for use of his house to hold the courts 10	0	0	
	E. Malcolm, a witness at sessions.....	2	10	0
	W. V. Cornish, " "	7	10	0
	Constable Charles Hawley.....	1	12	8
	" Silas E. Curtis.....	1	15	0
	" James Eakin.....	1	1	8
	" Alpheus Burch	1	17	6
	" John M. Park	6	3	6
	" Thomas Smith.....		7	6
	" James Taft	6	10	0
	" Samuel Smith	5	13	2
	" John Elliott.....10	0	0	
	" Arch Olds	2	8	8
	" Geo. Sovereen		11	4
	" John Haght.....	2	4	9

		£	s.	d.
July 19.	To Constable Theber Boughner	1	0	0
	" Wm. Wood		9	8
	" Duncan Malcolm	1	4	6
	" Jacob Wood		15	6
	" David Procunier		15	10
	Clark & Street, on acct. of loan	172	10	7
	Collectors, on account of absentees:—			
	Oakland	2	2	5
	London	3	12	10½
	Malahide	2	15	6
	Lobo	3	10	4½
	Bayham	3	18	2½
	Woodhouse	1	14	5¾
	Mosa		15	0½
	Townsend	1	2	0½
	Middleton		11	9½
	Windham	1	13	7
	Oxford West	1	1	2
	Charlotteville	2	11	6
	Fees to town clerks	30	5	0
	" assessors	71	19	3
	Assessor of Harford for 1823	1	6	3
	Town clerk of Nissouri, 1824	1	0	0
	" " " Lobo, 1823–4	1	14	3
	Collector's fees of Woodhouse for 1825	4	4	0¾
	" " Charlotteville "	5	3	4
	" " Walsingham "	1	18	7
	" " Oakland "	1	5	11
	" " Norwich "	4	3	0
	" " Bayham "	3	10	5
	" " Southwold "	4	3	2
	" " Malahide "	3	13	3
	" " Zorra "	1	4	10
	Stationery for year "	2	0	0
	Members of Parliament:—			
	John Rolph, "	46	10	0
	John Matthews, "	49	10	0
	Duncan McColl, "	46	10	0
	Francis L. Walsh, "	43	0	0
	Thomas Horner, "	46	0	0
	Charles Ingersoll, "	40	0	0
1827.				
April 12.	To amount of disbursements on account of the public of the London District from April 1, 1826, to March 31, 1827	1,222	2	7¼

To this sum was added 4 per cent. on disbursements (£48 17s. 10d.), making the aggregate expenditure £1,271 0s. 5¼d. The total re-revenue was £1,193 16s. 5¾d., thus leaving a balance due the treasurer of £77 3s. 11½d. This revenue was derived from direct tax on cultivated and wild lands, almost exclusively, as appears from the well-kept records of John Harris, then treasurer of the London District.

	£	s.	d.
In 1826–7	1,256	15	11
1828	3,019	1	10
1829*	2,408	11	0
1830	1,964	13	1
1831	4,271	4	10
1832	3,240	15	7
1833†	3,834	4	9
1834	2,148	3	7
1835	2,913	6	0
1836	3,237	3	4
1837	3,962	15	8
1838	3,802	7	2
1839	3,700	0	0
1840	3,821	14	7
1841	4,142	4	1
1842	2,371	7	2
1843	2,184	3	8
1844	2,149	18	7

Indebtedness.—In 1853 the amount of debentures issued was $76,000, the discount ranging from 11½ to 13½ per cent. In 1864, $57,650, with discount from 12⅓ to 14 per cent., exclusive of a debenture sold to James Porter, of Sarnia, at 6½ per cent. In 1865 the total amount issued was $28,000, at a discount of from 12½ to 14 per cent. In June, 1865, a committee of the Council recommended $64,200 to be raised to pay interest on debentures, and $13,000 under the act to consolidate the debt of Middlesex. In addition to these items, $22,122, for current expenses and new offices, and $6,400, for schools, were recommended to be raised. The total assured valuation was then $7,087,000.

In a report made to the Council in December, 1865, by a committee, of which Thomas Moyle was chairman, an estimate of the amounts required each year, from 1866 to 1872, to pay debentures, interest, and to create a sinking fund, were presented. This report recommended $80,479.48 to be raised in 1866; $68,538.75, in 1867; $79,042, in 1868; $63,472, in 1869; $63,505, in 1870; $82,080, in 1871, and $65,356, in 1872. From the totals given, the sum of $5,000

*The assessed value of London District in 1829 was £287,782, and the tax £11,987; of the Western District £115,209, and the tax £480.

†Of this sum £1,030 19s. 9¼d. were advanced by the treasurer.

annually should be deducted to represent the revenue from toll roads. The estimate for 1871 assumed that of the $60,119 in debentures falling due, $20,119 would apply from the taxes of that year. The committee further recommended the levy of $6,500 annually to meet the debentures due in 1873–4, bringing the total average annual levy up to $91,281.06, thus providing for the payment of $133,759 within the seven years.

The total liabilities of the county outside the Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph for the year ending July 1, 1866, was $107,301. The liabilities of the county, not relating to debentures, interest or toll-roads for the same period, was $22,202. For the year ending July 1, 1867, the figures were $99,578 and $24,615 respectively, and, including the two townships, $26,322.

The assets of the county December 31, 1868, were set forth as follows:—

Cash	$ 17,902 90
Due on Tax for 1868	48,716 37
" Sales in Westminster	531 16
" Rent of Toll-Gate	555 32
" City of London for Railroad Stock	40,000 00
" City of London for Interest on Debentures	30,791 67
" City of London, Jail Expenses	1,488 00
" City of London, Jury Expenses	685 54
" Provincial Government for Administration of Justice	3,100 00
Stock owned in Great Western Railroad Company	80,000 00
" " London & Port Stanley Railroad Company	80,000 00
Toll Roads	475,419 05
Real Estate	50,000 00
	$829,190 01

The liabilities were as follows:—

Debentures matured December 31		$ 10,033 33
" Interest " "		15,340 67
Wild Land Tax due Townships		2,834 81
" " Redemption Money		145 61
Percentage to Townships on Rate		251 29
Due on Grant of 1868 to Town Lines		1,300 00
" Provincial Government for Roads		18,000 00
" " " Interest on Purchase Money of Roads		10,447 39
Debentures Payable in 1869	$ 6,000	
" " 1870	8,400	
" " 1871	50,119	
Carried forward	$64,519	58,353 10

Brought forward		$ 64,519	$ 58,353 10
Debentures Payable in	1872	7,000	
" "	1873	188,050	
" "	1874	307,683⅓	
" "	1876	25,000	
" "	1877	7,000	
" "	1878	4,000	
" "	1880	25,000	
" "	1881	12,000	
" "	1883	76,000	
" "	1884	87,250	
" "	1885	13,000	
" "	1887	20,000	
			836,502 33⅓
			$894,855 43⅓

The total interest paid on debentures from 1860 to 1869, inclusive, amounted to $546,496.47.

The total liabilities of the county for the year ending July 1, 1868, amounted to $97,332.

The estimated expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1870, outside of Biddulph and McGillivray, were $97,755; while the expenditure apart from debentures, interest and toll-roads, amounted to $26,657. The total disbursement was $168,867.61 to December 31, 1870.

The liabilities for the year ending July, 1869, exclusive of Biddulph and McGillivray, were $75,383. The expenditures of the whole county for that year, outside debentures and interest and toll-roads, were $21,501. The total disbursement from December 31, 1867 to November 24, 1868, amounted to $136,861.14; and to January 1, 1869, $189,260.53.

The expenditures of the county for the year ending December 31, 1871, amounted to $191,233.18. At that time the assets of the county were estimated at $748,601.67, and the liabilities at $750,300.23. The estimated total liabilities for year ending July 1, 1873, were $109,307, and the assets $17,275, exclusive of the two new townships. The estimate outside debentures, interest and toll-roads, shows $30,719, less assets $4,440. The total disbursement for year ending December 31, 1872, was $147,506.46; for 1873, $186,208.70. The amount of county rate paid by the municipalities from 1852 to 1872, inclusive, was $1,563,660.41.

The expenditures of the county for the year ending December 31, 1874, amounted to $337,935.53; while for the eleven months ending November 30, 1875, the amount expended was $209,664.32, and to December 31, $238,187.94. In 1876 the total expenditure was $145,018.66; in 1877, $171,711.41, including $5,249.22 for maintenance of poor persons.

The following statement shows the debenture debt on December 5, 1883, date of issue, and, lastly, date of maturity. The interest down to 1879 was 6 per cent., and since that year, with the exception of one issue, 5 per cent.

$18,000	Issued	June	30, 1863	Due in	1883
33,000	"	July	1, 1864	"	1884
24,350	"	Dec.	31, 1864	"	1884
9,000	"	Dec.	31, 1864	"	1884
6,000	"	Jan.	2, 1865	"	1885
2,900	"	Mar.	1, 1865	"	1885
4,000	"	Aug.	1, 1865	"	1885
2,000	"	Nov.	1, 1865	"	1885
7,000	"	Jan.	1, 1865	"	1885
20,000	"	Feb.	1, 1867*	"	1887
34,300	"	June	30, 1874	"	1888
10,000	"	Aug.	1, 1874	"	1888
12,500	"	Sept.	1, 1874	"	1888
3,200	"	Oct.	1, 1874	"	1888
27,000	"	Aug.	31, 1877	"	1890
13,000	"	Oct.	1, 1877	"	1890
4,000	"	June	30, 1878	"	1891
45,000	"	June	30, 1879	"	1893
40,000	"	Dec.	18, 1879	"	1895
5,000	"	Dec.	31, 1879	"	1895
31,000	"	Dec.	31, 1879	"	1896
31,000	"	Dec.	31, 1879	"	1897
20,000	"	June	1, 1880	"	1897
20,000	"	June	23, 1881	"	1899
20,000	"	Oct.	1, 1881	"	1900
20,000	"	July	1, 1882	"	1901
24,000	"	Sept.	20, 1882	"	1902
34,500	"	Mar.	31, 1883	"	1903

All the debentures due after the last payable in 1887 to the last payable in 1901 fall due on December 31 each year, and on March 31 in 1902 and 1903, the total issued up to 1883 being $520,750.

The report of the Finance Committee for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, contained the following clause :—

1st.—Your committee beg to report that they have examined the estimates of our assets and liabilities for the year, from the 30th of June, 1887, to the 30th of June, 1888, and recommend that a rate of one and six-tenths of a mill on the dollar be levied on the whole of Middlesex for current expenses, producing $54,746.55, also a rate of nine-tenths of a mill on the dollar on Middlesex proper, producing

* The amount of debentures paid in 1864 was $90; in 1865, $15,992; in 1886, $24,540; while the amount to be paid out of the taxes of 1867 was $24,000, aggregating $64,622. In 1862 there were $4,700 paid on debentures; in 1863, $10,100; and in 1867, and to November 26, 1868, $25,250, making the true total $80,672.

$26,554.66. The above rates have been struck on the equalization of 1886. The following are the amounts to be levied in each municipality as certified by D. A. Gillies, chairman of finance committee, and the equalized value as certified by J. T. Coughlin, chairman of the equalization committee :—

MUNICIPALITY.	TAX LEVY.	EQ. VALUE.	ACRE.
Adelaide	$ 4,502 19	$1,788,760	$40
Caradoc	4,446 81	1,780,736	28
Delaware	2,375 55	944,925	40
Dorchester	5,330 64	2,113,780	40
Ekfrid	4,629 13	1,833,628	34
Lobo	5,988 38	2,392,010	50
London	13,673 46	5,468,288	54
Metcalfe	3,223 68	1,289,125	35
Mosa	3,244 17	1,304,822	27
Nissouri West	6,326 63	2,528,125	50
Westminster	9,304 96	3,759,386	57
Williams East	4,027 12	1,615,643	41
Williams West	2,951 17	1,182,428	33
Strathroy	1,697 00	678,798	—
Parkhill	578 25	225,000	—
London West	562 50	231,299	—
Glencoe	341 06	136,425	—
Newbury	178 66	71,465	—
Wardsville	151 21	60,483	—
Ailsa Craig	230 39	92,155	—
Lucan	236 46	147,790	—
McGillivray	4,484 20	2,797,528	41
Biddulph	2,712 64	1,695,403	42

The value of farm lands in the county in 1887 was $37,339,199, or $49.29 per acre, being $1.29 less than the average value in 1886, and $1.36 less than the average value for the six preceding years.

The value of farm buildings in 1887 was $9,694,804, or an average per acre of $12.80, being forty-seven cents less than the average of 1886, but forty-three cents above the average of the six preceding years.

Farm implements were valued at $2,435,664, or $3.21 per acre, being two cents per acre over the average for the six preceding years, including the high average of 1886.

Live stock were valued at $5,943,174, being below the values of 1886. The average value to the acre in 1887 was $7.85, while in the former year the figures were $8.32. However, the general average for the six years, including 1887, was $7.72.

The total value of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock was $55,412,841, or $73.15 per acre, being fifty-eight cents less than the average value per acre for the six years, including 1887.

The value of all field crops produced in 1887 was $3,955,340, or an average of $13.49 per acre, against $14.96 per acre in 1886, and an average of $16.08 per acre for the six years, including 1887.

The cost of growing crops in 1887 in this district may be estimated as follows:—Fall wheat, $18.16; value of product, $17.37; spring wheat, $15.56; value of product, $15.61; barley, $16.53; value of product, $17.78; oats, $15.71; value of product, $15.84; peas, $16.13; value of product, $12.09; corn, $21.89; value of product, $25.62; potatoes, $28.88; value of product, $45.41; turnips, $33.41; value of product, $41.27. The estimate for each crop includes expenditures for the following items:—Plowing, cultivating, etc., barnyard manure, manure applied previously, seed, sowing or drilling, after fitting or cultivation, cutting and putting in barn, threshing, marketing, wear of implements, rent, taxes and insurance. In estimating the fertilizers, only the pro-rata value of manure to one year's crop is considered—its value to future crops is not calculated. The cost also includes taking it to the usual market place, and the value of the product is based on the price there received.

The number of working horses in the county in 1887 was 13,200; of breeding mares, 5,417; and of unbroken horses, 8,169—or 26,786 horses, being over the average of four previous years.

The number of cattle was 107,408—47 working oxen, 34,435 milch cows, 30,303 store cattle over two years, and 42,623 young cattle. The total in 1883 was 104,803; increased in 1886 to 117,397.

The number of sheep in 1887 was 46,005—a great decrease from 1883, when there were 81,563. In 1884 there were 72,194; in 1885, 61,468, and in 1886, 52,192. The annual decrease, as may be seen, is very marked.

The number of hogs in 1887 was 38,557, while in 1883, the number reported was 42,941. In 1885 there were only 35,147, being 4,250 less than 1884, and 4,730 less than in 1886.

Poultry numbered 319,395 fowls in 1887, against 269,904 in 1883. Of the first number 25,692 were turkeys, 17,600 geese, and 276,097 other fowls.

The yield of coarse wool was 132,234 lbs. from 21,079 fleeces, or 6.27 lbs. per fleece. The average for six years (1882–7) was only 5.94 lbs. per fleece.

The fine wool yield was 26,544 lbs. from 4,655 fleeces, or 5.70 lbs. per fleece, the average for the six years being 5.58 lbs. In 1882 the total clip weighed 301,953 lbs. The total value of wool was $35,090, or $1.36 per fleece.

Middlesex yielded in 1887, 1,151,993 bushels of fall wheat, or sixteen bushels per acre, while in 1886 the yield was 22.2 bushels, or a greater yield in 1886 from 64,948 acres than from 71,820 acres in 1887. The average yield of fall wheat (1882–7) was 20.04 bushels, while the average yield of spring wheat for the six years was 15.01 bushels; although in 1887, 7,439 acres yielded only 57,355 bushels, or 7.7 bushels per acre.

The average yield of oats for 1882–7 was 3,809 bushels, including the yield of 32.5 per each of the 72,309 acres planted in 1887.

The average yield of barley for the six years was twenty-six bushels, including the yield of 22.5 per acre in 1887, when 13,884 acres were under seed.

The average yield of rye from 1882 to 1887 was 17.01 bushels. In 1887, 535 acres gave 7,758 bushels, or an average of 14.05.

Peas yielded 19.04 bushels for the years 1882–7, but in the latter year only 17.01 bushels, or 466,454 to 27,294 acres.

The corn yield for the six years, including 1887, was 67.06 bushels; but 9,130 acres, yielding 457,048 in 1887, averaged only 50.01 bushels.

Buckwheat yielded 17.07 bushels per acre for the six years; but in 1887 only 11.04, or 8,812 to 773 acres.

Beans yielded an average of 18.50 per acre from 1882 to 1887, inclusive; but 165 acres in 1887 gave only 2,035 bushels, or 12.03 bushels per acre.

The average yield of hay and clover for the six years was 1.52 tons per acre; but in 1887, 82,900 acres yielded only 108,599, or 1.31 tons per acre.

The average yield of potatoes for six years, including 1887, was 103.09 bushels. In 1887, 4,890 acres yielded only 305,576, or an average of 62.5.

Mangel-wurzels yielded 415.02 bushels per acre for the years 1882–7; but in the latter year the average dropped to 288.2, or 400,365 bushels to 1,389 acres.

The average yield of carrots was 310.04 for each of the six years; but dropped to 220.8 in 1887, or 94,515 from 428 acres.

Turnips averaged 361.01 bushels for the six years; but in 1887, 1,644 acres yielded only 459,219, or 279.03 bushels per acre.

The acreage under crop in 1882 was 307,688; in 1883, 309,925; in 1884, 285,139; in 1885, 305,922; in 1886, 298,447; and in 1887, 294,600, the latter being an average of 57.03 of all cleared land; while for the six years the average was 60.8.

The average salary paid male farm help in 1887 was $159, with board, and $245 without board. The pay per month was $16.81 and $29.92, respectively. The average for the six years ending January, 1888, was $167 with, and $251 without, board.

Female help received $6.22 per month, with board, in 1887. The average for the five previous years was $1.57 per week, with board.

There is a marked falling off in the rate of wages paid to laborers in 1887 from the average for the last six years, and there is, on the whole, a slight reduction from the figures for 1886. The average wages paid in the case of yearly engagements, with board, is $159 per annum for the present year, and in monthly engagements, which apply principally to the summer months, the rate of $16.91 per month, with board, is paid. During the harvest, wages generally ran at from $1 to

$1.25 per day, or $20 by the month, for short terms. For engagements covering six months of the summer about $16 per month was the usual rate for a laborer of average ability and experience. The highest rates are paid in the northern districts, probably owing to the fact that these localities are nearer than others to the lumber region, and to railways in process of construction, where the demand for labor is greater.

Although the introduction of improved machinery, and the dullness in lumbering operations, and in the construction of public works, have resulted in reducing the cost of labor in farm management, there is as yet no solution of the domestic servant problem on the farm. Correspondents complain that servants girls are scarce, and cannot be induced to remain, owing to the greater attractions that are offered them in cities and towns. Many of the remarks are far from complimentary to the girls; but these latter might be able to give evidence which would tend to throw more light on this question of the general scarcity of female help in the Canadian farm-house. A chapter on Canadian farm life, written by the farmer's wife, daughter or hired girl, might possibly show why many of the last-named prefer the town or city to the toiling and moiling of the rural kitchen, the dairy and the barnyard. Immigrant girls that are brought out to the farms soon find their way to the towns as a rule, and refuse service in the country. The average monthly rate of wages for the province to servant girls for 1887 is $6.05, and the average weekly rate for the five years, 1882–6, is $1.52.

The cheese factories of the county in 1887 are as follows:—

TOWNSHIP.	LOCATION.	OWNER.		POST OFFICE.
Adelaide	Adelaide	Russell Smith		Keyser.
	Kerwood	James Beckton		Kerwood.
	Mud Creek	R. J. Coulton		Springbank.
	Victoria	John L. Fuller		Watford.
Biddulph	Cedar Vale	Michael Blake	Sec.	Elginfield.
	North Middlesex	George W. Fox	Sec.	Lucan.
Caradoc	Caradoc	W. E. Sawyer	Sec.	Mt. Brydges.
	Mt. Carmel	D. Leitch		Strathroy.
	Muncey Road	Samuel Price	Sec.	Muncey.
Delaware	Delaware	William Field	Sec.	Delaware.
Dorchester N.,	Burnside	S. Barr	Sec.	Mossley.
	Dorchester Station	Tobias Eckhardt		Dorchester Sta.
	Gladstone	J. B. Lane	Treas.	do.
	Gore	James Smith		Crampton.
	Harrietsville	Francis Kunz	Sec.	Harrietsville.
	Thames	J. A. James	Cheesemaker	Nilestown.
Ekfrid	Appin	James McFie	Treas.	Appin.
	Mayfair	James G. Begg		Melbourne.
London	Devizes Union	R. Elliott	Cheesemaker	Plover Mills.
	Geary	John Geary	Prop.	London.
	Melrose	David Sells		Ferguson.
	North Branch	A. J. Kernohan	Sec.	The Grove.
	Proof Line	John B. Muir	Sec.	Arva.
	Union Hill	R. H. Harding	Sec.	Thorndale.
Metcalfe	Napier	John Hutton	Sec.	Napier.
	Sifton's	William Sifton		Strathroy.
	Wilson's	Francis Wilson		do.

TOWNSHIP.	LOCATION.	OWNER.		POST OFFICE.
Mosa	Glencoe	Hector McFarlane	Sec.	Glencoe.
	Wardsville	W. Atkinson	Sec.	Wardsville.
Nissouri W.,	Nissouri and Blanchard	Fergus McMaster	Sec.	St. Marys.
	Cherry Hill	Hope Webster		Thamesford.
	Nissouri West	William Lee	Sec.	Thorndale.
Westminster	Belmont	George McKellar	Sec.	Belmont.
	Belmont Branch	Henry Shoff		do.
	Glanworth	Sidney A. Smith		Glanworth.
	North Street	William Burch	Prop.	Lambeth.
	Pond Mills	John McDougall	Sec.	Pond Mills.
	White Oak	John H. Burnard	Sec.	White Oak.
Williams W.,	Rob Roy	William Dickson	Sec.,	Parkhill.

In 1887 there were 51,616,887 pounds of milk used in those cheese factories, and 4,803,998 pounds of cheese produced, the value being $501,824.13. The weight of Middlesex milk required to make one pound of cheese was 10.74 lbs., and the market value of cheese per 100 lbs. was $10.45. The factories are kept open generally from May 1 to November 8.

The creamery butter made in the factories of the county was 12,-180 lbs., valued at $2,801.40.

In 1887, 34 colonies of bees were reported. 1,525 were put into winter quarters in 1886, and 1,777 in the fall of 1887. The product was 3,827 lbs. comb honey, 36,635 lbs. extracted honey, and 385 lbs. wax; all valued at $3,878.48.

The average prices paid in the London market for the closing half year of the six years ending Jan. 1, 1888, are as follows:—Fall wheat, 76 cents; spring wheat, 75; barley, 49.6; oats, 32.9; rye, 51.9; peas, 52.4; corn in ear, 29; buckwheat, 45.5; potatoes, 70.05; carrots, 22.5; turnip, 25.7; hay per ton $10.69; wool per lb., 22.5c.

In 1851 there were in the town of London 1,017 occupied houses, and in the county 5,159 houses. The religious denominations were represented as follows:—Adventists, 5; Baptists, 3,268 in county, and 371 in London; Christians, 87, and 50 in London; Church of England, 8,094, and 2,201 in London; Catholics, 2,277, and 1,179 in London; Congregationalists, 199, and 144 in London; Lutherans, 31, and 7 in London; British Methodists in county, 682; Wesleyans, 5,809; Episcopal Methodists, 2,265; New Connexion, 694; Mormons, 6; Presbyterians, 3,960; Church of Scotland, 1,645; Free Church, 4,447; Protestants, 668; Quakers, 112; Unitarians, 36; Universalists, 275; other denominations, 450; non-denominational, 936.

The population of the county outside of London was made up as follows:—3,171 English and Welsh; 3,976 Irish; 4,762 Scotch; 3 natives of French origin; 18,800 not of French origin; 387 of Maritime Provinces; 6 Channel Islanders; 22 of other British possessions; 1,652 Americans; 43 Dutch; and 4 of other countries.

London town contained 1,334 English and Welsh in 1851; 1,877 Irish; 712 Scotch; 2 620 native Canadians; 3 Channel Islanders; 43 natives of other British possessions; 394 Americans; and 24 of other countries.

Of the total population of Upper Canada in 1851—952,004—there were 167,695 Catholics, the remainder belonging to the Protestant creeds, except about 42,000, who did not profess any faith. In Lower Canada, of a total population of 890,261, no less than 746,866 belonged to the Catholic Church, and the remainder to the several Protestant creeds, except 4,911, who did not profess any faith, and twelve Mormons.

Population, 1861.—The population of the county by race in 1861 shows 30,702 English-speaking, and 77 French-speaking, natives of Canada; 5,545 Scotch; 5,175 English and Welsh; 4,721 Irish; 1,841 Americans; 224 Nova Scotians and natives of Prince Edward Island; 115 New Brunswickers; 21 natives of Newfoundland; 16 of the West Indies; 4 of the East Indies; 168 Germans; 12 French; 2 Italians; 5 Spaniards; 2 Swedes; 1 Pole; 17 Swiss; 15 Channel Islanders; and 21 of other countries. Included in above were 312 negroes and 1,182 Indians. Of the latter, 643 resided in Caradoc; 531 in Delaware; 2 in London; and 6 in Westminster.

The religious bodies claimed the following representation in 1861: —Protestant Episcopal Church, 11 909; Catholic, 4,045; Church of Scotland, 3,887; Free Church of Scotland, 6,074; United Presbyterians, 3,131; Wesleyan Methodists, 7,819; Episcopal Methodists, 3,522; New Connexion Methodists, 1,201; other Methodists, 554; Baptists, 3,851; Lutherans, 70; Congregationalists, 90; Quakers, 165; Bible Christians, 135; Christians, 43; Second Adventists, 37; Protestants, 107; Disciples, 191; Mennonites and Tunkers, 24; Universalists, 95; Unitarians, 5; no creed, 1,200; other creeds, 571. The figures for London in the above order are 3,452; 2,071; 736; 684; 232; 1,453; 209; 395; 211; 515; 19; 145; 5; 40; 12; 149; 1,057; ——; 3; 1; 38; 5; ——; 80; 44.

There were, in 1861, 5,930 occupiers of lands in Middlesex, of whom 314 were owners of 10 acres and less, 178 of between 10 and 20 acres, 1,469 of between 20 and 50 acres, 2,993 of between 50 and 100 acres, 815 of between 100 and 200, and 161 of over 200 acres.

Of the 521,353 acres held, 233,672 were under cultivation, and 287,681 wood and wild lands. The cash value of farms was $13,261,-174; of farming implements, $440.371; of produce of gardens and orchards, $67,167. Five thousand seven hundred and twenty acres of fall wheat produced 76,282 bushels, while 53,211 acres of spring wheat produced 1,046,096 bushels; 3,663 acres of barley produced 96,731 bushels; 274 acres of rye, 3,625 bushels; 23,613 acres of peas, 529,984 bushels; 29,800 acres of oats, 941,192 bushels; 1,731 acres of buckwheat, 30,421 bushels; 2,683 acres of corn, 65,410 bushels; 5,811 acres of potatoes, 640,201 bushels; 4,966 acres of turnips, 1,369,309 bushels; carrots, 56,044 bushels; 39 acres of mangel wurzel, 14,187 bushels; beans, 1,474 bushels; clover, timothy and other seeds, 1,872 bushels; hay, 39,188 tons; hops, 31,216 pounds; maple sugar, 498,627 pounds; cider, 57,960 gallons; wool, 211,973 pounds;

flannel, 74,160 yards; flax and hemp, 7,329 pounds; linen, 209 yards; butter, 1,081,805 pounds; cheese, 79,100 pounds; beef in 200 lb. barrels, 2,557 barrels; pork, 12,557 barrels; dried fish, 55 quintals; fish in barrels, 66 barrels; sold fresh, 67 lbs.; bulls, oxen and steers, 3,565; milch cows, 19,006; calves and heifers, 24,501; horses over three years old, 11,050, valued at $755,392; colts and fillies, 4,675; sheep, 52,202; pigs, 42,648. The total value of live stock was placed at $1,776,694.

At this time (1861) there were 695 brick, nine stone, and 1,386 frame buildings in the city, with two Protestant Episcopal church buildings, one Catholic, one Church of Scotland, one Free Church of Scotland, one Wesleyan Methodist, one Episcopal Methodist, one Baptist and one Congregationalist. The population comprised 2,185 English and Welsh, 2,149 Irish, 999 Scotch, 5,119 English-speaking natives, seventy-seven French-speaking natives, 719 Americans, seventy natives of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, twenty-three of New Brunswick, twenty-eight of Newfoundland, nineteen West Indians, five East Indians, seventy-eight Germans and Dutch, twenty-six French, one Italian, four Spaniards, seven Swedes, one Pole, two Swiss, fifteen Channel Islanders, and two from other countries. Included in the above were thirty-five colored persons and eight Indians. There were five residents at sea, and twenty-four unknown.

In the county, in 1831, were 190 church buildings and London twenty, or a total of 210, the Baptists claiming twenty-four, with 4,609 members, 558 being of London City; the Catholics, twelve, with 9,024 members, 2,700 being of London; Church of England, forty, with about 22,000 members; the Methodists, 138, with 775 members, about 14,000 Wesleyan Methodists, 5,200 Episcopal Methodists, 1,366 Primitive Methodists, 2,268 New Connexion Methodists, 113 British Episcopal Methodists; 820 Bible Christians; two Mormons; fifty-nine pagans; 4,552 Presbyterians, 11,710 Canadian Presbyterians, 2,169 connected with the Church of Scotland, 662 Reformed Presbyterians; 129 Protestants; 233 Quakers; forty-two Swedenborgians; seventy-nine Unitarians; fifty-seven Universalists; thirty-six of other denominations; 474, religion not given, and 124 without creed.

The population by race origin in 1871 was as follows:—English, 28,464; French, 519; negroes, 651; Dutch, 1,077; German, 2,888; Indians, 1,278; Scandinavians, forty-nine; Scotch, 20,354; Irish, 26,569; Poles, twenty-one; Italians, one; Spaniards, twelve; Swiss, twenty-eight; Welsh, 516; other countries, seven; unknown, 163.

The census returns of 1880 by subdivisions, are as follows:—

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.	TOTAL POP.	MALES.	HOUSES.
Westminster	7,892	3,978	1,540
Dorchester	4,056	2,093	815
London	9,599	4,920	1,718
London East (village)	3,890	1,949	796

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.	TOTAL POP.	MALES.	HOUSES.
Petersville (village)	1,601	776	328
Nissouri West	3,562	1,879	676
Mosa	2,673	1,372	464
Wardsville (village)	540	260	108
Ekfrid	3,023	1,612	583
Metcalfe	2,192	1,158	396
Caradoc	5,230	2,684	1,068
Strathroy (town)	3,817	1,837	780
Delaware	2,674	1,352	548
Newbury (village)	546	278	120
Glencoe (village)	801	410	156
Adelaide	3,108	1,634	564
Williams West	2,339	1,189	437
Williams East	2,195	1,075	426
McGillivray	4,178	2,147	761
Lobo	3,092	1,556	602
Ailsa Craig (village)	872	433	175
Lucan (village)	976	488	190
Parkhill	1,539	744	307
Biddulph	2,940	1,557	532



CHAPTER XXXIX.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

Middlesex of to-day, rejoicing in the pride of her strength, teeming with wealth, and glittering in prosperity's sunlight, was, even sixty years ago, a wilderness as unbroken as when the generous Champlain traversed it early in the seventeenth century. What prompted the pioneers to come into this land? Was it that spirit of adventure which impelled the cavaliers of the olden time to pursue with eagerness the phantom of a hope in the East? No! Was it a sense of duty to themselves and children? Partly. The original object of some was to find a spot of land where they could rest from the trials and terrors of the revolution which founded the Great Republic; of others, to settle here with the view of propagating north of the St. Lawrence the political principles forever abolished south of that river; of others, the prime idea was to maintain the privileges of the English Church, and, of all, to build up a northern power which would hold in check the self-governed citizens of the new Republic. Amid all of them, there settled men and women who came to better their condition—to buy cheap lands for a speculation or for a home. Almost all are dead. The men who came to the front and laid the foundations for this prosperous land belonged to a regime which has given place to an enterprise which, though greater, is less earnest, because modern Nature and modern Providence (if we may speak of the world and her ruler so) aid men's ambitions more thoroughly than in the days of the grizzled grenadiers of the pioneer army who first made a conquest of the forest.

Public Schools.—Four years ago the present Minister of Education began the work of making all the public schools in Ontario English schools. He found that in some sections of the Province, where the population was largely French, there were schools where instruction was given in the French language. Believing that this was a state of things which ought not to exist, he introduced an amendment of the Departmental regulations which required that—

"In French or German schools the authorized readers shall be used, in addition to any text books, in either of the languages aforesaid."

This was the first regulation of the kind upon the subject, although the old reports of the Education Office abound with evidence of the existence of French and German schools in the country, without an effort being made to Anglicify them, or without a word of fault-finding being uttered at their existence. In the old reports are found inspectors again and again referring to French schools in the counties of Prescott and Russell, and stating that in some sections of those counties

one hears Gaelic and French as frequently as English, as the vernacular of the people; and in the County of Essex reports of a like character were often made to the department without eliciting a word of disapproval from those in authority, or from the politicians who were then in opposition. Here, for instance, is what Theodule Giradot, of Essex County, reported on the schools of the Township of Sandwich West in 1867:—

"We have eight schools in this township; in two of them only is English taught. The six others being among the French population, French is taught with the English. All the English books used are authorized. The French books are used by the Christian Brothers."

Again in the report of 1868, Dennis Dowling wrote of the schools in the Township of Sandwich East, in the same county, as follows:—

"The National school books are used in all the schools except in sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, where they use French Canadian books, together with the English National books."

Dr. Ryerson does not appear to have made the first attempt to check the use of French in the schools, and no man was partisan enough to try to make the matter a political party question. The discredit of seeking to make it a political question has been reserved for the "dwindled sons of little men" in later days.

London South Schools.—The attendance at the London South schools for March, 1889, was as follows:—

	No. on Roll.	Aver. Att.
7th Division	73	63
6th Division	65	50
5th Division	61	47
4th Division	69	45
3rd Division	63	48
2nd Division	55	37
1st Division	65	33
Kindergarten	40	25
Total	491	348

The London South Board accepted the tender of A. A. Lind, of Bruce street, for repairs and alterations to the frame school-house.

Ailsa Craig Mechanics' Institute.—The officers appointed for the Ailsa Craig Mechanics' Institute for the year 1889–90 were as follows: President, Dr. Stewart; vice-president, John McKay; secretary, Wellington Walton; treasurer, Mayor Rosser; directors, J. T. Owens, John H. McKay, John H. McDonald, Wm. Jones, Dr. Gunn, Rev. Mr. Shore, D. J. White, David Gillies, John Morgan. J. Grant and D. McKay were appointed auditors.

Art School Annual Meeting.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Western School of Art was held at the school, Mechanics' Institute, in the spring of 1889. The following were present:—Colonel John

Walker (president), Messrs. James Griffiths, Frank Leonard, George Macbeth, J. R. Peel and J. H. Griffiths (secretary). Colonel Walker spoke of the success attending the school during the past year. Although the Government grant had been reduced, there was no decrease in the financial standing of the school. It was hoped that the quality of work shown by the school would induce the Government to increase the grant from $400 to the former sum, $1,000. The secretary, J. H. Griffiths, read the annual report, which showed that twenty-five pupils had attended during the fall term of 1888, and thirty-one from January to March, 1889. An exhibition of the various art schools throughout the province being about to take place in Toronto, the teachers were directed to make selections of work done by pupils to exhibit thereat. The financial statement showed an expenditure of $1,042.36, with a small balance. The appointment of directors resulted as follows:—Messrs. F. E. Leonard, Frank Peters, Colonel Walker, James Griffiths, Colonel Lewis, James Cowan, W. R. Meredith, George Durand, Thos. Tracy, W. C. L. Gill, W. Bowman, John Marshall, Talbot Macbeth, E. T. Essery, J. R. Peel, J. H. Griffiths. Messrs. Griffiths and J. R. Peel were re-elected teachers; J. S. Dewar, auditor; Colonel Walker, president; James Griffiths, first vice-president; Talbot Macbeth, second vice-president; J. H. Griffiths, secretary-treasurer.

Agricultural and Arts Association.—The Board of Directors of the Provincial Agricultural and Arts Association met at the office of the Western Fair Association early in 1889. The following members were present:—J. C. Rykert, M. P., president; A. Rawlings, vice-president; Henry Wade, Toronto, secretary; D. A. Macpherson, Lancaster; Ira Morgan, Metcalfe; Joshua Legg, Gananoque; Robert Vance, Ida; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; L. E. Shipley, Greystead; Nicholas Awrey, M. P. P., Binbrook; William Dawson, Vittoria; James Rowand, M. P., Dunblane; Chas. Drury, M. P. P., Minister of Agriculture, Crown Hill; P. R. Palmer, Belleville. Allan Bogue, president of the poultry committee of the Western Fair, appeared before the Board and made various recommendations regarding prizes for poultry, etc.

The offer of the London Baseball Association to advertise the exhibition for $12 on their streamers was accepted.

The entire Board, accompanied by Mayor Taylor and President Porte, of the Western Fair Board, inspected the exhibition grounds, examining the main edifices and outbuildings, and expressed themselves well pleased with everything connected therewith.

In the evening the revision of the prize-list was again proceeded with, the changes made being patterned after the Western lists. An offer from William Weld to supply a $65 silver service, as a prize for the best butter production from three cows of one breed, was accepted. John S. Pearce & Co.'s offer of a $25 water pitcher, as a prize for a sweepstake in the sheep department, was accepted. A discussion on the merits and demerits of the Indian exhibit resulted in a decision to

retain it, with the exception of the fine arts department. The following superintendents of departments were appointed:—

Ladies' Department—Miss Street.

Heavy Machinery and Indian—Joseph Hook.

The directors of the Western Fair Association were placed upon the different Provincial committees as follows:—

Horses—Col. Leys and Ald. Dreaney.

Cattle—Messrs. R. Venning and R. Whetter.

Sheep and Pigs—Messrs. George Douglas and A. R. Rowat.

Poultry—Messrs. A. W. Porte and A. J. B. Macdonald.

Implements—Messrs. W. M. Gartshore and W. R. Hobbs.

Fine Arts—Col. Lewis, Messrs. J. W. Little and T. H. Marsh.

Horticultural Products—Messrs. W. Y. Brunton and A. M. Smart.

Agricultural Products—Mr. D. Mackenzie and Ald. O'Meara.

Dairy Products—Messrs. J. S. Pearce and A. J. B. Macdonald.

Indian—Mr. Allen Bogue, Aldermen Garratt and Wyatt.

A request for a grant to the Shorthorn herd-book was laid on the table. A proposal to send the secretary to the Royal Agricultural Exhibition, at the association's expense, was voted down.

Agricultural Spring Show.—The spring show of 1889 of the West Middlesex Agricultural Society was held at Strathroy, and was the most successful ever held under their auspices. The number of entries in all classes was very large, while the attendance of farmers and others was equally large, showing that the farmers of the county are taking a deep interest in stock raising. The trot in the roadster class was close, the race being won by Prangley's Little Wonder, Ralph & Roache's Verus second, and McLurg's Chester third. The judges, however, gave first prize to Chester, second to Verus, and third to Little Wonder, on account of superority in points as roadster sires.

Scott Act Repeal.—Following are the majorities in the Scott Act repeal in Leeds and Grenville:—

	Against repeal.	For repeal.
Brockville		386
Prescott	...	220
Gananoque		83
Rear of Yonge and Escott		111
Kitley Township		103
North Crosby	...	94
Bastard and Burgess		39
Newboro'		8
Cardinal		23
Kemptville		23
Merrickville		10
South Crosby	77	...
Elizabethtown	125	...
Wolford Township	45	...
Edwardsburg Township	...	5
North Augusta		100

An Old Resident Gone.—Hiram Purdy died at his late residence, St. Marys, on April 22, aged 60 years. Mr. Purdy was a resident of East Nissouri over forty years, where he not only built himself a fine home, but also a good character. As a boy he was honest and trustworthy, and as a man active and useful, and an exemplary church member and father in principle. He was a staunch Reformer. Ten years ago he removed to the town of St. Marys, whence he has been called, leaving a beautiful home, an affectionate wife, one daughter and three sons to mourn his death.

Sale of Fair Ground Lots.—The sale of lots on the old fair ground by the London Trust, in the spring of 1889, drew a large attendance. Ten lots altogether were sold, the others being withdrawn, as the offers did not not come up to the price placed on them by the Trust. The following are the names of the purchasers and the prices obtained per foot :—

On Wellington street—
- No. 59, R. S. Holmes.....$14 75
- No. 60, G. F. Ryder..... 14 00

On Central avenue—
- No. 65, John McMillan..... 31 00
- No. 66, Mrs. Maria Elliott..... 24 00
- No. 67, Mrs. Maria Elliott..... 23 25
- No. 68, Edwin Paul..... 20 75
- No. 69, A. A. Booker..... 20 50
- No. 70, Frank B. Friend..... 19 00

On Waterloo street—
- No. 80, Thomas A. Browne..... 14 75
- No. 84, E. C. Dodd..... 13 75

The total amount realized was $9,365.82. So far for lots on the exhibition grounds the Trust have received $60,634.13. There yet remain to be sold eight lots on Central avenue and one on Richmond street. The prices realized from lots sold privately have been higher than for those sold by auction.

This Year's Assessment Roll.—The following is a recapitulation of the assessment roll for 1889 as compiled by Assessment Commissioner Grant :—

	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Total.
Population.....	4,483	5,182	6,147	5,820	5,154	26,786
Jurors.....	279	427	411	516	394	2,027
Real property..	$3,047,250	$2,969,635	$1,690,227	$2,000,315	$1,258,685	$10,966,112
Personal.....	$ 900,400	$ 509,400	$ 199,650	$ 22,750	$ 111,000	$ 1,743,200
Taxable income.	$ 436,685	$ 435,550	$ 43,590	$ 47,900	$ 5,800	$ 969 525
Statute labor...	$ 486	$ 588	$ 322	$ 270	$ 156	$ 1,822
Dogs.....	126	233	196	324	222	1,101
Cattle.....	1	28	15	39	59	142
Hogs.....					24	24
Horses	186	173	204	126	208	897
Children (5 to 21)	1,055	1,269	1,961	1,674	1,637	7,596
Steam boilers...	26	19	22	3	23	94
Non-residents..	56	42	96	76	114	384

Liquor Licenses—The City License Commissioners, Messrs. John McClary, D. Regan and George M. Reid, met in the secretary's office, in the Albert Block, in the spring of 1889, for the purpose of considering applications for licenses to sell spirituous liquors for the coming year. The petitions of all the temperance people, asking for a reduction in the number of licenses usually granted, were practically ignored, for, instead of making a reduction, the Commissioners granted an additional shop license, that to Alex. Tytler. The application of Freeman Hodgins was refused, and the license held by him last year was granted to William Bernard. Below is a complete list of the licenses granted :—

HOTELS.

J. W. Humpidge, north-west corner Dundas and Talbot.
John Kincaid, 723 Richmond.
James A. Ross, 1007 Dundas, corner Egerton.
Thomas Boswell, 121 King.
Henry Walsh, 147–149 King.
James Fallahe, 621–623 Dundas.
Charles Cruickshank, south-east corner Richmond and York.
Edwin Panton, north-west corner Wellington and York.
Jerry McDonald, 87–89 Dundas.
James Westbrook, 633–635 Dundas.
John Fraser, south-east corner Talbot and King.
H. M. Ryan, north-west corner Clarence and King.
William Avey, north-east corner Dundas and English.
John Burton, 682–686 Adelaide.
John Tomlinson, 400–402 Clarence.
E. M. Hawthorn, 203 Dundas.
William C. Drake, 421–425 Park avenue.
J. P. Evans, 299 Richmond.
J. B. Land, 522 Richmond.
Thomas Morkin, 587 Richmond.
J. & J. McMartin, Dundas and Talbot.
Charles Kennedy, north-west corner Talbot and King.
J. W. Martin, 89–91 King.
John Lewis, north-west corner Richmond and Maple.
M. O'Meara, Clarence and York.
James James, north-west corner Richmond and Fullarton.
Edward Morkin, south-east corner Wellington and Dufferin avenue.
T. S. Hodgins, 131 King.
Mrs. M. Elliott, south-west corner Wellington and Bathurst.
J. B. Jennings, north-east corner Richmond and King.
Edward Panton, 677–679 Adelaide.
R. A. Carrothers, south-west corner Waterloo and Horton.
Louis Risk, south-west corner Richmond and Litchfield.
S. & T. K. Grigg, north-east corner Richmond and York.
James Homister, 415 Hamilton road.

John Howe, north-west corner Clarence and York.
McGaw & Winnett, Tecumseh House.
J. C. Grant, 80–84 Dundas.
John Horsman, north-west corner Dundas and Wellington.
Alonzo Hall, south-west corner Ridout and King.
Robert Keating, 236 Rectory.
Henry Powell, 188 Hamilton Road.
Henry Brinsmead, corner Wellington and York.
Mr. M. Taylor, 374 Ridout.
John McGill, north-west corner Talbot and York.
Charles Collett, corner Hamilton Road and Burwell.
James McDonald, 122 Carling.
Wm. Bernard, north-west corner of Carling and Talbot.

BEER AND WINE.

Jonathan Ardiel, 785 Simcoe.
J. A. Depotie, 1007 Frances and Egerton.
Arthur Jeffries, 60–62 Dundas.
Charles Maker, King and Rectory.
C. N. Nellis, 577 Hamilton Road.

EXEMPT TAVERNS.

James Smith, 399 Richmond.
David Sare, 378 Richmond.
Peter McCann, corner Market Lane and Square.
W. J. Fowler, G. T. R. restaurant.

GROCERIES—RETAIL.

John Scandrett, 175½ Dundas.
James Dobbin, east side Lyle.
E. B. Smith, 9 Market Square, 125 Dundas.
J. & A. Wilson, 398 Richmond.
John Garvey, 156 Dundas.
P. J. Watt, 12 Market Square.
F. McNeil, west side Maitland.
Wm. Connor, King, near Richmond.
J. S. Deacon, 371 Talbot.
Somerville & Frederick, 112 Talbot.
C. L. Driefer, 747 Waterloo.
Henry Depper, west side Alma.
John Orange, 470 Clarence.
Alex. McBean, 237 Dundas.
Alex. Tytler, 384 Richmond.

GROCERIES—WHOLESALE.

E. Adams & Co., 75–97 Dundas.

The successful applicants were required to pay their fee before May 3, in order to secure their certificates.

Western Congregational Association.—The semi-annual session of the Western Congregational Association commenced in the school-room of the Congregational Church, in the spring of 1889. After the opening prayer-meeting, led by Rev. D. McGregor, Guelph, the minutes of the last semi-annual meeting in Woodstock were read by Rev. J. K. Unsworth, secretary, and adopted. The appointing of committees was left to the chairman, Rev. J. Fuller, Brantford, who appointed them as follows :—

Business Committee—Rev. R. K. Black, Messrs. J. Ritchie and J. Brockbank.

Membership Committee—Rev. W. Hay, Messrs. Georing and Randall.

An application was read for membership from Rev. G. T. Carr, of St. Catharines, which was referred to the Membership Committee. The secretary called the roll, and the following delegates and ministers were found to have reported :—Mr. D. D. Hay, Stratford ; Rev. J. P. Gerrie and Mrs. Gerrie, Stratford ; Rev. R. K. Black, Sarnia ; Rev. W. K. Short, Wingham ; Mr. R. Ritchie, Wingham ; Rev. Jas. Webb and Mrs. Webb, New Durham ; Rev. W. H. Claris, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Silcox, Frome ; Mr. Silcox, Shedden ; Rev. Wm. Hay, Scotland ; Rev. W. K. Unsworth, Mr. J. Carrie, Mr. J. B. Brockbank, Paris ; Rev. G. Y. Carr and Mrs. Carr, St. Catharines ; Rev. D. McGregor, Mr. G. H. Skinner, Guelph ; Rev. G. Franklin, Listowel, Mass. ; Wm. Yeigh, Toronto ; Mr. Watson, sr., Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Masterman, Miss Cuthbertson, Woodstock ; Rev. G. Fuller, Mr. Randall, Brantford ; Rev. R. Hay, Watford ; Rev. C. H. Whisker, St. Thomas ; Thomas Cannom, George Rendell, J. B. Hicks, Mrs. Tappen and Rev. H. D. Hunter, London.

Railway Subsidies.—The following railway subsidies were allowed by the Government in the spring of 1889 :—For a line from Sicamous, on the C. P. R., in British Columbia, to Lake Okavagan, $163,200 ; the Cornwall Valley Railway Company, $3,200 ; the Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway Company, $48,000 ; the Mackinonge & Nipissing Railway, $48,000 ; the Kingston, Smith's Falls & Ottawa Railway, $64,000 ; the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company, $158,400 ; a line from St. Ceasare to St. Paul d'Abbottsford, Que., $16,000 ; the Great Eastern Railway Company, Quebec, $64,000 ; the Drummond County Railway Company, $14,400 ; the St. Catharines & Niagara Central Railway Company, $64,000 ; the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, $64,000 ; the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay & Lake Erie Company, $48,000 ; the Hereford Railway Company, $48,000 ; the Massawippi Junction Railway Company, $48,000 ; the Brockville, Westport & Sault St. Marie Railway Company, $64,000 ; Thousand Islands Railway Company, $54,400 ; for a line from Cape Tormente to Murray Bay, $64,000 ; the Amherstburg & Lake Shore Railway Company, $64,000. There was no vigorous discussion on these subsidies, until it came to the extraordinary proposal regarding the Baie des Chaleurs

Railway. This road is one of those which was known as one of the principal of the great list of political railways which came to the front in 1886 and 1887. Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Laurier, Davies, Mills, Casey, McMullen and others opposed the proposition as being extravagant, but the proposal was allowed to go through.

The Asylum Improvements.—The various works which had been in progress for some time at the Insane Asylum were completed in May, 1889. A thorough system of fire protection was established, a large double cylinder steam pump furnishing the power. Five thousand feet of four and six-inch supply pipes were laid to all the buildings, sixteen hydrants similar to those used in the city being placed at convenient points. New hose and reels with all the necessary appliances were purchased for the officials to drill the staff regularly in their use. The old kitchen and laundry, which were destroyed by fire, were rebuilt much larger and better suited for the purpose. A fine amusement hall was erected over the kitchen. The walls are twenty-two feet high, which support the roof. The ceiling is of wood, moulded. A large platform, eighteen feet wide, extending the full width of the room, stands at the north end of the hall, over which is a handsome arch with Corinthian columns, surmounted with carved capitals. There are five wide staircases leading to the hall, which are very important in case of emergency. The north cottage, which was partly destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th of January, was restored, and now shows no signs of the scorching it received. The works were carried on by the Public Works Department, under the superintendence of B. O'Byrne, clerk of the works. The fire protection was constructed by Cryer & Co., the remainder of the work being done by John Purdom.

Masonic.—At a meeting of the London Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix, A. and A. S. R., held on the 25th of April, the following officers were elected:—P. Pr. J. Callard, 18 °, M. W. S.; P. Pr. H. C. Simpson, 18 °, first general; P. Pr. Jas. Douglas, 18 °, second general; P. Pr. J. S. Niven, 18 °, prelate; P. Pr. J. S. Dewar, 18 °, raphael; Ill. Bro. A. W. Porte, 32 °, treasurer; Ill. Bro. Jas. Priddis, 32 °, registrar; P. Pr. Alexander Irvine, 18 °, grand hospitaler; Ill. Bro. C. N. Spencer, 32 °, grand marshal; P. Pr. A. O. Jeffrey, 18 °, grand almoner; P. Pr. J. D. Sharman, 18 °, grand M. of C.; P. Pr. T. H. Carling, 18 °, grand captain of guard; P. Pr. H. P. Kennedy, 18 °, grand organist; Ill. Bros. John McBeth, 23 °, C. B. Hunt, 32 °, P. Pr. F. W. Lilley, 18 °, grand stewards; P. Pr. F. J. Hood, 18 °, guard.

Amalgamation of London South.—At a meeting of the joint City and London South Amalgamation Committee in the spring of 1889, there were present Ald. Chas. Taylor (chairman), Ald. W. Jones, Ald. Joshua Garrett, Mayor Taylor, City Auditor Jewell, Secretary Kingston, Deputy-Reeve Pritchett, John Marshall, Col. Leys, E. R. Cameron, Thomas Alexander, Philip McKenzie and J. A. Thomas. Mayor Taylor opened the proceedings by pointing out the mutual

advantages to be gained by amalgamating London South and the city. Mr. Alexander said the committee had been appointed out of courtesy to the city. They would receive the city's offer and report it to the people of London South. Unless it was favorable he did not think it would be entertained. The London South representatives expressed themselves as willing to pay a share of the expenses of the police, fire and waterworks departments, also the City Hospital. They were opposed to assuming any portion of the city's railroad debt, or for schools, parks, public halls, etc. The Mayor said it took eleven mills on the dollar to pay the interest on the city debt. He proposed that the assessment of the city and London South should be conducted on the same basis; that the city proper should pay wholly six mills out of the eleven, and that London South should pay her share of the remaining five. The city to assume all of the suburb's proportion of the township and county debts.

The gentlemen from London South did not think the people over there would agree to have the assessment raised. If a certain sum were named for the benefits to be derived by London South, and let the suburb raise it the way the ratepayers thought best, it would be more satisfactory.

Mr. Jewell stated upon inquiry that the city debt was $1,964,-523.47. Of this amount $190 000 bore interest at seven per cent. The debentures matured as follows:—1888 (overdue), $6,500; 1889, $16,500; 1890, $34,500; 1891, $134,500; 1892, $70,000; 1893, $672,634.99; 1894, $134,866.66; 1895, $6,000; 1896, $219,486.66; 1897, $2,000; 1898, $325,035.16; 1901, $2,000; 1902, $43,500; 1903, $7,000; 1913, $175,000; 1917, $115,000; total, $1,964,523.47.

The two following proposals were then drafted by Messrs. Kingston and Cameron, to be submitted respectively to the City Council and the ratepayers of London South :—

" Amalgamation to be effected upon the following terms :—

1. London South to become a ward of the city, assuming all assets and liabilities of the same, and to obtain its due share of appropriations for public improvements hereafter.

2. London South to be assessed at its assessment of 1889 for the ten years next succeeding the date of amalgamation ; but all property hereinafter improved shall be assessed at a proportionate increase thereon, but not to exceed two-thirds of its actual value.

3. Water mains for domestic and fire purposes to be extended through London South as soon as possible after the special act hereafter mentioned, on such streets as shall be agreed upon, and as shall adequately protect and provide for the said ward, and extensions to be made therefrom whenever the Water Commissioners can be shown that a ten per cent. profit will be received upon the expenditure.

4. The city, as enlarged, to assume and pay the liabilities to the county and township of the new ward.

5. Legislation to be obtained to carry out the provisions of this agreement."

Or, amalgamation to be effected upon the following terms:—

"1. London South to become a ward of the city upon the same basis of assessment as obtains in the city, but to have a fixed reduction of six mills off the annual rate for the ten years next succeeding amalgamation.

Clauses 3, 4 and 5 of the first proposal to be the same."

Law Candidates.—The following candidates in 1889 passed the Law Society's examinations at Toronto for certificate of fitness as solicitors:—1, S. H. Bradford; 2, A. G. Browning; 3, W. Greene; 4, R. J. W. McLaughlin; 5, J. H. Macdonald; 6, H. Cronyn; 7, E. P. McNeil; 8, E. M. Lake; 9, A. Henderson, F. J. Roche, and C. Swabey (equal); 12, J. B. Incas; 13, H. Harvey; 14, R. A. McCulloch; 15, J. F. Edgar; 16, W. C. Fitzgerald; 17, W. H. Irving, and J. J. Poole (equal); 19, R. R. Hall, and W. R. Welton (equal); 21, A. M. Macdonnell; 22, J. A. McLean; 23, G. J. Smith; 24, T. A. Wardell; 25, S. R. Wright (without oral), and W. L. Beal (with oral).

Canal Comparisons.—The Duluth Chamber of Commerce has collected figures which show the relative business done over the Suez and Sault Ste. Marie canals. It is developed that in 1870, the first year of the opening of the Suez Canal, 486 vessels passed through it, with a net tonnage of 435,911 tons, and the receipts from tolls were 6,387,204 francs, or $1,277,440. Ten years later, in 1880, 2,026 vessels passed, with a tonnage of 3,057,421 tons, and receipts of $13,265,875.

The St. Mary's Falls Canal was opened June 18, 1855, having been built by the State of Michigan at a cost of about $1,000,000. It is free to all vessels navigating the great lakes. There is no record of the number of vessel passages, or of the freight tonnage, earlier than 1864. During that year there were 1,411 vessel passages, with a registered tonnage of 571,438 tons; but in the year 1870 (the year of the opening of the Suez Canal), the number of vessel passages was 1,828, with a registered tonnage of 690,826 tons, as against 486 vessel passages and 435,011 tons through the Suez. In 1880 the vessel passages of the St. Mary's Falls Canal were 3,503, with a registered tonnage of 1,734,890 tons, as against 2,026 vessels and 3,059,421 tons by the Suez. Not until the year 1880 did the Government of the United States take possession of the Canal and keep systematic records of its commerce.

During the year 1881 the number of vessel passages was 4,004, with a tonnage of 2,092,757 tons. In the year 1888 the number of vessel passages had increased to 7,314, while the actual freight tonnage passing through the canal was 6,411,423 tons, an amount only 224,411 tons less than that of the Suez Canal. But the showing for the daily tonnage of the two canals is most remarkable. The Suez Canal is open 365 days in the year; the St. Mary's Falls Canal in 1888 was open for business only 212 days. The daily tonnage of the Suez Canal averaged 18,194 tons, while that of the St. Mary's Falls Canal was 30,242 tons. At the rate of increase in the business of the

St. Mary's Falls Canal, next year will witness by far the greater aggregate tonnage in the latter than in the Suez.

The daily tonnage of the St. Mary's Falls Canal in 1886, was 18,839 tons, while in 1888, two years later, it had been increased, as above stated, to 30,242 tons. The value of the freight passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal in 1888 was $53,413,472.13; in 1886, $69,030,071.95; in 1887, $79,031,757.78, and in 1888 it was in round numbers about $82,000,000. Had the United States imposed the same tonnage tax last year on the business of the St. Mary's Falls Canal, as the Suez Company imposed upon its traffic, the amount would have reached over $13,000,000, a sum at least three times as great as the total cost of the work up to the present time.

Imports.—The statement of imports into Canada, exclusive of British Columbia, during March shows a total of $9,746,222 and duty of $2,256,065, against $7,385,421 and $1,737,089 in the previous month, showing an increase of $2,360,801 in value and of $548,976 in duty. The free goods entered in March were valued at $1,752,258 against $2,479,609 in February, a decrease of $727,351. Manufactures of silk show an increased importation in March over the previous month of $87,017, and sugars show an increase of $229,009. The total amount of coin and bullion imported during March was $67,442 against $26,589 for February, an increase of $40,853. The total amount of goods entered for consumption for the nine months ending March 31st, 1889, was $78,246,110, and the duties to $17,151,022, as compared with $73,054,443 and $15,957,753 in the same period last year.

CHAPTER XL.

MISCELLANY.

Board of Trade.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held in the spring of 1889. Present—Messrs. John Campbell (president in the chair), J. W. Little, T. H. Marsh, John Marshall, Thomas Coffey, L. H. Ingram, D. Regan, J. S. Pearce, P. Pocock, George M. Reid, Major Gartshore, T. S. Hobbs, J. Bland, Ed. Cleghorn, George Burns, Moses Masuret, J. Tanton, T. R. Parker, C. W. Leonard, S. F. Glass, J. Houston, James Cowan and J. A. Nelles, secretary.

A communication was read from Mr. Houston, of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, giving notice of a reduction in rates from Montreal on iron hardware and grocers' supplies.

Mr. Hobbs said that the railway committee of the Board had met the representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway and secured a reduction. Mr. Hyman had gone to Montreal and secured a promise of further reductions. The Michigan Central had of their own accord reduced the rates to Amherstburg west, and further reductions on the whole line were being considered.

John Marshall reported that the committee on new premises had met with great success, and had a guarantee of over $300 beyond the regular subscriptions towards securing the new premises in the Canadian Savings & Loan Society, in the building which they were now putting up. He considered they had a sufficient guarantee, and if the meeting was willing they would close for the rooms, and would furnish them with suitable furniture and literature. The matter was left in the hands of the committee.

Alex. Stevens and J. H. Glass were duly balloted for and elected members of the Board.

The secretary submitted the financial statement for the year as follows:—

Receipts—	
On hand April 30, 1888	$ 416 50
Sundries	172 73
Members' fees	435 00
Total	$1,024 23
Disbursements—	
Rent	$ 224 00
Secretary's salary	100 00
Sundries	77 75
Balance	622 48
Total	$1,024 23

Assets—	
Balance on hand	$622 48
Rent from commercial travellers	33 34
Members' fees unpaid	167 50
Total	$823 32
Liabilities—	
Rent due Masonic Temple Company	$58 08
Balance due	$765 24

The following gentlemen were nominated for membership:—By Mr. Marshall,—S. Munro, R. C. Macfie, N. Reid, N. S. Williams; by Mr. Pearce,—George A. Somerville, D. W. Blackwell; by Mr. Cleghorn,—Albert Leighorn; by Mr. Marsh,—George White, John Ferguson, Ald. John Callard, W. F. Bullen, W. A. Hipsey, A. E. Hourd, J. E. Keenleyside, T. H. Carling and John Wolfe.

Vice president T. H. Marsh was elected president for the ensuing year. He thanked the members for the honor conferred, and promised to do all in his power to forward the interests of the Board. Mr. Masuret was elected vice-president, and suitably replied, warning the members against permitting French aggression. J. A. Nelles was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Messrs. Campbell, Hobbs, Bland and Little were nominated a committee to strike standing committees. They recommended as follows :—

Council—John Labatt, W. R. Hobbs, J. W. Little, R. Lewis, John Marshall, John Bland, G. S. Birrell, C. Leonard, W. J. Reid, C. S. Hyman and T. R. Parker.

Board of Arbitration—John McClary, J. S. Pearce, D. Regan, L. H. Ingram, John Campbell, A. M. Smart, James Slater, W. A. Gunn, R. C. Struthers, T. H. Smallman, R. Reid, jr., and E. A. Cleghorn.

Western Fair Delegates—T. H. Marsh, J. Campbell, Col. Lewis, W. J. Reid, J. W. Little, W. R. Hobbs and John Bland.

Board of Examiners—James Slater, J. D. Saunby, J. S. Pearce, C. B. Hunt and J. Tanton. Adopted.

T. A. Brown was appointed auditor.

It was ordered that the Railway Committee communicate with the Canadian Pacific Railway in reference to the location of the divisional shops in London.

Women's Christian Association.—The annual meeting of the Women's Christian Association was held in the spring of 1889, in the Aged Women's Home; the members present being:—Mesdames Carfrae, Roger, Kent, Hopkins, Murray, Dobie, Gibson, Reid, Cox, Rogers, Fysh, Fraser, G. M. Reid, Burns, Ward, Glass, Perrin, Patullo, Chisholm, VanBrockdorf, B. A. Mitchell, Ware, H. V. Taylor, Misses Kennedy, Moore, Ware, and Mr. C. F. Complin. The secretary's report, in reviewing the past year said:—"A feeling of deep gratitude

to God fills our hearts for the success which has attended our efforts, for the well-being of our homes, for relief afforded to the needy, and for any good that has been accomplished." At the last annual meeting six adults were in the Women's Refuge, twenty-five have been admitted since, and seven now remain. The association can testify to no little benefit to society from the reformation of more than one inmate. Nine infants were in the refuge at the last annual meeting; since admitted, fifty-three; now in the home, ten. The report goes on to show the operations of the association during the year, which include a very wide range of charities. Its members visit all kinds of sufferings brought to their notice, and very few in the city escape them. They give relief when needed, investigate each case carefully, and use a wise discretion as almoners of the funds intrusted to them by the charitably disposed. In addition to this they conduct the Aged Women's Home, the Home for Old Men, and the Refuge, visit the prisoners at the jail and try to reclaim them by kind influences and religious exercises. They also do good work at the Hospital, and the patients there have reason to be grateful for much that has been done to alleviate the tedium of illness, through the influence of the Women's Christian Association. In fact the usefulness of the society is only limited by the modest means at its command, and cases are known where ladies in its ranks have given more than they could justly afford, to aid some cases of destitution for which no other funds were available. There is, doubtless, a great deal of ill-bestowed charity, and if those who are in the habit of bestowing gifts upon the needy without careful inquiry would make the Women's Christian Association their almoner, they would do twice as much good with half as much outlay.

Mrs. Perrin, the treasurer, reported receipts of $4,191.50 for the year; disbursements, $3,918.71; balance on hand, $272.74. The building fund now amounts to $664.65. The officers were then elected as follows:—President, Mrs. Carfrae; vice-presidents, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Peto; secretary, Mrs. Patullo; assistant secretary, Miss Keneally; treasurer, Mrs. Perrin.

Donations were acknowledged for the month of April as follows:—

Aged Women's Home—Stockings, from Mrs. Carfrae; preserves, Mrs. Gibson; tea, per Mrs. Hopkins; apples and milk, Mrs. Glass; buns, Mrs. McGuire; onions, Mrs. Carfrae; magazines, Mrs. Hewitt; bread, Inspector Bell; clothing, Mrs. Burns; milk, Mrs. Winen; rice, Mrs. Mitchell.

Old Men's Home—A friend, four cans salmon, one box stove polish, can baking powder, two barrels of potatoes, one bushel of apples; Mr. Cumberlidge, twenty-five pounds of flour; a friend, papers; Knox Church Ladies' Aid, cakes, etc.; Mrs. Stahler, one bottle catsup; Mr. Macklin, papers; Mr. Mitcheltree, two baskets meat; Mr. Murdock, vegetables every Friday; friend, books; Mr. Perrin, boxes biscuits; Mrs. Sherlock, bottle catsup.

Knights of the Maccabees, Etc.—A Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees was instituted in Parkhill in the spring of 1889, by Mr. D. Hebner, who had been working there for a couple of weeks. The Maccabees is a sort of mutual insurance association, which is worked so economically that the members' risks are carried at a very low rate. The headquarters of the organization is in Port Huron, and the membership is increasing at an astonishing rate. The new lodge is named Banner Tent, and starts with sixteen members. The following officers were installed by W. L. Wilson, D. S. C.:—Sir Kt. P. C., Thos. Grundy; Sir Kt. C., Erastus Miller; Sir Kt. Lt. C., I. Cobleigh; Sir Kt. R. K., F. D. McLeod; Sir Kt. F. K., A. Campbell; Sir Kt. Pre., E. J. Phippen; Sir Kt. Phy., Dr. Piper; Sir Kt. Serg., Jas. Anderson; Sir Kt. M. at A., D. W. Rumohr; Sir Kt. 1st M. of the G., G. Simpson; Sir Kt. 2nd M. of the G. A. Aitkins; Sir Kt. Sen., Mr. McKenzie; Sir Kt. Sic., O. Jennings.

The average age of deceased members of the Ancient Order United Workmen for the last year was forty-four years. Applications for $6,910,000 were received during 1888; of this amount $366,000 was refused. The medical examination, since it has been remodeled, is much more strict than formerly.

Piccadilly Lodge.—A new lodge of the Sons of England Benevolent Society was instituted early in 1889, for the northern part of London, called Piccadilly Lodge, No. 88, to which about thirty names were handed in. The lodge was dedicated by the Supreme Grand Secretary, John W. Carter, of Toronto; assisted by H. J. Carter, District Deputy, London; T. H. Jones, D. D., St. Thomas, and members of the city lodges. The first officers of the new lodge were:—President, H. Wheeler; vice-president, W. E. Hiscott; past-president, —— Thorne.

Court Defiance.—At a regular meeting of Court Defiance, No. 7, Canadian Order of Foresters, held in 1889, the following officers were installed by E. A. Reed, D. D. H. C. R.; assisted by R. McElheran, H. M.; Jas. McCormick, H. V.; J. W. Thompson, H. S.; Jas. Logie, H. T.:—C. R., C. Taylor; V. C., T. C. Howell; R. S., J. W. Fletcher; F. S., Thos. Burridge; T., Jas. H. Ferguson; S. B., Terrance Heeney; J. B., A. Isaac; S. W., R. S. Walker; Chap., Geo. Harper; Physician, Dr. Samuel Payne. The installing officer complimented the court upon the very prominent position they occupy, being the leading court of the west; a good balance on hand, and a membership of 138; sending five representatives to the High Court, to be held in London in June, 1889, E. A. Reed, Geo. Harper, A. Cave, T. A. Atkinson, C. Walker, P. C. R.'s, being the ones elected.

London Lodge of Perfection.—The inauguration of London Lodge of Perfection 14°, under the warrant of the Supreme Council of the A. & A. S. Rite, took place at the Masonic Temple in the spring of 1889, a fair representation of members being on hand. Under the former arrangement, the Lodge of Perfection was a subsidiary body of

the Rose Croix Chapter. In the fall of 1888, at the request of the Supreme Council, the powers held by the Chapter in respect of the Lodge of Perfection were surrendered, and a warrant was issued in February, 1889, all the members of the Rose Croix Chapter being named as charter members. P. P. J. D. Sharman, 18 °, presided. After the preliminaries had been finally settled and agreed upon, the following officers were named for the year 1889–90:—P. Pr. J. D. Sharman, 18 °, T. P. G. M.; John Callard, 18 °, ex-G. S. W.; H. C. Simpson, 18 °, ex-G. J. W.; J. S. Dewar, 18 °, ex-G. Orator; Isaiah Danks, 18 °, ex-G. Almoner; Ill. Bro. A. W. Porte, 32 °, ex-G. Treasurer; P. Pr. A. O. Jeffery, 18 °, ex-G. Secretary; Frank W. Lilley, 18 °, ex-G. M. of C.; F. J. Hood, 18 °, G. Tyler; Alex. Irvine, 18 °, G. Expert; Bros. A. E. Cooper, Asst-G. Expert; J. Siddons, 14 °, G. C. of H.; T. Brock, 14 °, and J. C. Hegler, 14 °, Stewards.

Verses.—The following clever verses possess no little poetic merit. They were written by a young gentleman of London:—

CANADIAN PLOWMAN'S SONG.*

Soho! my good steeds, soho!
The reign of the frost-king is over,
And Nature's last token of snow,
Has vanished from wheat-field and clover;
And she calleth for me and for you,
Out from our idle hours—
Out, where the meadow-lands through,
Are waiting the April showers.

Then let us be up and away,
Through the lanes and over the bridges,
To the fields, at the dawn of day,
And plow out our furrows and ridges.
The gloom of the coming night
May be touching our lives already;
Let us work while our hearts are light—
Let us work while our hands are steady.

Away! over stubble and sod,
Over the fallow-ground, turning
The soil to the sunshine of God,
To bask in its life-giving burning;
Over the grasses, impearled
With brilliants of peerless creating:
Shall we stop when a hungry world
For the golden harvest is waiting?

*Written for the *Advertiser*.

O speed ye, my bonnie brave steeds!
What care we for sun or for weather?
If ours be inglorious deeds,
We will share them unhonored together.
Let others their brothers' blood shed,
That their names may be written in story;
If we give to earth's perishing bread,
O what do we care for her glory?

We laugh at her praise and her blame,
While our birthright is honest endeavor;
The palm of our merited name,
We will yield to no pride whatsoever.
Our realm is as wide as the zones,
We scorn all distinctions and stations;
We labor for kings on their thrones,
And the humblest-born of the nations.

Then onward, haste onward, good steeds!
Let us turn o'er the sod and the stubble;
While we walk where the furrow-path leads,
Let us think not of sorrow and trouble.
O the smell of the upturning soil
Is the fragrance that lightens our labor;—
But what do we care for the toil,
When we call all humanity "Neighbor."

SAM. GREENWOOD.

London South, April 8, 1889.

The Liberal-Conservatives.—The annual meeting of the City Conservative Association was held in London in the spring of 1889, in the Masonic Temple rooms. Ex-Mayor Hodgens presided, and among those present were Messrs. R. Bayly, Q. C., A. W. Porte, John Christie, James Priddis, W. J. Reid, C. L. Driefer, B. W. Greer, S. Ruse, C. Colerick, Ald. Taylor, W. de Ray Williams, D. J. Batzner, L. O. Lawrason, E. W. M. Flock, R. M. Graham, J. Sainsbury, R. Pritchard, R. A. Bayly, F. P. Blackwell, John Pritchard, R. Sainsbury, Wilson Owens, W. Coles, J. P. Moore, G. E. Sayers, T. H. Shoebottom, Samuel Turner, Peter Toll, L. Haylock, W. J. Thompson, R. A. Graham, Geo. Freeman, F. J. Hood, Harry Slater, J. W. McLintock, Bert Moore, George Hodder, George Carruthers, G. Mortimore, R. Carruthers, J. Fleming and others.

The business of the evening was the election of officers and the organization of ward committees to prepare the voters' lists under the Manhood Suffrage Act passed by the Ontario Government. The meeting was both harmonious and enthusiastic, and the business was transacted in an earnest and energetic manner, that augured well for the standing of the party in London.

The following officers were elected:—President, T. D. Hodgens; vice-presidents, J. A. Cousins, B. W. Greer and A. B. Powell; secretary-treasurer, John Arnold. Ward committees were also elected to look after the new lists. R. Bayly, Q. C., Ald. Taylor, John Christie and others spoke in regard to the necessity of looking after the voters' lists and maintaining a perfect organization for the next Provincial election.

London West Schools.—The April (1889) report of the schools of London West was as follows:—

		On Roll.	D'ly Av.
1st Div.,	W. H. Liddicoat	48	39
2nd "	Miss E. Douglass	45	42
3rd "	Miss C. A. Jeffery	58	51
4th "	Miss Ada Platt	96	70
5th "	Miss J. P. Gordon	70	37
	Total	317	239

Non-residents, 17 on roll; 16, daily average.

Typographical Union.—London Typographical Union, with a full attendance of members, early in 1889, elected the following officers for the year:—President, A. E. White; vice-president, Chas. Ruse; financial secretary, Frank Plant (third term); treasurer, Ed. Fleming; sergeant-at-arms, F. Gee; recording secretary, J. Element; board of directors, W. Lyttle, H. McPherson, F. Gee, H. Housen, E. Fleming; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, W. Lyttle, A. Marshall, H. McLean, J. B. Anderson, Wm. Joanes.

Glencoe Mechanics' Institute.—The officers of the Glencoe Mechanics' Institute elected for 1889, were as follows:—President, I. Rathburn; vice-president, Dr. Lumley; secretary, S. Ranton; treasurer, G. M. Harrison; librarian, J. E. Roome; lecturer, Rev. D. Currie, B. D.; associate lecturer, G. D. Wilson, B. A.; directors, J. M. Tait, G. D. Wilson, E. C. Swaisland, W. J. French, W. S. Rogers, A. Stuart, R. Coad, S. Ranton, H. C. Dixon; auditor, D. Stuart.

Strathroy Board of Trade.—The Strathroy Board of Trade was organized in 1889 under the following officers:—President, C. Griste; vice-president, L. Dampier; secretary, Frank Evans; treasurer, W. T. Smith, and Messrs. Dewar, J. Gillies, J. Barry, F. W. Meek, J. W. Mitchell, D. M. Cameron, and W. H. Murray, councillors. Geo. Richardson was appointed auditor.

Bank Statement.—The Bank of Montreal statement for the year ending April 30, 1889, was as follows:—Balance of profit and loss account, April 30—For 1889, $690,241.52; for 1888, $605,743.34. Profits for the year ending April 30, 1889, after deducting charges of management and making provisions for all bad and doubtful debts, $1,377,176.01; for 1888, $1,284,501.17—total for 1889, $2,067,417.53; for 1888, $1,890,241.52. Dividend of 5 per cent. paid December, 1888, $600,000; dividend of 5 per cent. payable June, 1889, $600,000.

Amount reserved for bank buildings in course of construction, $50,000 —total, $1,250,000. Balance of profit and loss carried forward, $817,-417.53.

Repeal of the Scott Act.—Returning Officer Wm. Stanley and Clerk W. Porte completed the official count of the ballots polled in the vote in the County of Middlesex on the Canada Temperance Act, at the City Hall, and gave the majority for repeal as 2,538. Following are the official figures by municipalities :—

TOWNSHIPS.

Municipality.	Against the Act.	For the Act.	Maj. Against.	Maj. For.
Adelaide	235	143	92	...
Biddulph	407	57	350	..
Caradoc	397	140	257	...
Dorchester North	303	188	115	...
Delaware	135	85	40	...
Ekfrid	269	129	140	...
London	683	454	229	...
Lobo	159	238	...	79
McGillivray	348	205	143	...
Metcalfe	179	64	115	...
Mosa	170	69	101	...
Nissouri West	158	232	...	74
Westminster	542	451	91	...
Williams East	127	112	15	...
Williams West	115	58	57	...
Totals	4,227	2,625	1,745	153

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Ailsa Craig	74	25	59	...
Glencoe	98	35	73	...
London East	295	78	217	...
London West	159	57	102	...
Lucan	127	8	119	...
Newbury	54	9	44	...
Strathroy	343	90	253	..
Parkhill	114	39	75	...
Wardsville	40	16	24	...
	1,304	357	966	

Total vote polled	8,513
Total vote against the Act	5,531
Total vote for the Act	2,982
Total majority against the Act	2,711

Good Templars.—At the meeting of Rescue Lodge, No. 11, of the I. O. G. T., in the spring of 1889, the following officers were installed

for the ensuing term by George Harper, L. D., as Grand Chief Templar, assisted by Mr. Hardy, of Lifeboat Lodge, No. 8, Toronto, as Grand Marshal:—F. H. Wright, C. T.; Nellie Telfer, R. H. S.; Alice Watson, L. H. S.; Emma Groves, V. T.; Al. Hodgins, recording secretary; Carrie Wright, assistant secretary; Minnie Galpin, financial secretary; Harry Heaman, treasurer; Mary Merritt, chaplain; Fred. Groves, marshal; Lizzie Merritt, deputy marshal; Lizzie Drew, guard; T. Copeland, sentinel; J. Bryan, P. C. T. This lodge added fourteen new members to its list during the spring quarter of 1889. A very pleasing incident of this meeting was the presentation of prizes to the three members bringing in the most members during the quarter.



CHAPTER XLI.

SUNDRY HISTORICAL NOTES.

Early Items.—It may not be generally known that elk once made this part of what is now known as Southern Ontario their home; but the exact date when they did so can hardly be arrived at. The earliest settlers who came in, about 1820 or before, give no account of having ever seen any. But there is positive proof that these fine deer once roamed along the flats of our own Bear Creek. In the fall of 1887, Jno. R. Thompson, whilst doing some work on his land on the flats of the creek above the mill pond, uncovered a well preserved specimen of an elk's horn. It is now in the possession of L. H. Smith, and may be seen by any person taking an interest in natural history affecting this part of the country. It is impossible to say its age, but considering that it was covered with several inches of vegetable earth, perhaps it is safe to say it was more than a hundred years since it adorned the head of the noble buck. Another horn was dug up on that part of Victoria street, south of the Maitland street school-house, at the time that part of the street was ditched.

While some men were engaged in removing a large oak tree on the route of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, on the farm of Mr. Henry Edwards, Lot 10, Con. 2, Lobo, early in 1889, they came across some three or four skeletons buried directly under where the tree had stood. The tree is supposed to be 150 years old, being but little larger now than when Mr. Edwards took possession, nearly fifty years ago. A number of flint arrow-heads and other articles were also found at the same place.

A number of human bones, consisting of a skull and other parts, were taken from a cut on the Canadian Pacific Railroad lately, near Newbury. The remains are said to be those of an Indian who was buried there about thirty years ago.

Small Towns.—Glen Oak had a population of thirty in 1888. L. J. Hixon was postmaster and general dealer, while Joe Whitker had a boot and shoe store.

Ettrick claimed in 1888 a population of sixty. A. J. Thompson was postmaster and saw-mill proprietor, while Wm. Fuller also owned a saw-mill at that point.

The post-office at Crampton was opened in June, 1882, with A. Fleming, master.

Glendale's population in 1888 was thirty-five. A. Baughart was postmaster and hotel-keeper; John Eagan's hotel, L. Howard's meat market and C. Perkins's blacksmith shop made up the settlement.

The new post-office of Crampton was established in 1888. The population is placed at thirty-five. James Smith's cheese-factory and

Alex. Fleming's blacksmith shop form the village. The latter is postmaster.

Ferguson was credited in 1888 with a population of 100. Leslie Romey kept the post-office, Andrew Ferguson and John McRoberts the general stores, David Sells the cheese-factory, Mrs. Woolway the hotel, and E. Colver the livery.

Postmasters of 1888 (no Towns).—J. H. Shoebottom, Ballymote; Arch. McLeod, Bornish; T. A. Westcott, Cairngorm; Thomas Hall, Calder; Wm. Masson, Cherry Grove; John Sands, Crathie; John Rielly, Glenwillow; A. J. Thirlwall, Greystead.

Westminster Township Presbyterian Church.—What is known as the North Westminster Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1854. The church then was a log building. A frame was put up which served its day; now it is a brick with a school-room added to it. It was built in 1880, at a cost of about $6,000, including school-room. The original members who signed the petition which asked for organization are as follows:—Francis Nichol, sr., Jenet Nichol, Francis Nichol, jr., Mary Nichol, James Rae, Janet Rae, John Nichol, Barbara Nichol, John E. Elliott, David Jackson, John Elliott, John Elliott, Jennet Elliott, Thomas Fleming, Elizabeth Fleming, John Elliott, Mrs. John Elliott, James Thomson, Elizabeth Thomson, Robert Nichol, Mrs. Robert Nichol, John Farris, Mrs. John Farris, Thomas Grieve, Robert Fleming, James Ireland, Arthur Baty, Mrs. Arthur Baty, Elliott Grieve, Elizabeth Grieve, John Riddel, Robert Baty, William Fleming, Thos. Nichol, Mrs. Grieve, William Duguid, Jean Duguid, William Beattie, Janet Beattie, Edward Beattie, Agnes Stewart, Helen Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Fleming, sr., Mrs. Fleming, jr., Thos. Armstrong, Agnes Armstrong, Helen Scott, Elizabeth Rose, Mrs. Drummond, Isabella Oliver, Margaret Beattie, Elizabeth Nichol, Azor Jackson, Andrew Dodds, Margaret Dodds, Margaret Bell, Jane Fleming, Christian Fleming, Anne Beattie, Jane Govenlock, Christina Fleming, Andrew Rae, Catherine Rae, Humphrey Elliott, Margaret Elliott, Mrs. J. Ireland, Sarah Wilson, Andrew Beattie, John Scott. Elliott Grieve, Thos. Baty, and Robert Fleming, elders. Their first pastor was the Rev. Wm. Inglis. Their present one is the Rev. E. H. Sawers; session clerk, John H. Elliott; chairman of congregation, Thos. Baty; secretary, James Elliott; chairman of committee of management, John Lawson; secretary, Adam Nichol; superintendent of Sabbath school, Elliott Grieve.

Strathroy Spring Fair of 1889.—Although the weather was threatening, horsemen from all sections of the county poured into town, bringing along the finest specimens of horseflesh. The stable accommodation was taxed to its utmost limit, and early in the morning the owner of a valuable horse had reason to be thankful for even an open stall in which to tie his animal. At nine o'clock the secretary, Mr. Greenaway, began receiving entries at Griffith's Hotel, and from that hour until twelve o'clock he was kept busy. When the hour arrived for closing, the entries numbered seventy-eight, as follows:—Blood,

aged, three; carriage, aged, eight; carriage, three years old, two; road, aged, six; road, three years old, four; draught, imported, four; draught, imported, three years old, one; agricultural, aged, two; agricultural, three years old, four; general purpose, aged, seven; general purpose, three years old, four; diplomas, thirty-three.

About noon the weather cleared off, and large crowds wended their way to the show ground, and by one o'clock the work of exhibiting and judging the animals was entered into.

Considerable interest was manifested in the trotting race for road horses. The race was close, Prangley's Little Wonder winning both heats, with Ralph & Roach's Verus a close second, and McLurg's Chester third. Speed, however, was not the only point to be considered, and when all were counted up, the judges just reversed the order of things, and awarded the first prize to Chester, second to Verus and third to Little Wonder. Other matters of interest will be found in the prize list, as follows:—

Blood—1st prize and diploma, J. B. Martyn, Raulagh II.; 2nd prize, Frank Cook, Speculum Junior.

Carriage—1st prize and diploma, Cameron & Dewar, Yorkshire Lad; 2nd prize, Alfred Cuddy, Harkaway; 3rd prize, J. B. Gough, Joe Gales Junior.

Carriage, three years old—1st prize and diploma, David James, John E. Ryskyk; 2nd prize, J. L. Hill, Royal George.

Road—1st prize and diploma, Henry McLurg, Chester; 2nd prize, Ralph & Roach, Verus; 3rd prize, J. W. Prangley, Little Wonder.

Road, three years old—1st prize, Wm. Bishop, Seaforth; 2nd prize, A. H. Kittredge, Tony T.

Judges—Alex. Cameron and Geo. Smith.

Draught, imported—1st prize and diploma, Paul and Charlton, Baron II., Drumbanrig; 2nd prize, Robert Alexander, Highland Laddie; 3rd prize, Kingston & Sharpe, Clark Maxwell.

Draught, imported, three years old—1st prize, E. W. & G. Charlton, St. Regulus.

Agricultural—1st prize, Thos. Crapp, King John; 2nd prize, Ronald Cowan, ex-Boy in Blue.

Agricultural, three years old.—First prize and diploma, James A. McArthur, Glengary Junior; second prize, Wm. Stevenson, Young Silver Pure; third prize, Robert Atterson, Pride of Life.

General Purpose.—First prize and diploma, Richard Briggs, Young Douglas; second prize, John W. Shipley, French Sovereign; third prize, Denning & McLean, Lord Nelson.

General Purpose, three years old.—First prize, D. Campbell, Glenelg; second prize, John McVicar, Sir Thomas.

Judges—R. Craig, Robert Walker, Joseph Moore.

Machinery Notes.—The display of agricultural machinery on the market square was unusually fine, and the agents were kept busy all day showing the merits of their machinery. Mr. A. S. Deavitt, of

Strathroy, had a very large exhibit, representing A. Harris, Son & Co., of Brantford, with binders and mowers, and Wisner, Son and Co., with drills, cultivators and hay rakes. Besides these, Mr. Deavitt had an assortment of Copp Bros.' (Hamilton) plows and harrows, and harrows from the Eagle Sulky-Harrow Company, of Brantford.

The Sarnia Manufacturing Company was represented by Mr. J. Goodison in person. His steam threshing machine in full running order attracted much attention, and deservedly so. He also had several mowing machines, altogether making a very creditable display.

The local agent of the Massey Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, had an excellent display of binders and mowers; also the Coltart and Scott seed drills.

Mr. Peter Ferguson, of Strathroy, had a good exhibit of the Maxwell binders and mowers; also the Forest plows.

Mr. Thomas Bailey was on hand with a fine display of Fleury plows, both riding and walking, also a gang plow and other machinery manufactured by the Fleury Company, the whole attracting considerable attention.

Noxon Bros., of Ingersoll, were represented by their Coldstream agent, who had a very good exhibit.

The Thom's Implement Company, of Watford, exhibited binders, etc.

Statistics.—Mr. J. Huston, the Glencoe assessor, made his return in the spring of 1889, from which are gleaned the following facts:—No. of acres assessed, 425½; total value of real property, $190,650; value of personal property other than income, $11,000; taxable income, $2,600; population, 905; male persons from 21 to 50 years, 249; births in 1888, 24; deaths, 8; No. of dogs, 50; increase in value of real property over last year, $4,650.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expense of the principal post-offices in the Dominion, 1888:—

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENSES.
Toronto	$287,000	$101,000
Montreal	246,000	112,000
Winnipeg	57,000	34,000
Halifax	50,000	31,000
London	47,000	30,000
Ottawa	46,000	45,000
St. John, N. B	37,000	39,000
Quebec	36,000	33,000
Kingston	21,000	15,000

Glencoe Presbyterian Church.—The Glencoe Presbyterian Church Building Committee met in the spring of 1889, at the store of McMillan & McLean, and accepted the tender of Andrew Clanahan for the erection of a new church. The tender was $9,300, plans to be followed in detail, with the exception of the spire, which the commit-

tee did not feel warranted in going on with at present with the amount of subscriptions guaranteed. However, the ladies concluded to undertake to raise the extra amount ($600) required for the spire, so as to have the building complete. The contractor was to furnish all the material, with the exception of sand and brick on the ground, and the brick of the two old churches. The work was begun at once, but the contractor did not bind himself to have the church completed before 1890. The Sunday school room was designed to seat 300 people, the seating to be taken from the old St. Andrew's Church after the contractor had completed his work.

Caradoc Spring Show.—The annual spring fair of the Caradoc Agricultural Society in 1889 was held at Mt. Brydges. The various classes were well filled, the number of entries being twenty-six, and exceeding that of any previous show held by the society. The horses were all well-bred animals, and much admired. The attendance was up to the average, and, no doubt, would have been much larger had it not been for the inclement weather. Messrs. Geo. Ballantyne, Robert Porter and James Chambers discharged the duties of judges. Following is the prize list :—

Stallions.—Heavy Draught, four years old and upwards—N. Norton's Silver Pure, T. Crapp's King John.

General Purpose, four years old and upwards—C. McKeigan's Huron Chief, J. W. Shipley's French Sovereign, James McArthur's Glengary Junior.

General Purpose, three years old—Hughes & Sifton's Hero.

Carriage, four years old and upwards.—Cameron & Dewar's Yorkshire Lad, A. Cuddy's Harkaway.

Carriage, three years old—G. V. Burwell's Young Canada Southern, D. James's John E. Rysdyk.

Roadster, four years old and upwards—Charles Rosser's Chepacket, J. W. Drake's Nimble Ned, A. H. Kittridge's Erie.

Roadster, three years old—A. H. Kittridge's Tony T., J. L. Hill's Royal George.

Cattle.—Durham bull, one year old—T. Fauld's Acorn.

Items.—At the annual vestry meeting of St. James's Church, Parkhill, held on Easter Monday, 1889, the following officers were appointed :—T. L. Rogers, J. L. Barnum, wardens, re-elected ; R. A. Rogers, E. Simpson, sidesmen ; R. S. Macalpine, T. Watson, auditors ; E. M. Bigg, lay delegate ; H. Smart, usher.

A meeting of No. 2 Committee of the Board of Education was held in the city clerk's office, in London, to consider the plans submitted by the city engineer for the proposed additions to the Talbot and North Waterloo street public schools, and after examining them carefully they were adopted. The cost of the Talbot street school extension was estimated at $10,000, including furniture and furnaces, and of the Waterloo street school about $600 less.

Protestant Home Board.—At a regular meeting of the Protestant

Home Board, in Victoria Hall, in 1889, Mrs. Morphy presiding, Miss Fowler reported that there were forty-nine children in the Home—fourteen girls and thirty-five boys. The treasurer's statement showed the receipts to be $200.46, and the disbursements $132.94, leaving a balance of $77.40. A special vote of thanks was passed to the City Council for their grant of $500, and other donations were acknowledged as follows:—Mrs. Fowell, cake; Mrs. Chapman, buns; Mrs. H. A. Smith, eggs, twenty dozen; Mr. Perkins, meat; Mrs. D. A. Collins, turnips; Mr. Bell, bread, twenty-one loaves; Mrs. H. Moore, jar of fruit; Mrs. Shuttleworth, clothing; Mrs. T. R. Parker, three dozen boys' collars; Mr. Beattie, gloves for children; Mr. R. Nicholson, five dozen hats for children.

St. George's Church.—At the vestry meeting of St. George's Church, London West, in 1889, there were present Rev. G. B. Sage (rector), Church Wardens J. H. Lings and J. E. Snow, Messrs. Jolly, Kingsmill, Gibson, Edmonds, F. Peters, W. W. Fitzgerald, Gahan, Houghton, Garratt, Ward, D. C. Macdonald and Hardy. During the year, fifty baptisms, fourteen marriages and nine deaths had taken place, and twenty-six candidates were confirmed. Receipts during year, $2,031 04; balance, $141.97. The assets were placed at $6,027.47, and the liabilities at $228, leaving assets over liabilities, $5,799.47.

Mechanics' Institute.—At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Mechanics' Institute in 1889, there were present:—President Thomas Green, Messrs. Alex. Harvey, W. Scarrow, J. Johnston, A. O. Jeffery, T. Macgoey, E. T. Essery, N. T. Wilson, J. Brooks, and H. Macklin, secretary. The treasurer's annual report was read as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1888	$	21 55
Rent		1,488 50
Members' fees		334 00
Government grant		242 24
Sundries		73 00
Total	$	2,159 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ontario Investment	$	1,170 00
Salary		376 95
Books		175 59
Magazines and papers		75 70
Gas		80 20
Taxes		137 52
Insurance		72 00
Coal and wood		33 05
Sundries		53 52
Total	$	2,174 53
Leaving a deficit of		15 24

ASSETS.

Books and furniture	$ 3,500 00
Building and land	25,000 00
Total	$28,500 00

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage	$18,000 00
Making assets over liabilities	10,500 00

The librarian's report showed 3,589 volumes in the library, and that 4,659 had been issued during the year. The present membership was 262, a decrease of 36 compared with last year.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, Thos. Green; first vice-president, W. Scarrow; second vice-president, J. Johnston; treasurer, Alex. Harvey; corresponding secretary, E. T. Essery; minute secretary, J. D. Keenleyside; directors, Colonel Lewis, Colonel Walker, Chief Roe, Messrs. R. Hannah, H. Macklin, J. Brooks, B. W. Greer, Thos. Macgoey, A. O. Jeffery, and J. D. Keenleyside; auditors, Robert Miller and Dr. Ziegler.

The Hospital Trust.—A meeting of the Hospital Trust was held in the City Hall in 1889, when there were present:—Chairman Lewis, Trustees Gilmour, Purdom, Mayor Taylor and Medical Superintendent Balfour.

Dr. Balfour reported that seventeen patients had been admitted since last meeting—ten males, five females and two children. The number discharged was fifteen—males, eleven, and females, four. There were then in the Hospital fifty-five patients—twenty-one males, twenty-eight females and six children.

Dr. Balfour also submitted the following report of the number of days' stay of paying patients, and the amount charged, as follows:—

1,129 days at $3.50 per week	$ 564 50
855 days at $5.60 per week	684 00
605 days at $6.30 per week	544 50
	$1,793 00

Of this amount $68.40 was not considered collectible.

Masonic.—The following officers were elected in Merrill Lodge, No. 344, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C., Dorchester Station, May 9, 1889:—Dr. Graham, W. M.; John Beverly, S. W.; W. H. Collins, J. W.; S. Wilson, chaplain; Geo. Wade, treasurer; E. T. Shaw, secretary; Lyman Shaw, tyler.

Strathroy Finance Report.—April 1, 1889. Members present, Urquhart, Murdock, Smith and Dyas.

They recommended payment of the following salaries and accounts:

J. B. Winlow, clerk	$30 00
John Mallon, engineer	44 66



MASONIC TEMPLE.

Geo. Wilson, chief	37 50
Thos. Whalls, street lighting	16 00
W. H. Armstrong, treasurer	37 50
Dr. Henderson, physician	30 00
A. Carruthers, disinfectants	4 91
D. Waite, relief	80
Chas. Chapman, binding assessment roll	50
Richardson Bros., printing	29 25
A. Urquhart, repairing engine house doors	1 00
F. McGibbon, coal	3 15
J. James, relief	3 46
J. D. Meekison, stationery	4 42
A. G. Wright, firemen's boots	17 40
Toronto Rubber Co., nozzles	44 75
" " " "	14 25

Cemetery receipts, $3; market, $24.

It was recommended that the sum of $1,200 be placed to the credit of the Public School Board, as per requisition.

Mechanics' Institute	$100 00
Pay sheet, per W. Richardson	16 47

Criminal Statistics.—The following table from the criminal statistics gives the ratio of criminals per thousand of population in the cities and chief towns of Ontario.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.	OFFENCES, TOTAL.	RATIO TO 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.
Toronto	126,169	4,943	39.17
Hamilton	43,982	2,377	55.17
Ottawa	37,020	1,033	27.90
London	26,315	906	34.42
Kingston	15,827	474	29.94
Brantford	12,570	487	38.74
St. Thomas	10,271	279	27.16
Guelph	10,195	179	17.55
Belleville	10,139	299	29.49
Peterborough	8,160	307	35.43
Chatham	8,342	175	20.97
Windsor	7,608	289	37.98
Woodstock	7,533	336	44.80

Court Robin Hood.—At the regular meeting of Court Robin Hood, No. 59, Canadian Order of Foresters, held in April, 1889, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—W. J. Element, P. C. R.; James Ellwood, C. R.; Sid. Loveless, V. C. R.; A. Kirkpatrick, recording secretary; John Mortimore, financial secretary; John Fleming, treasurer; Ed. Walton, chaplain; G. F. Ryder, S. W.; W. Lillicrap, J. W.; M. Connors, S. B.; Wm. McMurdie, J. B.

Railway Land Subsidies.—Notice was given of the following land subsidies in April, 1889, in aid of railway construction:—To the North-western Coal & Navigation Co., in addition to former grant, 2,600 acres per mile from Dunmore station, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Lethbridge, a distance of 109½ miles; also to the North-western Coal & Navigation Co., 6,400 acres for each mile from Lethbridge to the International boundary, about fifty miles. To the Red Deer Valley Railroad Co., 6,400 acres per mile from Cheadle station, Canadian Pacific Railroad, to its terminus, a distance of about fifty-five miles. To the Alberta & Great North-western Railroad Co., 10,000 acres per mile from Calgary to Edmonton, about 210 miles. To the Alberta & Great North-western Railroad Co., 10,000 acres per mile from Calgary to Lethbridge, about 120 miles. To the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railroad, from Long Lake to Prince Albert, about 240 miles, 6,400 acres per mile. To the Lake Manitoba Railroad & Canal Co., 6,000 acres per mile from Portage La Prairie to the southern boundary of Lake Manitoba, about seventeen miles.

Church Appointments.—The appointments to Appin and Tait's Corners Presbyterian Churches for two months in the spring of 1889 were as follows:—April 21, Rev. A. Hudson; April 28, Rev. E. McAuley; May 5, Rev. W. H. Geddes; May 12, Rev. W. A. Stewart; May 19, Rev. George Yeomans; May 26, Rev. W. McKay; June 2, Mr. Thomas Nattrass (graduate); June 9, Rev. A. McKenzie.

Glencoe Lacrosse Club.—At a largely attended meeting held in 1889, the Glencoe Oaks Lacrosse Club was reorganized, and was officered by the following gentlemen for the season:—J. M. Tait, president; D. D. Black, vice-president; A. McLean, treasurer; D. Stuart, secretary; F. Carter, captain. The committee secured the grounds opposite the station for the season.

Entomology.—One of the most inviting intellectual retreats in London is the headquarters of the Entomological Society in the Young Men's Christian Association building on Clarence street. The room presents to the visitor a strikingly bright and cheerful appearance. The library, from very small beginnings, has grown into a handsome and valuable collection, containing some hundreds of well bound volumes treating of subjects in natural history, and especially of the great and multiplex family of bugs in their relation to agricultural industries. The collection of insects also is most interesting to those who have pursued the study of entomology. It comprises thousands of specimens gathered not only in home fields, forests and gardens, but brought from far-off countries—all classified and named according to their order and functions in the course of nature. Among the appliances of the society is a fine microscope, costing $500, and a great variety of objects for examination. All this is the result of the intelligent labor of a few citizens enthusiastic in the study of nature, as exemplified at their "bug meetings," participated in by E. B. Reed, Wm. Saunders, J. M. Denton and others, aided, of course, by an annual

grant of money from the Ontario Government, and the active co-operation of other enthusiastic professors and students in other parts of the province. The records of the society, as edited for publication by E. B. Reed, form a large accumulation of valuable facts and deductions of practical use to farmers and fruit growers; and the members of the society are agreeably astonished at the interest which the farmers of this district are taking in their work, and express special appreciation of the favorable interest which the Hon. Mr. Drury, Minister of Agriculture, has shown in it.

Old Folks' Concert.—The choir, under the direction of Mr. T. Allen, gave an old folks' concert in the Congregational Church in the spring of 1889. The affair was a success in all respects, and the programme, a highly appropriate one, was rendered with admirable spirit. The costumes were very attractive, and the opening tableau, in which all appeared, showed up well. The cast was as follows:—Tyme beater, Squire Verity, T. Allen; harpsichordist, Hiram Huckleberry, A. Allen; Mehitabel Abigail Speedwell, Miss Allen; Mistress Amaryllis Rosemary, Miss C. Freeland; Phyllis Buttercup, Miss Trafford; Charity Hayseed, Miss E. Emory; Dorothea Dumpkins, Miss Hargreaves; Ruth Rosebud, Miss Stevens; Barbara Jingles, Miss Pink; Mistress Phœbe Contralti, Miss Rendell; Damsel Singsong, Miss Wrighton; Dame L. Willoughby, Mrs. Pink; Miriam Treetop, Miss R. Greenway; Patience Parminter, Miss E. Hourd; Hope Blossom, Miss M. Sweeney; Bart. Bumblebee, H. Freeland; Lord Dunraven, W. Rowlands; Sir John Barleycorn, H. Roberts; Reuben Mainbrace, Mr. Pink; Obadiah Swiftfoot, W. Moule; Felix Goodhope, C. Freeland; Anthony Heavytone, A. Hourd; Dry Bones, the Weeper, W. Allen.

London Cricket Club.—The meeting of the London Cricket Club was held in 1889, and a large number were present and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. In the unavoidable absence of the president the chair was taken by G. B. Harris. The secretary reported membership as follows:—Patrons, thirty; players, seventy-four; juniors, six; non-residents, one; total, 111 members. The treasurer reported subscriptions as follows:—Patrons (4), $40; members (55), $275; juniors (2), $4; total cash on hand, $319. The agreement with the Tecumseh Base Ball Association was read and discussed at length, and finally passed with a few trifling alterations. Another offer of a cricket ground was made and discussed, and referred to the ground committee for report as to ways and means. The question of club colors was debated and postponed for the arrival of further samples. The proposition to join the Ontario Cricket Association was carried unanimously and the subscription was ordered to be remitted. Responses from Middlesex cricketers willing to join the county eleven were read, and further responses were awaited. The county match and the married vs. single match were approved. The challenge of the New York (Staten Island) club was accepted for August 15 and 16 on the Tecumseh Park. The challenge of the Hamilton Junior Eleven for July 3

was also accepted, also on the Tecumseh ground. The secretary was authorized to conclude the purchase of the materials of the London South club for $20.

Insurance Abstract.—An abstract of statements of insurance companies doing business in Canada in 1888–9, gives many interesting particulars respecting the people's precautionary investments. The amount of fire insurance in 1888 was:—In Canadian companies, $120,-158,592; British companies, $376,408,322; American companies, $448,813,432. The premiums charged upon this 945 million dollars of insurance amounted to $6,402,608. Of this the companies received net $5,440,009, and the net cash paid for losses was $3,076,282. The proportion of losses to premiums was considerably less than in 1887. In life insurance, eleven Canadian, sixteen British, and thirteen American companies operated in Canada in 1888. The policies in force and the amounts were:—

	POLICIES.	AMOUNTS.
Canadian companies	72,203	$114,034,279
British companies	14,724	30,665,465
American companies	46,731	67,724,094
Totals for 1888	133,668	212,423,838
Totals for 1887	118,113	191,694,270
Increase in year	15,555	20,729,568

The total premiums paid during the year amount to $6,560,218, being an increase of $558,813 on the premiums paid the previous year.

The Lawyers' Banquet.—The banquet tendered to Mr. Justice Street, at the London Club, by the bar of the County of Middlesex, in the spring of 1889, was a brilliant success. The various speeches were of an interesting character, those of Col. Shanly and Justice Street being especially so, referring as they did to the old-time associations of both. Among those present were the following gentlemen:—Col. Shanly (chairman), Justice Street, W. R. Meredith, Q. C., R. Bayly, Q. C., Colin McDougall, Q. C., Hon. David Mills, J. H. Flock, G. C. Gibbons, W. H. Bartram, T. G. Meredith, I. F. Hellmuth, V. Cronyn, Jas. Magee, J. B. McKillop, F. W. Thomas, E. Meredith, Q. C., R. A. Meredith, E. T. Essery, F. Love, T. H. Purdom, Talbot Macbeth, Col. Macbeth, E. R. Cameron, —— Fraser (Wallaceburg), Duncan McMillan, Fred. Harper, John McDonald, A. Stuart (Glencoe), —— Emery (Petrolea), A. B. Cox, H. S. Blackburn, B. H. Tennent, W. A. Proudfoot, N. P. Graydon, Sheriff Glass, P. Mulkern, J. H. A. Beattie, M. D. Fraser, C. Jarvis, and many others. Several of these gentlemen contributed songs, which were heartily received. All present enjoyed the banquet greatly.

Scott Act at Strathroy.—The following is the result of the town vote in the several polling sub-divisions at the close of the polls on Thursday:—

	For.	Against.
No. 1	17	48
" 2	21	27
" 3	12	77
" 4	16	62
" 5	15	65
" 6	9	64
	90	343

Majority against the Act.....253

The following was the town vote in June, 1885, when the Act was passed :—

	For.	Against.
Div. No. 1	35	19
" 2	47	6
" 3	36	34
" 4	43	11
" 5	35	24
" 6	36	15
	232	109

Majority for the Act.....123
Difference in the two votes.....376

Glencoe Spring Fair.—The Glencoe semi-annual live stock fair held there in the spring of 1889 was, as usual, well attended by farmers from the surrounding country. Not a dozen cattle, however, were offered for sale, but there was a large display of entire horses and farm machinery. In horses some fine Percheron, Clydesdale, general purpose and blood animals were shown, the exhibition being equal in this respect to that of any previous fair. It was the agents' opportunity to reach the farmer, and many sales were made of farm machinery. A new sulky plow, manufactured by Thom's Implement Works, Watford, attracted a good share of attention, being one of the latest improvements in farm machinery. It was simple, and any ordinary walking plow could be attached very easily. A Chatham fanning-mill was exhibited with bagging attachment. This also was something new. Good exhibitions were made of machinery by local agents, among whom were Bayne Bros., W. Coyne, D. D. Thompson, A. Hyndman, J. McAlpine, N. McKellar, D. Cobie and Mr. Black.

Independent Order of Foresters.—The headquarters of the Independent Order of Foresters was established on the corner of Bay and King streets, Toronto, in 1889, where the supreme chief ranger, Dr. Oronhyatekha, was in command, with four lady assistants, in charge of the various departments into which the business is divided. The Order is only in its eighth year, yet the progress made is remarkable, under Dr. Oronhyatekha's management. It started with

a membership of less than 400 and a debt of $4,000. The membership in the spring of 1889 was 13,000, and the surplus in the treasury $106,774.74, invested as follows:—

Post Office Savings Bank, Ottawa	$11,779 56
Dominion Savings Bank, London	10,871 02
Ontario Loan and Debenture Co., London	21,580 08
Canada Permanent, Toronto	5,000 00
Bank of Toronto, Toronto	10,367 10
Bank of British North America, London	10,000 00
Huron and Erie Loan Co., London	10,000 00
School and Municipal Debentures	17,179 98
Freehold S. & L. Co	10,000 00

Besides this magnificent showing, $250,000 was paid to widows and orphans, not to speak of the benefits and medical attendance received by the sick from time to time. The security given by the Order is ample and systematic. No cheque, unless signed by the seven members of the executive council, can be cashed, and with respect to the ordinary fund, the cheque must be signed by the supreme chief ranger, secretary and auditor. The number of lodges under the jurisdiction of the High Court was 406, and the Order was growing rapidly. The supreme chief ranger deserves great credit, for the Order has risen so rapidly and has made such strides into popular favor as to leave no room for doubt that its past progress is as nothing to what will take place within the next decade.

Death Statistics.—The number of deaths per 1,000 of population for the leading cities of the Dominion is shown in the following official figures for 1887, except Hamilton, which is for 1888:—

CITIES.	POPULATION.	TOTAL DEATHS.	DEATHS PER 1,000.
Hamilton	44,229	749	16.
Montreal	198,760	6,051	30.74
Toronto	126,169	2,441	19.34
Quebec	64,092	1,818	28.36
Halifax	40,000	727	18.19
Ottawa	37,000	813	21.96
St. John, N.B.	28,110	589	20.95
London	26,315	425	16.15
Winnipeg	21,257	522	24.55

The Methodists.—The Transfer Committee of the General Conference of the Methodist Church met April 4, 1889, in the Metropolitan Church at Toronto. The following were transferred to Toronto Conference:—Revs. W. L. Scott, from Bay of Quinte; P. Sparling, from Guelph; J. H. Holmes, from Guelph; E. Crummey, from Montreal; J. F. Ockley, from Bay of Quinte; J. V. Smith, from London; S. T. Bartlett, from London.

Into London—Revs. John Learoyd, from Bay of Quinte; A. S. Galton, from Toronto; A. C. Courtice, from Toronto; S. Bond, from Montreal; J. P. Rice, from Toronto; J. W. Andrews, from Bay of Quinte.

Into Niagara—Revs. Jas. Awde, from Montreal; John Wood, from London; J. Jackson, from Manitoba.

Into Guelph—Dr. Henderson, from Montreal.

Into Bay of Quinte—Revs. T. H. Griffith, Ph. D., from Toronto; J. M. Hodson, from London; R. Johnston, from Guelph.

Into Montreal—Revs. S. P. Rose, from Niagara; J. Davies, from Bay of Quinte; William Harris, from Niagara; Geo. S. Reynolds, from Bay of Quinte; Dr. Ryckman, from London; J. M. Tredrey, from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Into Manitoba—Revs. Albert C. Crews, from Niagara; John Stewart, from Montreal; J. J. Leach, from Bay of Quinte; J. A. Mussel, from Montreal; J. W. Sparling, from Montreal; F. J. Oaten, from Toronto; W. R. Jamieson, from Toronto; C. A. Procunier, from Niagara; J. W. Runions, from Montreal; S. R. Brown, from Montreal; John Tozeland, from Bay of Quinte.

Into British Columbia—Rev. W. D. Wisner, from Niagara.

Into Nova Scotia—Rev. J. P. Heald, from Newfoundland.

Dairying Interests.—The following table of the comparative quantity of cheese and butter exported from Canada in the years 1869, 1883, 1886 and 1888 will show better than any amount of words to what an extent the butter industry has fallen off and the cheese interest has increased:—

CHEESE EXPORTS.		BUTTER EXPORTS.	
Years.	Weight in lbs.	Years.	Weight in lbs.
1869.....	6,111,482	1869.....	10,853,268
1883.....	58,041,387	1883.....	8,106,447
1886.....	78,000,000	1886.....	4,500,000
1888...more than	78,500,000	1888.....about	1,500,000

Oddfellows' Annual Statement.—The following is a statement of the work of the Independent Order of Oddfellows in Ontario, for the term ending December 31, 1888, and is taken from the Grand Secretary's yearly report:—Installed during the year, 1,790; admitted by card, 151; re-installed, 161; grand total, 2,102. The number of members who were suspended, withdrew, expelled or died during the year was 1,402; leaving a net increase of 700 members. Membership on December 31, 1888, 16,053. Number of Past Grands, 2,900; number of degrees conferred, 4,913. The total number of brothers who received sick benefits was 1,951; number of widows who received benefits, 293; number of orphans who received benefits, 95; number of wives of brothers died, 78. The amount paid in sick benefits was $30,009.37; amount paid for surgeons' fees and nursing,

$5,302.32; amount paid for widows' benefits, $11,376.86; amount paid for orphans' benefits, $919.28; amount paid for burying deceased brothers, $3,487.50; amount paid for burying deceased wives of brothers, $1,350.80; total for 1888, $53,497.01, being an average for each day in the year 1888 of $145.56, an increase of $4.23 per day over the year 1887.

The Public Revenue.—The returns of revenue and expenditure for March, 1889, are found to produce a net gain in income of about $100,000 as compared with the corresponding month last year, the figures being:—

	1888.	1889.
Customs	$1,859,852	$2,376,451
Excise	485,192	524,149
Post-office	142,250	219,378
Public works	277,063	172,189
Miscellaneous	65,559	31,680
Total	$2,829,916	$3,323,847

The increase in revenue of March reached half a million dollars, customs increasing $516,600, inland revenue $39,000, and post-office $77,000, while the income from public works, including Government railways, declined $105,000, and miscellaneous fell off $34,000. The total expenditure of the month was $1,756,464, as compared with $1,349,357 in March of 1888, an increase of $407,000, or about $87,000 less than the gain in revenue. The total revenue for the nine months ending with March aggregates $27,940,616, and the total expenditure $23,729,291, leaving a surplus of $4,211,325 at the present time. Besides the above statement on consolidated fund account, there was expended on capital account, in March, $282,288, and in the nine months, $3,887,693, made up thus:—Public works, railways and canals, $2,993,322; Dominion lands, $76,762; railway subsidies, $799,200; rebellion account, $18,409.

The total gross debt of the Dominion on the 31st of March was $287,889,980. Deducting from this the investments in sinking funds and otherwise, the Provincial, the miscellaneous and banking accounts a total of $53,016,343 of assets, the net debt remains at $234,873,637.

Strathroy Mechanics' Institute.—The annual meeting of the members of the Strathroy Mechanics' Institute was held in the rooms in the spring of 1889, at which there was a fair attendance of those interested in its welfare. The report, read by Secretary Greenaway, showed that the organization was in a healthy and flourishing condition, and that much interest was taken in the work by the citizens generally. From the report, which was for the year ending May 1, 1889, are culled the following particulars:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand	$ 30 52
Members' fees	202 75
Legislative grant for membership	50 00
" " library	150 00
" " reading-room	50 00
Municipal grant	100 00
Lectures and entertainments	128 00
Other sources	67 00
Total	$778 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent, light and heating	$ 77 54
Salaries	117 45
Books, not fiction	298 94
" fiction	39 17
Magazines, papers, etc	100 77
Lectures and entertainments	115 62
Miscellaneous	15 43
Balance on hand	13 35
Total	$778 27

STOCK AND ASSETS.

Furniture and appliances	$ 100 00
Books in library	3,800 00
Cash in hand	13 35

The membership on May 1, 1889, was 338.

No. of volumes purchased in 1888–9:—Biography, 18; fiction, 45; history, 15; miscellaneous, 40; general literature, 99; poetry and drama, 9; religious literature, 6; science and art, 5; voyages and travels, 7; works of reference, 2; total, 246.

No. of volumes in the library:—Biography, 211; fiction, 1,026; history, 364; miscellaneous, 407; general literature, 302; poetry and drama, 107; religious literature, 142; science and art, 278; voyages and travels, 190; works of reference, 85; total, 3,112.

No. of volumes issued during the year:—Biography, 162; fiction, 5,030; history, 335; miscellaneous, 409; general literature, 655; poetry and drama, 102; religious literature, 144; science and art, 260; voyages and travels, 279; works of reference, 15; total, 7,391.

The reading-room is open every day, Sundays excepted, from 3.30 to 9 p. m., and on the tables are to be found the following:—

Daily Papers.—Toronto *Globe*, *Empire*, *Mail*, and *World*, London *Free Press*, and *Advertiser*, Montreal *Witness*, Detroit *Free Press*, and New York *Tribune*.

Weekly Papers.—London *Times*, Strathroy *Dispatch* and *Age*, *Scientific American*, *The Week*, *Grip*, and *Punch*.

Magazines.—*Harper's Monthly*, and *Young People, The Century*, and *Scribner's*. English.—*Illustrated Magazine, Chambers's Journal, London Society, St. Nicholas*, and *The Eclectic.*

Other Papers.—*Illustrated London News, Graphic*, and *Harper's Weekly.*

The officers were elected as follows:—President, D. L. Leitch; vice-president, Rev. L. DesBrisay; treasurer, J. H. McIntosh; secretary and librarian, C. Greenaway; directors, J. E. Wetherell, D. W. Vary, D. Evans. Rev. T. Macadam. R. F. Richardson, J. Heard, E. Rowland, Miss Balmer, and Miss R. Robertson.

Ancient Order United Workmen.—The membership account of the entire order, according to the jurisdictions, is summarized as follows:—New York, 29,077; Missouri, 20,705; Illinois, 20,668; California, 17,964; Ontario (Canada), 16,050; Pennsylvania, 19,314; Massachusetts, 14,129; Michigan, 13,732; Kansas, 12,935; Wisconsin, 6,730; Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, 5,885; Minnesota, 5,525; Nebraska, 5,115; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 4,350; Oregon and Washington Territory, 4,200; Iowa, 3,686; Ohio, 3,658; Nevada, 3,465; Indiana, 2,544; Texas, 2,480; Tennessee, 2,316; Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida, 1,950; Kentucky, 1,475, making a grand total of 213,962 in good standing at date of Dec. 31, 1888. The jurisdiction of Ontario made the largest gain, 613, and California suffered the greatest loss, 69.

Base Ball Association.—The second annual meeting of the London Athletic and Base Ball Association (limited) was held in the Masonic Temple, in the spring of 1889. Thomas S. Hobbs, the president, was in the chair, and a fair representation of stockholders in attendance. The financial statement was presented, showing liabilities of $13,388; assets, $5,900, and profit and loss, $7,500, the latter amount being less than the figures obtainable for the different players if put on the market. The statement was adopted without discussion. The president explained at considerable length the steps which had been taken during the spring to strengthen the team, and felt that, although hard luck had been their portion for a few days past, the club would demonstrate to the citizens of London before many weeks elapsed that they were able to cope with the best of the many good teams in the Association. The election of directors resulted in the choice of the following:—Geo. S. Birrell, C. S. Hyman, Adam Beck, W. J. Reid, W. M. Gartshore, R. C. Macfie, Thos. S. Hobbs and R. B. D. Nicholson. The Board subsequently met and re-elected Mr. Hobbs, president; Mr. Birrell, vice-president; Mr. Gartshore, treasurer; and Mr. A. M. Smart, secretary.

Against Papal Aggression.—Taking advantage of their meeting as the Transfer Committee of the Methodist Church in Canada, the principal officials of that denomination adopted the following resolution in 1889 regarding the Jesuit Estates Bill:—

" We, the general superintendents of the Methodist Church of this Dominion, and the presidents of the annual conferences assembled, without assuming to speak for any other men's consciences or intelligence than our own, and with only the desire to obtain righteous ends by righteous means, deem it our bounden duty to protest against the aggressions of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church, as we believe, to the serious prejudice of our civil and religious liberty, more especially in the recent act for the incorporation and endowment of the Jesuits, a society which has been suppressed in Great Britain and again and again disqualified by imperial statutes to hold property within the British realm, and has also been expelled from all Christian and civilized lands because of its influence in the subversion of government and the corruption of morals, and notably from the Republic of France as lately as 1879–80, and which society, for similar and other causes, was abolished in all the world by the Pope himself.

" We further protest against the recognition of the authority of the Pope in any civil affairs of a British Province, as we believe to be the case in this act representing the settlement of the Jesuit estates, and further, against the appropriation of public funds to ecclesiastical and secular uses, as a discrimination betwixt religious bodies, and subversive of the principle of separation of Church and State, as recognized in the British North America Act; and further, we desire to declare that our aid and influence shall be given to all efforts to test the constitutionality of these acts before the proper tribunals, and we cannot but express our deep regret that the House of Commons, in its recent vote upon the subject, should have manifested so little regard to petitions asking for disallowance, and to the strong expressions of feeling from influential bodies in various parts of the Dominion.

" In putting forth thus moderately our convictions on these important matters, we disclaim any and every intention to interfere with the full rights of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens in civil and religious matters. We appeal to the history of Methodism as to her advocacy and guardianship of equal privileges to all. We desire earnestly the peace and prosperity of our commonwealth, and must cast upon aggressors the responsibility for disasters which we gravely apprehend. Ever confident that Protestantism in the fear of God will stand for the liberty of the subject, the honor of the Crown, and the full freedom of worship according to the dictates of conscience, under the sense of personal responsibility and the exercise of individual right.

" A. Carman, general superintendent; John A. Williams, general superintendent; E. A. Stafford, president Toronto Conference; J. Graham, president London Conference; W. J. Maxwell, president Niagara Conference; George Richardson, president Guelph Conference; M. L. Parsons, president Bay of Quinte Conference; J. W. Sparling, president Montreal Conference; Thos. Argue, president Manitoba Conference; J. S. Coffin, president Nova Scotia Conference; Chas. H. Paisley, president New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference."

PRESBYTERY OF LONDON.

	MINISTERS.	DATE ORDINATION.	ELDERS.	CONGREGATIONS.	POST-OFFICES.
1.	J. J. A. Proudfoot, D. D	July 16, 1848	S. M. Fraser	1st Presbyterian Church, London	London.
2.	W. S. Ball	Feb. 28, 1849	Robert Whillans, W. Longfield	English Settlement and Proof Line	Vanneck.
3.	John Rennie	Apr. 22, 1857	George McDonald	Ailsa Craig and Carlisle	Ailsa Craig.
4.	John Milloy	Feb. 2, 1859		Argyle Church, Aldborough	Crinan.
5.	Neil McKinnon	Feb. 22, 1859	William Leitch	Mosa	Kilmartin.
6.	Lachlan Cameron	Nov. 5, 1862	Roderick Young	Thamesford	Thamesford.
7.	James McConnell	Dec., 1864	Colin Campbell	N. and S. Delaware	Delaware.
8.	George Sutherland	Nov. 14, 1866	Duncan Turner	Fingal	Fingal.
9.	Walter M. Roger, M. A	Nov., 1866	William Brown	London, King street	London.
10.	D. McGillivray	July 16, 1867	R. Ferguson	St. James's, London	London.
11.	J. A. Murray	Oct. 7, 1867	Dr. Fraser	St. Andrew's, London	London.
12.	Alex. Urquhart	Jan. 5, 1871	D. Stewart	Chalmers's and Duff's Ch's, Dunwich	Cowal.
13.	John M. Munro	July, 1874	Alex. McKay	Kintore	Kintore.
14.	Alex. Henderson	Oct. 10, 1877	Edward Waugh	Hyde Park and Komoka	Hyde Park.
15.	E. H. Sawers	Apr. 8, 1879	J. Elliott	N. and S. Westminster	Wilton Grove.
16.	J. B. Hamilton	Apr. 27, 1880	J. Douglas	Wardsville and Newbury	Wardsville.
17.	J. Johnston	Aug. 3, 1880	Alex. McNeil	Lobo and Caradoc	Ivan.
18.	John Currie	Aug. 8, 1882	Robert Hornal	Kintyre	Clachan.
19.	J. S. Henderson	Oct. 23, 1883		Wendigo and Caradoc	Wendigo.
20.	A. W. McConechy	Sept. 23, 1884	Joseph Moore	Port Stanley	Port Stanley.
21.	F. W. Archibald, Ph. D		D. K. McKenzie	St. Thomas	St. Thomas.
22.	J. Ballantyne	Apr. 7, 1885	Alex. Gauld	London South	London.
23.	William Galloway	Feb. 19, 1879	A. Wood	Dorchester and Crumlin	Dorchester Station.
24.	J. A. Brown	July 28, 1886	James Shields	Belmont	Belmont.
25.	John K. Wright			Missionary, Trinidad	

VACANCIES.

1.	D. Currie, B. D.		J. A. Younge	Glencoe	
			D. McArthur	Wallacetown and Dutton	
				New Glasgow and Rodney	

MINISTERS WITHOUT CHARGE.

1.	D. McMillan				London.
2.	W. R. Sutherland			Ekfrid	Strathburn
3.	James McEwen				London.
4.	James Gordon				London.

PRESBYTERY OF SARNIA.

MINISTERS.	DATE ORDINATION.	ELDERS.	CONGREGATIONS.	POST-OFFICES.
1. John Lees	July 1, 1846	Arch. McLachlin	West Williams	Springbank.
2. George Cuthbertson	Oct. 7, 1857	D. M Robertson	Wyoming and Plympton	Wyoming.
3. Robert Hume, M. A.	May, 1860	Francis Crone	Adelaide and Arkona	Arkona.
4. George McLennan	Nov. 8, 1864	Donald McMillan	Camlachie and Alexander	Camlachie.
5. John Thomson, D.D	April 26, 1866	Daniel McKenzie	Sarnia, St. Andrew's	Sarnia.
6. John S. Lochead	Sept. 26, 1866		Parkhill and McGillivray	Parkhill.
7. James Pritchard	Oct. 27, 1868	James H. Laird	Forest	
8. Thomas Macadam	June 23, 1870	Thomas Gordon	St. Andrew's, Strathroy	Strathroy.
9. John A. McDonald	December, 1870	John Brown	Brigden and Bear Creek	Brigden.
10. James McCutcheon	July, 1874	William Bartlett	Corunna and Mooretown	Corunna.
11. A. Beamer		James Harley	Petrolea	Petrolea.
12. Robert W. Leitch	Oct. 10, 1874	William Bryce	Point Edward	Point Edward.
13. John Anderson	Nov. 24, 1874	Thomas Wyatt	East Williams	Ailsa Craig.
14. Hector Currie, B. A.	October, 1875	James Bell	Knox Ch., Thedford & London Road	Thedford.
15. D. C. Johnson	Oct. 11, 1876	William Bie	Oil City and Oil Springs	Oil Springs.
16. John W. McLintock	August, 1879	David Nesbit	Mandaumin and Vyner	Mandaumin.
17. J. C. Tibb, M.A., B.D	Dec. 15, 1881	William Cole	Burns Church, and Moore Line	Cole's Corners.
18. Hugh Cameron, B.A	Oct. 8, 1882	Hugh McKenzie	Watford and Main Road	Watford.
19. J. R. Johnston, M.A	April, 1882	P. A. McDiarmid	Alvinston and Napier	
MISSION STATIONS.				
		George Stokes	Sombra	
			Wilkesport	
			Marthaville and Brooke	
			Inwood	
RESIDING WITHIN THE BOUNDS.				
1. Peter Currie				Strathroy.
2. John McRobie			Petrolea	Petrolea.
3. William Doak			Sarnia	Sarnia.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The Canadian Pacific Railway report for 1888 made an excellent showing for the company. It was stated that the gross earnings reached the large total of $13,195,535, and that in only the second year of the operation of the line was there an increase of nearly $1,600,000 over the income of 1887; while the operating expenses were $9,324,760, giving net earnings of $3,870,774, and a surplus of $326,423 after paying fixed charges. The financial position of the company as represented in the report was an exceptionally strong one. The fixed charges about reached the maximum for a few years; at any rate, the Act obtained by the company from Parliament provided, for the conversion of existing obligations into perpetual debenture four per cent. stock, by which an economy in interest would be effected sufficient to meet the charges that might arise out of any future requirements in the way of improvements, equipments and facilities. The company, moreover, exhibited a very valuable asset in its land grant. Of the original grant of twenty-five million acres, there were surrendered to the Government in 1886 in part payment of the company's debt, 6,793,014 acres, leaving a balance of 18,206,986 acres, of which the large quantity of 14,807,536 acres was yet unsold. In addition, the company held 1,309,424 acres in Southern Manitoba, acquired through the purchase of the Manitoba South-western road, a property which on the average of the sales last year, $4.54 per acre, was worth $5,944,800, and against which the only lien was $884,873 to the Government of Manitoba. These land grants, on the basis of last year's sales, were worth no less than $55,000,000, a sum ample to extinguish the land grant mortgages and the whole of the first mortgage bonds of the company, and the value of the property steadily enhances as settlement extends and the public lands are taken up. The report affords an indication of the gratifying improvement in North-west prospects, the total number af acres sold by the company in the first four months of the year 1888 having been 72,441 for $259,-922, as against 24,970 acres for $80,869 in the corresponding period of 1887.

District Methodist Meeting.—The general business meeting of the London district of the London Conference convened in Pall Mall street Methodist Church, May 23, 1889, with Rev. Dr. Ryckman in the chair, and Rev. S. J. Allin acting as secretary. There were also in attendance the following delegates:—Ministerial—Rev. J. G. Scott, J. V. Smith, E. B. Lanceley, John Holmes, S. G. Livingston, B. A.; Alex. Langford, Charles Smith, C. C. Couzens, W. W. Edwards, J. E. Ford, Reuben Millyard, C. W. Brown, B. A.; John Beale. Lay—Messrs. R. J. C. Dawson, C. J. Beale, W. H. McCutcheon, W. D. Buckle, J. Friend, A. B. Campbell, W. F. Connor, W. J. Gibbling, R. W. Jackson, E. F. Hunt, W. M. Baker, Robert Bodkin, T. S. Minton.

The schedule reports from the different circuits in the district were then received:—Queen's Avenue—Membership 517, increase 14, total amount raised, $13,249.56. Dundas Centre—Membership 550, increase

120, total amount raised, $9,200. Hamilton Road—Membership 112, increase 9, total amount raised $1,627.20. St. Johns—Membership 161, increase 1, total amount raised $1,103.52. Elizabeth Street—Membership 160, increase 45, total amount raised $1,236.73. London South—Membership 360, increase 32, total amount raised $4,291.38. Siloam—Membership 201, decrease 4, total amount raised $2,136.28. Pall Mall—Membership 178, increase 10, total amount raised $3,118.-51. Dorchester—Membership 371, decrease 1, total amount collected $3,208.94. Lambeth—Membership 274, decrease 6, total amount raised $1,245.70. Westminster—Membership 385, decrease 8, total amount raised $1,864.53. Thorndale—Membership 277, decrease 25, total amount raised $1,899.43. Delaware—Membership 224, increase 4, total amount raised, $954.28. Wellington Street—Membership 273, decrease 40, total amount raised $2,736.93. King Street—Membership 205, increase 40, total amount raised $3,373.62. London West —Membership 252, increase 75, total amount raised $1,847.59.

These returns placed the total membership of the district at 4,511, an increase of 269 as compared with 1888. The largest increase is in Dundas Centre Church (120); where Evangelist Crossley held services during the winter. The total amount collected for all purposes in the district was $54,994.20, a satisfactory increase over the previous year.

Delegates to the different Conference Committees were appointed as follows :—

Stationary—Rev. Reuben Millyard.

Sabbath School—Rev. J. E. Ford and Layman E. S. Hunt.

Lay Delegates to Conference—R. J. C. Dawson, C. J. Beale, John Friend, Thos. Minton, J. Wheaton, Thos. Bedgood, W. Henderson, W. Heaman, B. Davis, W. Yates, R. Bodkin, W. H. McCutcheon, W. D. Buckle, Wm. Orme, A. V. Campbell, W. J. Gilling, A. Westman, Thos. Minton, R. W. Jackson, F. Lewis, J. B. Lane, John Mill, E. Hunt, C. Sifton, W. M. Baker, T. Webster, Dr. Eccles, W. H. Winnett, H. Henderson, Chas. Thorne, Wm. Blinn, W. Gibson, J. F. Jeffers.

Lay Delegate to Missionary Committee—R. J. C. Dawson.

Revs. Messrs. Langford, J. G. Scott and Mr. R. J. C. Dawson were appointed a committee to confer with Delaware and Westminster, and report at next district meeting.

Rev. Dr. Sanderson moved the following resolution, seconded by Rev. J. G. Scott, which carried amidst applause.

"1. That this London District meeting solemnly and earnestly protest against the permitted aggressions of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church, to the serious prejudice of our civil and religious liberty. More especially do we protest against the recent acts passed by the Legislature of Quebec, and not disallowed, as they should have been, by our Dominion Government, for the incorporation and for the endowment of the Jesuits—a society which has been suppressed in Great Britain, and again and again disqualified by Imperial statutes to hold property within the British realm, and which society further has been

expelled from nearly all Christian and civilized countries, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant, because of its influence in the subversion of governments and the corruption of morals, and notably from the Republic of France, within the last ten years; and which society, for similar and other causes, was abolished in all the world by the Pope himself—an authority now claiming to be infallible.

"2. We further protest against the recognition of the authority of the Pope in any civil affairs of a British province, as a dishonor done to our Queen, as in the Jesuits' Estates Act; and, further, against the appropriation of public funds to ecclesiastical and secular uses, as a discrimination betwixt religious bodies and subversive of the principle of separation of Church and State recognized in the British North America Act; and we further declare that our best aid and our unceasing influence shall be given to all legitimate efforts to test the constitutionality of these acts before the proper tribunals.

"3. Whilst thus moderately setting forth our conviction and determination, we disclaim all intention and desire to interfere with the rights of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens in civil and religious matters, conceding to them, to their fullest extent, what we claim for ourselves, but not a jot beyond. We desire earnestly the peace and prosperity of our country, and righteously cast upon aggressors the responsibility for disasters, which we gravely apprehend will ensue. We stand for the honor of the Crown, the equality of rights, the liberty of the subject, and the full freedom of worship according to the dictates of conscience; and, whatever the cost may be, by the grace of God we will stand for these to the end."

Loyal Orange Association.—The members of the Royal Scarlet Chapter of London held their regular meeting in the Orange Hall, Mechanics' Institute, on Saturday evening, the 18th of May, 1889. Three candidates were exalted to the degree of Sir Knight Companion of the Royal Scarlet. The beautiful and impressive ceremony and exemplification of the degree was accomplished in a very able manner. After the usual routine of business was disposed of the election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:—Sir Knight R. A. Smith, worshipful companion in command; Sir Knight Wm. Brodison, excellent companion in command; Sir Knight R. D. H. Hillier, companion chaplain; Sir Knight Samuel Cardwell, companion scribe; Sir Knight Hugh Newell, companion treasurer; Sir Knight F. H. Wright, herald-at-arms; Sir Knight Samuel Young, inward herald; Sir Knight John Turriff, outward herald.

Sundry Notes.—The deaths in Beaver Lodge, Strathroy, are recorded as follows:—Hugh Fraser, 1864; Timothy Cook, 1865; John Frank, 1886; Abel Wilcox, 1864; E. H. Smith, 1867; Donald Robinson, 1882; Joseph C. Small, 1879; Wm. Henderson, 1866; Geo. Lagenby, 1872; W. J. Bradley, 1868; R. C. Scatcherd, 1879; James Harvey, 1871; Dr. James Mothersill, 1877; Robert C. McGregor, 1871; Wm. Long, 1875; John D. Lauler, 1879; Thomas L. Arm-

strong, 1887; Rev. James Smythe, 1879; Robert Bentley, 1878; Robert Moore, 1876; Hamilton Howe, 1882; James McNeece, 1883; James Thompson, 1888; Charles A. Rothwell, 1884.

The second anniversary of the opening of the Canada Methodist Church on Front street, Strathroy, was held January 15, 1882. The receipts for the year 1881 amounted to $4,874.32, all of which was expended except $515.32. The assets amounted to $21,209.81, of which $17,280.68 represented the ground, church and parsonage buildings.

In October, 1873, John Hawkey, of Parkhill, secured the contract for the stage route between Strathroy and Parkhill.

In 1860, George Orchard established the Medical Hall at Strathroy. Ten years latter W. T. Dyas & Co. were the proprietors.

The name Canada is derived from the Iroquois—Kannata, or love of cabins. This definition is accepted by Charlevoix in his "Historie de la Nouville France," and, with him as an authority, the definition may be accepted as the origin of the name, although Aca Nada—"here is nothing"—was applied by the Spaniards, and also El Cape di Nada—"Cape Nothing"—was also used by them.

John Buttery, fruit-tree nursery near Strathroy; Timothy Cook was merchant and miller; Hiram Dell was merchant; Page & Manson, merchants, in 1850.

The ministers of the Strathroy churches in 1872 were:—Rev. O'Shea, of the Catholic; Rev. T. Cosford, of the Wesleyan Methodist; Rev. H. Dockham, of the Methodist Episcopal; Rev. D. Baldwin, of the Regular Baptist; Rev. J. W. P. Smith, of the English Church; and Rev. R. Saul, of the New Jerusalem Church.

The corner-stone of the Methodist Church of Strathroy, corner of Front and Maria streets, was placed on Dominion Day, 1879, and dedicated Jan. 11, 1880—eighteen years and one day after the old frame church building on North street was begun. The cost was $16,500.

Mrs. Carroll, wife of Charles Carroll, hanged herself near Strathroy, Oct. 1, 1887.

Patrick McDonough, who came from Ireland in 1830, and in 1837 settled in London Township, served the following winter against the Patriots. In 1838 he entered business at London, but the campaign so injured his health he retired shortly after, and died in 1844. Commodore McDonough, of the first United States navy, was his uncle. His son, Thomas, occupies the old homestead in London Township.

Unexpected Death in August, 1888.—Henry A. Smith, late of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue Department, died unexpectedly in August, 1888. Probably no man was better or more favorably known in London than this gentleman, who had been engaged in the hardware business for a number of years previous to his appointment in the Inland Revenue department in this city, some twenty-three years ago. He founded the hardware business carried on under the name of Smith

& Chapman, and which is now owned and conducted by his two sons, W. H. & C. R. Smith. At the time of his death Mr. Smith occupied the position of vice-president of the London Furniture Company.

Thomas Walden (or Walder), a native of Cavan County, Ireland, and an old settler of London Township, died April 28, 1886.

James Cavey, who left Ireland in 1839, and travelled from Quebec to the 7th Concession of London that year, died in May, 1882.

Thomas. R. Haskett, a pioneer of the 16th Concession of London, died in September, 1887, in his 74th year.

The *Catholic Record* says:—"On the 8th inst., Mr. Patrick Murtagh, an old and highly esteemed resident of London, died at his residence in this city, in October, 1888, in the 63rd year of his age. He was a native of Ledwithstown, County Longford, Ireland. He has been in Canada forty years, thirty-three of which he had been in the service of Bishop Hellmuth."

Mrs. Eliza Griffith, who settled with her husband in 1854 on the spot where stands the William Street Memorial Church, died December 8, 1887. She was a workhouse matron in England, and subsequently owned the Litchfield Lunatic Asylum.

Alex. Purdom, who came here from Scotland in 1849, and entered the employ of James Elliott, died in 1882. In later years he erected Labatt's brewery, St. James's Church, in London South, and the refractory buildings at the asylum.

Isaac Waterman, a Bavarian, settled at London in 1858, and, with his brother, Herman, was interested in the early oil refineries.

On the 23rd of July, 1888, another of London's oldest and most esteemed residents, Mrs. Julia McCausland, relict of the late Andrew McCausland, was called to her reward. She was a native of the County of Longford, Ireland, and came to Montreal in the year 1832. In 1835 she removed to London, where she was married to Mr. McCausland, whose death occurred nine years ago.

Charles Davidson, an early settler of London, died February 7, 1874. John Gurd of Fermoy, Ireland, who settled at London in 1842, died in 1882. Rebecca Gurd, who settled in London in 1842, came from the South of Ireland that year; she died in May, 1887. Geo. Holman, an old resident of London, died at Toronto in June, 1869. His son George was then connected with the Holman Opera troupe. James Glen, whose death took place in November, 1887, came to London with a British regiment in the forties.

In September, 1874, a boy of eight summers, Alexander Gibson, shot and killed his sister Kate. The affair occurred at Hugh Rankin's house during a "paring bee."

Mrs. F. Becraft, of London West, was fatally burned on September 16, 1882.

To obtain land in early times, it was necessary to visit Colonel Talbot, and the settlers had to make the journey to his place at Port Talbot along the North street and connecting roads. The Colonel held

a patent of the lands, and upon the settlers going to him he would secure a lot for them.

Angus Gunn, who in 1881 resided with his daughter in Middlesex County, near London, was the last known survivor of those who set out to settle at Fort Garry, in 1812, with Lord Selkirk. Charles Macbeth, who died in 1881 at South Simcoe, was another of the men who experienced the horrors of that dreadful journey.

In the Presbyterian cemetery at Granton is a monument bearing the following inscription :—

IN MEMORY

OF

WILLIAM RILEY.

Died Nov. 10, 1874, age 62.

This world is made of crooked streets;
Death is the place all men must meet;
If money souls would buy,
The rich would live and the poor would die.

Here lies the body of an honest man;
Deny it who can.

This Riley was known to the old settlers as Old Sebastopol, owing to the fact that he aided the French troops in building the railroad thence to Balaklava.

Physicians.—The following is a list of successful candidates at the medical examinations held in the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons at Toronto in the middle of April, 1889. There were 125 candidates who successfully passed the final examinations, as follows:—

W. J. Armstrong, Bayfield; R. K. Anderson, Horny; H. W. Armstrong, Bailieboro'; A. E. Almas, Hagersville.

F. J. Bradd, Campbellford; J. Brown, Campbellford; W. E. Bateson, Cresswell; W. W. Birdsall, Delhi; A. E. Bolton, Portland; J. J. Broad, Souva; J. E. Bowman, Dundas; H. Becker, Crief; T. A. Beaman, Bancroft; E. Bull, Weston; G. M. Bowman, Hamilton; P. Brown, Oshawa.

G. B. Carbet, Orangeville; G. K. Crosthwaite, Bartonville; J. Campbell, Mapleton; J. H. Collins, Whitby; J. T. Campbell, Whitby; J. Carruthers, Cayuga; G. Chambers, Woodstock; C. P. Clark, St. Marys; H. Chapple, Newcastle; J. Crawford, Glencoe; W. H. Clapp, Toronto; Miss Jennie Carson, Strathroy; J. A. Creasor, Owen Sound; R. C. Chamonhouse, Eganville; R. M. Cooper, London; C. A. Cline, Belmont; H. N. Coutlee, Sharbot Lake; M. C. Dewar, Toronto; W. C. David, Kingston; W. A. Dixon, Toronto; G. A. Dickinson, Lyon; John Duff, Inverary.

W. J. Earley, Owen Sound; G. F. Emery, Gananoque; A. R. Elliott, Belleville; W. Egbert, Dunnville; A. T. Emmerson, Peterboro'; H. C. S. Elliott, Toronto.

J. B. Fraser, Spencerville; T. A. Fitzgerald, Millbrook; S. M. Fraser, London; A. E. Carson, Ottawa; J. B. Gamble, Toronto; F. E. Godfrey, Belgrave; W. C. Gilchrist, Barrie; J. A. Greenlaw, Palmerston; M. E. Gilbrie, Bosworth; H. Grundy, Toronto.

D. Henderson, Bradford; A. H. Halliday, Port Perry; J. S. Hart, Wilfrid; A. E. Hillker, Port Elgin; W. E. Harding, Brockville: L. G. Hiscon, La Salle, N.Y.; R. H. Horner, London; J. Holdcroft, Tweed; F. B. Harkness, Kingston; C. H. Hamilton, Shelburne; J. A. Ivey, Jarvis; W. T. Irwin, Pembroke; W. Kerr, Guelph; O. L. Kilbam, Toledo; H. O. Lanfear, Newburg; A. C. Little, Barrie.

H. J. Meiklejohn, Sterling; W. J. Milne, Blyth; A. J. McAuley, Frankford; W. J. Maxwell, Brockville; E. Meek, Alton; T. J. Moher, South Douro; J. T. McKillop, Beachburg; T. P. McCullough, Dundalk; T. J. McNally, Walkerton; D. McKay, Bradford; J. R. McCabe, Adelaide; J. Y. McLachlan, London; J. M. McFarlane, Toronto; C. McLachlan, Toronto; D. H. McIntosh, Carleton Place; G. McDonald, Renfrew; T. C. McRitchie, Morpeth; P. W. H. McKeown, Toronto; H. McKercher, Stittsville; Miss Isa McConville, Kingston.

W. W. Nasymith, Toronto; H. S. Northmore, Cataraqui; W. S. Phillip, Brampton; J. A. Patterson, Port Elgin; R. H. Palmer, Danforth; T. C. Patterson, Grafton; G. S. Rennie, Hamilton; A. J. Reynolds, Palmerston; S. T. Rutherford, Millbank; D. A. Rose, Toronto; J. A. Ross, Barrie; W. H. Rankin, Collinsby; A. A. Smith, Ridgetown; A. Stewart, Douglas; W. A. Sangster, Stouffville; E. Silverthorne, Summerhill; A. Y. Scott, Toronto; E. T. Snider, Odessa; H. A. Stewart, Toronto.

R. W. Topp, Bracebridge; H. A. Turner, Millbrook; J. L. Turnbull, Newton; R. A. Westly, Williamstown; H. Wallwin, Barrie; H. P. Wilkins, Toronto; J. A. Wylie, Wisbeach; A. I. Wilson, Berlin; R. J. Wade, Brighton; W. R. Wade, Brighton; A. E. Wills, Belleville; H. W. Wilson, Huntley; W. M. Wright, Flesherton; J. Webster, Toronto; H. T. H. Williams, Clandeboye; S. N. Young, Ridgetown; H. A. Yeomans, Belleville.

The Strathroy Methodists.—The Strathroy Methodist district meeting assembled in the town of Petrolea, May 23, 1889, Rev. Wm. McDonagh presiding. Rev. J. G. Fallis was elected secretary, and G. J. Kerr and W. F. Little were assistants. The laymen met the following day. Rev. A. F. Russell, B. D., was elected to the Stationing Committee; Rev. Geo. Brown and James Shephard were elected to the Sunday School Committee, and G. G. German to the Missionary Committee.

The following resolution was passed:—

Resolved—That we, the members of this Strathroy district, in annual meeting assembled, hereby express our most decided disapproval

of the incorporation of the Jesuits in the Province of Quebec, and the endowment of said society from the public funds. We believe that the Dominion Government and our representatives in the Dominion Parliament acted contrary to the interests of this country in not disallowing said endowment, and we honor the noble thirteen who voted for the resolution introduced by Col. O'Brien, and we hereby declare that we shall withhold our support from any political party that will sell our rights for Jesuit votes and influence, and that we shall earnestly contend for equal rights for all and special privileges to none. We shall also hold ourselves in readiness to assist any association that may take the necessary steps for testing the constitutionality of said incorporation and endowment. We would also heartily commend the Toronto *Mail* for the course it has taken in so fearlessly and ably advocating and defending the interest of the people on this great question.

West Middlesex Reform Association.—The annual meeting of the West Middlesex Reform Association, as constituted for Provincial elections, was held at Mt. Brydges, May 28, 1889. The president, M. McGugan, of Caradoc, occupied the chair. The first business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—President, Jas. F. Sutherland, Mount Brydges; first vice-president, A. P. McDougall, Reeve of Ekfrid; second vice-president, H. Lockwood, Delaware; secretary, F. F. Evans, Strathroy; treasurer, B. Watterworth, Mosa. Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, was present, and delivered an address on the questions of the day, and more particularly in connection with the educational department. Short addresses were also delivered by D. M. Cameron, of Strathroy; Geo. C. Elliott, of Ekfrid, and A. Stuart, of Glencoe.

Among others present were the following gentlemen:—

Caradoc—Messrs. M. McGugan, James F. Sutherland, H. Hardy, W. Robertson, Henry Sutherland, William Francis, Robert Bond, Geo. Bond, Cephas Sisson, Joseph Sisson, H. Lockwood, Wallace Malcolm, Squire Northcott, Chas. Stuart, Wm. Miller, B. F. Bartlett, Frank Thompson, J. E. Brydon and J. C. McCollum.

Mosa—B. Watterworth, Duncan Campbell and Wm. Webster.

Ekfrid—A. P. McDougall, Jas. Pole, Alex. Douglass, Geo. C. Elliott and Squire Campbell.

Glencoe—Alex. Stuart and J. McAlpine.

Delaware—Samuel Sutherland, F. Jarvis and Eli Perkins.

Strathroy—H. Urquhart (reeve), Wm. Geddes, D. M. Cameron, E. Rowland, Jas. Healey, J. Banghart, Eli Griffith, John Bond, J. D. Meekison and F. F. Evans *(Age).*

The following gentlemen were then elected chairmen for the various municipalities:—Caradoc, Henry Hardy; Delaware, Sam'l Sutherland; Ekfrid, A. P. McDougall; Glencoe, J. M. Tait; Metcalfe, W. S. Calvert; Strathroy, J. P. Whitehead; Mosa, Duncan Campbell; Newbury, Jas. Douglas; Wardsville, W. W. Sheppard.

Victoria Circle.—In the spring of 1889, Deputy Supreme Companion F. Ball, of London, assisted by Deputy Supreme Companion R. Dunn, of London South, and Companion Wallace, initiated Victoria Circle, No. 76, Companions of the Forest, in Foresters' Hall, London West, with a membership of about thirty. The following officers were elected:—W. Duff, chief commander; Miss G. Gibson, sub-chief commander; Mrs. Duff, treasurer; T. Glover, recording secretary; H. McPherson, financial secretary; Miss Ralph, right guide; Mrs. S. Moore, left guide; Mrs. T. Davidson, inner guard; Dr. G. N. Wilson, physician. A large number of visitors were present from the city orders, and a number of speeches were made.

Australian Population.—The estimated population of Victoria on December 31, 1888, was 1,090,869; of New South Wales, 1,085,356; and of South Australia, 311,961. The estimated mean population for the year of each of the metropolitan cities of the colonies was as follows:—Melbourne, Victoria, 419,490; Sydney, New South Wales, 357,-690; Brisbane, Queensland, 85,800; Adelaide, South Australia, 115,-380; Hobart, Tasmania, 34,419; Wellington, New Zealand, 30,590; Perth, Western Australia, 9,300.

Collegiate Institute Examinations.—The following is the result of the examinations held in the Collegiate Institute in the spring of 1889:—

Sixth Form—The following have secured first-class honors:—Miss M. Pocock, Miss Edith Vining, Miss Clara Robson, Miss Maggie Gray, and Miss C. Howie, while Harold Anderson and P. E. Mackenzie, rank in second-class honors. Joseph Fowler obtained second-class honors in algebra.

Fifth Form—Class II.—Mary Hamilton 63 per cent., Edith Ryckman 62, Arthur Hotson 60, May Field 60, James Young 57, Effie Johnston 57, Bessie Evans 54, Frank Bryant 53, Jessie Spittal 53, Josie Jeffrey 52, Peter Gardiner 52, J. M. Johnston 52, and Ed. E. Reid 50, and Class I. in mathematics.

Class III.—Winnie Hotson 48, Minnie Trebilcock 46, Bertha Steele 44, Delia Bryant 43, Sarah Brett 41.

Fourth Form—Class I.—Marilla Judd 81, A. Casey 73, E. Seaborne 70, H. Brock 67.

Class II.—C. Abbott 65, T. O'Brian 63, Ada Jeffrey 62, Annie Pearse 62, Charlotte Baxter 60, Bertha Graham 60, Minnie Laidlaw 60, Annie McCurdy 60, Mary Oliphant 58, Maggie Bell 55, H. Forsythe 55, Nellie Green 54, J. Cooper 53, Maggie Seaborne 52, H. McIlwain 52, C. Morrison 52, A. Santo 51, R. W. Dickie 50, G. Rose 50, Kate Colquhoun 50, Carrie Hobbs 50, Kate McArthur 50, Lizzie Stewart 50.

Class III.—A Nugent 48, John A. Gordon 47, W. Hobbs 47, Nellie McAuliffe 47, J. Greenfell 46, J. W. Plewes 46, Corinna Mayell 45, W. Stewart 44, W. Laidlaw 43, W. O. Johnson 36.

Third Form—Class I.—C. Sifton 67.

Class II.—Minnie Hills 65, Blanche Mills 64, Annie Adcock 64, B. Furness 63, W. J. Kennedy 62, C. Carson 61, Mabel Bapty 60, Jennie Watson 58, Gussie Elliott 57, H. Givens 56, E. Sifton 56, Wm. Bucke 55, May Vining 55, Wm. Pope 54, O. Cunningham 54, Fannie Ross 53, May Millar 53, A. Little 53, Robert Gray 52, A. Stringer 52, Carrie Fleming 51, James Carlisle 50, W. Hall 50, Wm. Hendrie 50.

Class III.—Kate Leary 49, John O'Higgins 49, E. C. Struthers 48, C. Rose 48, Thomas Carlisle 48, J. Prescott 47, Janie Jacobs 47, Robt. Irwin 46, Geo. Aylsworth 46, Geo. Seaborne 46, J. McConnell 45, Edward Wyatt 44, Frank Guillemont 43, A. G. Fraser 43, Coral McNaughton 41, H. Moore 40, Edward B. Mills 40, Wm. Macgoey 40, Thos. Kennedy 34, B. Arnum 33.

Class IV.—L. Keilly 30.

Second B—Class I.—John M. Green 80, S. Chadwick 79, F. Baxter 76, H. O'Higgins 76, Annie Dawson 74, E. Williams 73, Wm. Bryanton 71, Wm. Slaght 71, Ed. Weir 71, H. Elliott 68, James Muir 70, Emma Ince 70, James Davis 70.

Class II.—Lizzie Williams 65, A. E. Farncombe 64, F. Fitzgerald 64, B. Gahan 64. Ed. McKibbin 62, A. C. Jack 61, R. Waide 59, L. Keenleyside 59, W. Scott 57, F. Omond 56, W. Goldner 55, James Taylor 54, Della Stapleton 53.

Class III.—Wilton Lang 48, H. Arnott 46, John D. McLeay 44, George McGuffin 44, Charles Lilley 42, Edward Hunter 41.

Class IV.—J. Wolfe 32, Joseph Booth 31, H. Richardson 28, H. Harper 27.

Second A—Class I.—Mabel Smith 71, I. McPherson 70, Beatrice Gibson 69, W. Carson 68.

Class II.—Annie Beattie 64, Sarah, McEvoy 63, Wm. Clarke 62, F. Westland 62, John Allin 61, Jas. Hazlett 59, H. Sharman 58, Florence O'Brien 58, Hattie McGeoch 56, Kathleen Mullins 56, Wm. Templeton 54, B. Morrison 54, H. Foote 54, Laura Kains 54, Nellie Denahy 51, Mary Howie 50, Carrie Porter 50, Fred. Fraser 50.

Class III.—Edgar Cann 49, H. Cooke 48, Minnie Graham 48, Laura Bilton 48, Wm. Simson 46, Lily McEwen 45, Mamie McDonald 45, George Ford 42, B. C. Chapman 40, B. McFadden 40, Aggie Mulligan 37, Ethel Pigott 37, F. Coles 32.

First B—Class 1.—J. Heaman 81, Jessie Tilley 73, Clara Horton 70, Minnie Martin 68, W. Power 67, Rachel Wolf 67, Lulu Doidge 67, Dottie Cowan 66, Nellie Edge 66.

Class II.—C. Payne 64, C. Anderson 62, F. Tweed 61, W. Reid 61, S. Irvine 61, R. Harris 61, H. Rock 60, C. McBeth 60, Grace McLeay 57, L. Richardson 57, Flora Black 55, Lizzie Harvey 55, W. Hodges 55, Viola Brown 54, W. Stewart 53, Ada Henderson 52, S. Dulmage 51, J. McArthur 51, E. McCarthy 50, J. Muir 50, Mary Evart 50, E. Carnegie 50.

Class III.—Einna Kordes 49, E. J. Barker 49, C. Creighton 49, Lilian Rourke 48, Nellie Dowing 48, C. Smith 47, S. Campbell 46,

Maude Matthews 46, Bertha Clarke 45, Jean Fraser 45, John Kennedy 44, John Bland 43, Annie Ross 42.

Class IV.—L. McBride 32.

First A—Class I.—Edith Hartson 73, N. McLeod 66.

Class II.—F. Bapty 65, Mabel Ware 64, W. Ince 59, Jennie Steele 59. Ethel Wyatt 58, F. Abey 58, Flossie Burns 56, Lizzie Thornton 56, McR. Elson 56, W. Millard 56, F. Brown 55, R. B. Cody 54, W. Tillman 53, Clara O'Dell 53, Rosie Dawes 53, Louisa Diknoether 52, Katie McKerricher 52, Minnie Stewart 50, A. C. Gunn 50, F. Moorhead 50, A. McKerricher 50, James O'Higgins 50, J. A. Wilson 50, John Hobbs 50.

Class III—Stella Harris 48, H. Bonser 48, E. Crawford 48, Chas. Wilford 48, F. Waide 48, C. Turner 47, Wm. Shobbrock 47, C. J. McArthur 47, C. Kearns 47, Minnie Sharp 47, Susie Powell 46, R. McGregor 46, H. Struthers 45, W. McConnell 43, Annie Wilson 42, Edward Burness 41, Mary Mullins 37.

Class IV.—Arthur Essery 30, Maude Southam 30, Maude Parker 28, Dora Larmour 27.

*Scraps of Early History.**—The pioneers who saw London grow out of the wilderness have nearly all passed away, and much of the history of those early days, with their rough methods of life and hardships, must be looked for in documents and books. The best collection of historical manuscripts relating to Upper Canada is undoubtedly that found in the archives at Ottawa, under the charge of Mr. Douglas Brymner. This branch of the Government service is administered by Hon. John Carling, and, quite recently, the Minister of Agriculture found there were many papers in the collection which referred to the history of London. In looking them over, he came upon the official correspondence of Governor Simcoe, which very clearly bears out the statement, often made, that London was selected at one time as the capital of Upper Canada. In a letter dated Montreal, December 7, 1791, marked "secret and confidential," Governor Simcoe writes to Hon. Henry Dundas as follows:—

"I am happy to have found in the surveyor's office an actual survey of the River La Tranché. It answers my most sanguine expectations, and I have but little doubt that its communications with the Ontario and Erie will be found to be very practicable, the whole forming a route which, in all respects, may annihilate the political consequences of Niagara and Lake Erie. * * * * My ideas at present are to assemble the new corps, artificers, &c., at Cataraqui (Kingston), and to take its present garrison and visit Toronto and the heads of La Tranché, to pass down that river to Detroit, and early in the spring to occupy such a central position as shall be previously chosen for the capital."

His Excellency was undoubtedly mistaken as to the navigability

* Ottawa correspondence to the *Free Press*, May, 1889.

of what is now known as the South Branch of the Thames, with Lake Ontario. The River La Tranché was later on called the Thames. Four months later Governor Simcoe wrote further on the subject:—

"Toronto appears to be the natural arsenal of Lake Ontario and to afford an easy access overland to Lake Huron. The River La Tranché, near the navigable head of which I propose to establish the Capital, by what I can gather from the few people who have visited it, will afford a safe, more certain, and I am inclined to think, by taking due advantage of the season, a less expensive route to Detroit than that of Niagara."

By proclamation, dated at Kingston, July 16, 1792, La Tranché was called "Thames." On the 20th of September, 1793, Governor Simcoe sent a survey of the Thames to Hon. Mr. Dundas, and said:—

"The tract of country which lies between the river (or rather navigable canal, as its Indian name and French translation import) and Lake Erie, is one of the finest for all agricultural purposes in North America, and far exceeds the soil or climate of the Atlantic States. There are few or no interjacent swamps, and a variety of useful streams empty themselves into the lake, or the river." Again, after stating his ideas about communication by road, &c., he says:—"They lead to the propriety of establishing a Capital of Upper Canada, which may be somewhat distant from the centre of the present colony. * * * The Capital I propose to be established at New London." Had this intention been carried out London would have received a great impetus a quarter of a century before settlement actually began.

Up till 1819 the courts were held at Turkey Point, in the southwest of the Township of Charlotteville. It was then called Port Norfolk. There was a building there used as a Court-house. From 1816 to 1827 the courts were held at Vittoria, the Court-house costing £9,000. In 1827, London was made the district town, and the offices removed from Vittoria. There are few persons now living who actually remember this event. The late High Constable Groves was regarded as the best authority in recent years on the early days about the Court-house, and many an interesting reminiscence he used to tell of the times when the stocks were used as a means of punishment, and other primitive methods of the law prevailed.

Hon. Mr. Carling also found an interesting letter from Major-General Proctor to Major-General de Rottenburg, dated at Ancaster, October 23, 1813, in which the writer says:—

"I soon perceived it would not be in my power to occupy the narrows of the River Sinclair, as I had intended, and prevent the enemy's vessels passing into Lake Huron. I had assured the Indians that I would not desert them, and it was my full determination to have made a stand at the Forks (Chatham), by which our vessels and stores would be protected; but after my arrival at Dover, three miles lower down the river, I was induced to take post there."

Later on than 1791, Governor Simcoe altered his mind about the

advantages which London presented as a site for the capital, and Toronto was chosen instead.

Among the many quaint and interesting old papers which the archive vaults contain is a subscription list for the building of a bridge over the two lower forks of the Thames. The date is obscure, but the document is supposed to have been drawn up between the years 1804 and 1809. The site of the bridge is believed to have been near Chatham, although it might also be held with some plausibility that London was referred to. The subscriptions were in cash, bushels of wheat, gallons of whisky, or labor. Whisky was not then subject to the tax which now makes it such a luxury, and those who gave eight shillings in money were probably contributing as much as those who gave ten gallons of old rye. The list will be interesting to those who may recognize the names of ancestors in it, particularly in the counties of Essex and Kent, and it is given :—

Matthew Dolson, 12 bushels of wheat; Thos. McCrea, 12; John Kitson, 4; John Smith, 2; Geo. Secketsell, 4; David Tait, 2; Robt. Bedford, 2; Wm. Boyle, 6; John Blackburn, 2; Robt. Miller, 3; Lewis Arnold, 4; John Arnold, 4; Job Manchester, 2; Wm. Everit, 4; John Wheator, 6; Israel Barrett, 3; David Harley, 4; David McKergan, 4; Wm. Shaw, 6; Isaac Williams, 4; Wm. Howard, 4; Chas. Kelly, 3; Joseph Abbott, 6; Peter Downie, 3; John Martin, 5; Geo. Windecker, 4; Ephr. Barker, 2; Edward Richardson, 6; Joseph Haslet, 4; Joshua Cornwall, 6; Limal Shearman, 5; John Reynolds, 8; George Reynolds, 6; Richard Jackman, 4; Daniel Asdell, 4; Stephen Casler, 4; John Julian, 5; Joseph Johnson, 4; Francis Cornwall, 8; Prindle Hubbell, 4; Samuel Choate, 6; Elihu Cornwall, 5; Donald McDonell, 2; Timothy Desmond, 2; John Gordon, 2; John Ducast, 2; Wm. Harper & Son, 6; Isaac French, 4; John Lipscomb, 3; John Mullin, 2; Daniel Rooker, 3; Hugh Holmes, 2; Daniel Fields, 6; Aug. Dufette, 4; Peter Traxler, 6; Ab. Iredell, 6; John Cheapley, 6; Wm. Lightford, 4; Geo. Hicks, 2; Jos. Countryman and men, 4; Geo. Ward, 6; John Goose, 2; Hezekia Wilcox, 2; Sylvan Reynolds, 2; Ananias Ogden, 2; Jas. Forsyth, 6; Daniel Dolson, 8; Isaac Dolson, sr., 10; Edward Watson, 8; Thos. Crowe, 8; Thos. Williams, 4; Geo. Jacobs, 25; Wm. Coll, 4; And. Hamilton, 4; Peter Young, 2; Thos. Smith, 4; James Dolson, jr., 3; Gideon Tiffany, 6; sundries, 80; Peter Reed, 8 shillings; Thos. Willets, 4 days' labor; James Spears, 4 days' labor; James McGarvin, 4 gallons whisky; John Sisenal, 2 gallons whisky; Wm. Park, 10 bushels wheat; Wm. Caldwell, 10 bushels wheat; Gregor McGregor, 4 bushels wheat; Antoine Batishon, 3 days' labor; Thos. McKee, 16 shillings, 10 bushels wheat, 3 gallons whisky; P. Selby, 10 shillings; George Ermatinger, 1 shilling; A. Masonville, jr., 3 bushels wheat; J. B. Barthe, jr., 3 bushels wheat; B. Chappel, 16 shillings; Duff & Leith, 10 gallons whisky; Wm. Leaberry, 16 shillings; Jos. Reaume, 8 shillings; Justus Allen, 8 shillings; H. S. Mackay, 16 shillings; W. Duff,

16 shillings; Wm. Mackle, 8 shillings; Wm. Searl, 16 shillings, P. Williams, 8 shillings; Robt. Grant, 5 bushels wheat; Wheeler Cornwall, 12 shillings; John Asking, sr., 10 bushels wheat; Andrew MacIntosh, 10 bushels wheat; Peter Baby, 10 bushels wheat; F. Baby, 5 bushels wheat; Wm. Smith, 5 gallons whisky; James Wood, £1 10s.; James Allen, 16 shillings; Robert Innes, 5 bushels wheat; Wm. Gilkinson, 16 shillings; John and James McGregor, 20 gallons whisky; J. and B. Baby, 20 bushels wheat; Wm. Forsyth, £1 12s.; Moses David, 5 bushels whest; R. M. Marchand, 5 bushels wheat; Rev. R. Pollard, £1 4s.; and Wm. Harris, 16 shillings. These made up a total subscription of £26 2s. in cash, 563 bushels of wheat, 44 gallons of whisky and 11 days' labor.

Early Fair Premiums.—On October 7, 1851, at the old fair grounds, east of the city, the following premiums were awarded, the ladies' exhibit being shown in the market-house in London:—

Class I.—Best span of mares, William Grieve, £1 5s.; second best span of mares, William Routledge, £1; third best span of mares, Donald Fraser, 15s. Best brood mare, James Nixon, £1; second best brood mare, Christopher Walker, 15s.; third best brood mare, John Wilson, 10s. Best two-year-old filly, John Bogue, £1; second best two-year-old filly, Francis Nichol, 15s.; third best two-year-old filly, James Ray, 10s. Best two-year-old gelding, £1; second best two-year-old gelding, Alexander Kerr, 15s.; third best two-year-old gelding, Leslie Pearce, 10s. Best yearling colt, Christopher Walker, 15s.; second best yearling colt, Donald Durand, 10s.; third best yearling colt, George Douglass, 5s. Best foal, Peter Graham, 15s.; second best foal, Christopher Walker, 10s.; third best foal, Richard Stephens, 5s.

Class II.—Best milch cow, George Robson, £1 5s.; second best milch cow, Christopher Walker, £1; third best milch cow, Charles Coombs, 15s. Best three-year-old heifer, £1; second best three-year-old heifer, Francis Nichol, 15s.; third best three-year-old heifer, Mr. Locke, 10s. Best two-year-old ox, Stephen Summers, £1; second best two-year-old ox, Leslie Pierce, 15s.; third best two-year-old ox, Daniel Mann, 10s. Best yearling ox, John Stiles, 15s.; second best yearling ox, Leslie Pierce, 10s.; third best yearling ox, Mr. Martin, 5s. Best yoke of working oxen, Joseph Hughes, £1 5s.; second best yoke of working oxen, James Nixon, £1; third best yoke of working oxen, Francis Nichol, 15s. Best yoke of three-year-old steers, John Little, £1; second best yoke of three-year-old steers, George Robson, 15s.; third best yoke of three-year-old steers, George Belton, 10s.; fourth best yoke of three-year-old steers, George Robson, 5s. Best bull calf, Francis Nichol, 15s.; second best bull calf, Christopher Walker, 10s.; third best bull calf, Mr. Locke, 5s. Best heifer calf, William Martin, 15s.; second best heifer calf, John Wilson, M. P. P., 10s.; third best heifer calf, William Steele, 5s. Best fat ox, George Pegler, £1 5s.; second best fat ox, James Baird, £1; third best fat ox, James Baird, 15s. Best fat cow, Anthony Pegler, £1 5s.; second best fat cow, Wm. Steele, £1; third best fat cow, John Elson, 15s.

Class III.—Best ram, Walter Nixon, £1 ; second best ram, Francis Nichol. 15s.; third best ram, Christopher Waugh, 10s. Best yearling ram, William Beattie, £1 ; second best yearling ram, William Beattie, 15s.; third best yearling ram, William Beattie, 10s. Best tup lamb, William Steele, 15s.; second best tup lamb, William Beattie, 10s ; third best tup lamb, William Steele, 5s. Best pen of breeding ewes, Joseph Coulson, £1 ; second best pen of breeding ewes, William Beattie, 15s.; third best pen of breeding ewes, William Steele, 10s. Best pen of yearling ewes, William Steele, £1 ; second best pen of yearling ewes, William Beattie, 15s.; third best pen of yearling ewes, Joseph Coulson, 10s. Best pen ewe lambs, William Beattie, 15s. ; second best pen ewe lambs, William Steele, 10s.; third best pen ewe lambs, Joseph Coulson, 5s. Best pen of fat sheep, Christopher Walker, £1 ; second best pen of fat sheep, Francis Nichol, 15s.; third best pen of fat sheep, Christopher Walker, 10s. Best pen of two-year-old fat sheep, Christopher Walker, £1 ; second best pen of two-year-old fat sheep, Christopher Walker, 15s.; third best pen of two-year-old fat sheep, Christopher Walker, 10s.

Class IV.—Best boar, William Moore, £1; second best boar, Mr. Bennet, 15s.; third best boar, William Moore, 10s. Best boar pig, Joseph Coulson, £1; second best boar pig, Joseph Coulson, 15s.; third best boar pig, Joseph Rowel, 10s. Best breeding sow, Joseph Land, £1; second best breeding sow, Christopher Walker, 15s.; third best breeding sow, William Moore, 10s. Best sow pig, Joseph Coulson, 20s.; second, Joseph Anderson, 15s.; third, Joseph Land, 18s. Best fat hog, Alexander Kerr, 20s.; second, Wm. Steele; third, George Pegler, 10s. Best fat pig, George Pegler, 20s.

Dairy Produce—Best firkin of butter, Alexander Kerr, 20s.; second best firkin of butter, William Warner, 15s.; third best firkin of butter, William Reeve, 10s. Best cheese, Thomas Lewis, £1; second best cheese, Walter Nixon, 15s ; third best cheese, Richard Misner, 10s.

Grain—Best barley, Hugh Kennedy, £1 ; second best barley, C. Walker, 15s.; third best barley, John Long, 10s. Best spring wheat, C. Walker, £1; second best spring wheat, C. Walker, 15s.; third best spring wheat, William Warner, 10s. Best China wheat, Hugh Kenedy, £1; second best China wheat, Wm. Patrick, 15s.; third best China wheat, C. Walker, 10s. Best Indian corn, Richard Misner, £1 ; second best Indian corn, Walter Nixon, 15s.; third best Indian corn, Joseph Hughes, 10s.

Fruit.—Best apples, Richard Misner, 10s.; second best apples, Wm. Warner, 5s.; best peaches, Richard Misner, 10s.; second best peaches, Richard Misner, 5s.

Hops.—Best hops, George Pelton, £1; second best hops, Richard Stephens, 15s.; best broom corn, George Harper, £1.

Domestic Cloth.—Wm. Patrick, third rate prize, 10s.

Ladies' Work.—Best Worsted Socks, Mrs. Dr. Wanless, 10s.; best

shirt, Mrs. Dr. Wanless, 15s.; best straw hat, Miss Kennedy, 10s.; best crotchet work, Miss Corogan, £1; best embroidery, Miss Mitchell, £1; best fancy netting, Mrs. Buttery, £1; best ornamental netting, Miss Askin, £1.

Agricultural Implements.—Best turnip cutter, Leslie Pierce; best turnip drill, Leslie Pierce; scraper or levelling box, William Walker; best cultivator, M. Anderson; best cooking stove, M. Anderson; best hall stove, M. Anderson; best set of harness, Alexander McDonald; best wood plow, Jackson & Elliott; fanning-mill, Lewis M. Crosby; churn, Lewis M. Crosby; fancy broom, G. W. Harper; phæton, Marcus Holmes; covered Boston buggy, Marcus Holmes; covered Canada buggy, Marcus Holmes; common waggon, Marcus Holmes.

Cabinet Ware.—Best bedstead, Elizabethan style, James Lavrock; fancy work table, James Lavrock; best telescope dining table, Joseph Jeffry; sideboard, Joseph Jeffry; half-dozen chairs, of different patterns, Joseph Jeffry; fancy chest of drawers, Joseph Jeffry; rocking-chair, Joseph Jeffry; reclining easy chair, Joseph Jeffry; best sofa, Joseph Jeffry; centre table, J. B. Merrill; picture frame, J. B. Merrill; dining room chair, J. B. Merrill.

Miscellaneous.—Best quilt knitting, Miss Wigmore; oil paintings, John Ashton; engraving, John C. Capron; Masonic medal, Mr. Dewey; Woollen cloth, Joseph Anderson; book-binding, Robert Reid; silk hat, T. M. Dixon; Raccoon robe, T. M, Dixon; gilt picture frame, E. Miller; printing, H. A. Newcombe; rifle, W. H. Soper; side sole leather, S. Morrill; boot upper, S. Morrill; calfskin, S. Morrill; mud boots, W. H. Essery; ladies' boots, J. Arnold; slippers, J. Arnold; dressed sheepskin, Mr. Lamand; saddle, J. F. Darch.

Canadian Order of Foresters.—Court Strathroy, No. 147, C. O. F., met at their lodge rooms at Strathroy on May 17, 1889, when the following officers for the ensuing term were duly installed:—John Ellis, C. R.; George Orchard, V. C. R.; Neil Dewar, financial secretary; Thomas Irvine, recording secretary; Thos. Carr, chaplain; W. Moore, S. W.; S. Cook, J. W.; W. Green, S. B.; Thomas Morrow, J. B.; Dr. A. S. Thompson, court physician.

When we pause to think that this beautiful country—now completely conquered by Celt, Norman and Anglo-Saxon—yielding abundantly the various productions needed to supply the demand of their growth, was within a life-time the haunt of wild beasts and their hunters, we can scarcely comprehend the change. Nor yet can the young men and women of to-day conceive intelligently what they owe to those pioneers who first invaded the land in civilization's cause, who reduced the primeval forest to subjection, and turned up the virgin soil to the sun's mellowing rays. Ah! only those who have been here from the first, and witnessed the gradual progress which the passing years have wrought, can realize the change, or appreciate the struggles and sufferings of the pioneers of progress. Then men had to fight day after day to secure the simplest food for themselves and

families. Trials, now unendurable, had to be encountered. Ah! while working out their own ends those people of long ago were the unconscious disciples of civilization, cleaving a path to the new world of progress, and paving the road for a future of successful efforts in the work of utilizing Nature's resources, to supply civilized man's necessities.



CHAPTER XLII.

THE EXPLORATION OF CANADA.*

There is an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the authorities as to the man who is rightfully entitled to claim the honor of first setting foot on Canadian soil. If the Norse Sagas can be accepted as reliable sources of history, Leif Erikson, who, in the year 1000, set forth on a daring quest southward, and after touching at "Hulluland" and "Markland" (by which it is asserted were meant Newfoundland and Nova Scotia), finally brought up at Vinland (Massachusetts), was the first European to tread the American shore. But in spite of Professor Rafn and the old mill at Newport, R. I., the Norseman's title has been much discredited, and the honor his patriotic countrymen would confer upon him is by other investigators transferred to one among that brave band of Portuguese navigators whose fearless enterprise revealed not one, but two, New Worlds to the Old World of the fifteenth century. According to the authorities, while Diaz and Vasco di Gama were seeking a new route to India *via* the Cape of Good Hope, or rather the Cape of Storms, as it was then called, John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, a dauntless pair of sea-dogs, with a commission from Henry VII. of England, were speeding across the unknown Atlantic, in full faith of finding a north-west passage, which would lead them by a directer route to the same golden goal, and it would seem as if the same year, 1497, beheld the discovery of England's present domain in South Africa and in North America.

The Cabots at that time ventured no farther than Newfoundland and Labrador, of which they took possession in the name of England; but the following year, Sebastian, the younger, having the same purpose in view, sailed as far north as Hudson's Straits, and then, barred by icebergs, turned southward and skirted the coast down to Chesapeake Bay, landing at several places and partially exploring the fertile country he had thus discovered. It was upon these discoveries that Great Britain founded the claim she afterwards so successfully asserted, to the greater part of North America.

In 1499 Jaspard Cortereal, a rival of Cabot, essayed to follow in his footsteps, and, with two ships furnished him by the Portuguese Government, reached the Labrador coast, and is generally credited with having given that region a title, "Terra Laborador" (land which may be cultivated), that has been abbreviated into its present appellation. He also entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and explored it to some extent, but of the result of his investigations no record remains.

*Adapted from the Canadian Handbook of 1886.

Two other explorers of this great gulf were Denys and Aubert, two French navigators, who made their way there in the years 1506 and 1508 respectively.

Meantime, the rich fisheries of the Newfoundland banks, whose treasures are practically inexhaustible, were being drawn upon for the first time by the hardy Breton, Basque and Norman fishermen, of whose visits the name Cape Breton, found upon the earliest maps, furnishes an interesting memorial.

None of the voyages thus taken, however, had any reference to the settlement of the country. It was reserved for France to make the first attempt in this direction, when, in the year 1518, the Baron de Lery fitted out an expedition with that end in view. Unfortunately the Fates were not propitious to this venture, and beyond the landing of some horses on Sable Island, where they multiplied remarkably, and exist in droves to the present day, nothing was accomplished.

France had as yet done little in exploring or occupying any portion of this boundless continent, whose wealth was filling the coffers of her rivals, and Francis I. resolved to claim a share of the prize. "Shall the Kings of Spain and Portugal," he exclaimed, "divide an America between them? I would like to see the clause in Father Adam's will bequeathing that vast inheritance." Under his direction, therefore, in 1524, Verrazzani, a Florentine, was sent forth. He ranged the coast from Florida to 50° north latitude, and with superb assurance annexed, on behalf of France, the entire region previously explored by the Cabots, designating it "New France." The rival claims arising from these explorations were the chief grounds of the long and bloody conflict, which, later on, was waged between Great Britain and France, for the possession of this magnificent region beyond the seas, and the maritime supremacy that went with it.

Thus fitfully and feebly were the first attempts to found settlements on the North American coast carried on up to the close of the first quarter of the sixteenth century, and, without anything practical or permanent being achieved.

Settlement by the French.—In the year 1534 when France had somewhat rallied from the disaster inflicted upon her during recent wars, fresh enterprises were undertaken in the New World, and on the 20th April of that year the real discoverer of Canada proper—Jacques Cartier, a native of St. Malo, was sent out with two small vessels of about sixty tons each. Sailing through the Straits of Belle Isle he scanned the barren coast of Labrador, and almost circumnavigated Newfoundland. Turning thence south-westward, he passed the Magdalen Islands, and on a glorious July day entered the large bay, for which the intense heat suggested the name of "des Chaleurs" it bears to this day. On the rocky headland of Gaspe he landed and, erecting a huge cross bearing the *fleur-de-lis* of France, took possession of the country in the name of his sovereign, Francis I.

Learning from the natives of the existence of a great river leading

so far up into the interior that "no man had ever traced it to its source," he sailed up the Gulf of St. Lawrence until he could see land on either side. But the season being well advanced, he deemed it prudent to go no farther until he should return next summer.

Delighted with the report his faithful lieutenants brought back, the French king, in the following year, fitted Cartier out with three fine vessels, of which the largest was 120 tons burthen, and despatched him with the special blessing of the bishop of St. Malo and with a commission from himself to "form settlements in the country and open traffic with the native tribes." The little squadron reached the mouth of the St. Lawrence about the middle of July, and the 10th of August being the festival of Saint Lawrence, Cartier gave the name of that saint to the small bay in which he then was, since when it has been extended to cover the entire gulf and river.

Continuing up the noble stream, he came, on September 7th, to a fertile, vine-clad island, which he named the Isle of Bacchus. It is now the Island of Orleans. Here Donnacona, the king of the Algonquin nation, made him a state visit, accompanied by no less than five hundred followers in twelve huge canoes; and seven days later, having made up his mind to winter in the country, Cartier anchored his fleet at the mouth of the St. Charles river, where stood the Indian town of Stadacona, beneath the high beetling promontory now crowned with the historic ramparts of Quebec.

Impatient to explore the river stretching out so grandly before him, Cartier advanced with fifty men in his smallest vessel. But the sandbar of Lake St. Peter compelled him to take to his boats. In these he pressed onward, until on October 2nd he reached the populous Indian town of Hochelaga, nestling beneath the wood-crested height, which with characteristic loyalty he called "Mont Royal," since anglicized into Montreal. The friendly natives thronged the shore by hundreds, and received the pale-faced strangers with manifestations of the utmost delight, loading their boats with lavish presents of corn and fish. From his kindly hosts, Cartier learned of the existence, far to the west and south, of inland seas, broad lands and mighty rivers, then an almost unbroken solitude, now the home of a prosperous people.

After three days of pleasant intercourse, Cartier returned to Stadacona and wintered there, his little force suffering severely from insufficient food and inadequate clothing, being also plagued with scurvy of a malignant type, whose violence neither processions, vows, nor litanies availed to stay. The following spring he returned to France, taking with him, much against their will, King Donnacona and nine of his chiefs as living trophies of his expedition.

Five years elapsed before Cartier returned to Canada, and this time he had with him the Sieur de Roberval whom the French Monarch had created Lieutenant-General and Viceroy of his newly acquired possessions. The natives were at first friendly as before, but became hostile on learning that Donnacona and his companions had

not returned; and Cartier's treachery began to recoil upon his own head. Another gloomy winter was spent, and again the would-be colonists went back home disheartened, although Roberval, who met them at Newfoundland, tried hard to retain them. Roberval continued on his course and wintered at Cape Rouge, whither, in 1543, Cartier was sent to carry the order for his recall, and the latter after enduring a third winter, left the country in the spring of 1544 never to return.

With the disastrous failure of all these early expeditions, the efforts of France to colonize Canada were suspended for a full half century, with the single exception of the Marquis de la Roche's quixotic attempt to settle Sable Island with a band of convicts selected from the royal prisons—an attempt, it need hardly be said, that had no other result than to furnish historians with a highly romantic episode, and a spot on that "dark isle of mourning" with the name of the "French Gardens."

With the opening of the seventeenth century there appears upon the scene one of the most remarkable of the many remarkable men who have taken an active part in moulding the destinies of Canada. This was Samuel de Champlain, whose high qualities both as sailor and soldier, marked him out as one peculiarly fitted for the task of opening up New France to civilization. Accordingly, in 1603, he was commissioned, in conjunction with Pontgrave, for this arduous enterprise, and his first voyage, which produced nothing but a cargo of furs, was made in that year. Two years later, however, he returned in connection with a much larger expedition headed by the Sieur de Monts, who had obtained a patent of the viceroyalty of La Cadie, or Acadie, now called Nova Scotia, and the first actual settlement by Europeans within the boundaries of the present Dominion of Canada was then (1605) made by de Monts at Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal), and there the first field of wheat ever sown by the hand of white man in all Canada was sown—winter wheat it was, for Pourtrincourt says "it grew under the snow." The little colony here established, after a fitful existence of several years, was finally destroyed by the English under Argall, the bitter strife between the French and English nations, which disturbed the continent for one hundred and fifty years, there finding its beginning, and making, during its continuance, Port Royal famous as the most assaulted spot on this continent. It has been taken by force five times by the English—by Argall in 1613, by Kirk in 1621, by Sedgwick in 1654, by Phipps in 1690, and by Nicholson in 1710. It was by them abandoned or restored to the French four times—by Argall in 1613, by treaty of St. Germain in 1632, by treaty of Breda in 1667, and by treaty of Ryswick in 1697. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the English three times—by Church in 1694, by March in 1707, and by Wainwright also in 1707. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the French and Indians twice—in July, 1744, by Abbe de Loutre, and in Septem-

ber, 1744, by Duvivier. It was taken, sacked and abandoned twice—once by pirates in 1690, and once by United States revolutionary forces in 1781.

Champlain, in 1608, once more ascended the broad St. Lawrence, and on the 3rd of July, beneath the craggy heights of Quebec, laid the foundations of one of the most famous cities of the new world. The colonists soon were comfortably housed and the land cleared for tillage. Thenceforward, during many years, the history of Quebec was the history of Canada, and its annals contain little beyond the pathetic struggles of the colonists with the difficulties of their situation, and the dangers which constantly menaced them from their Indian foes. For the intense hostility of the Indians, the French were themselves wholly to blame. It is told above with what ingratitude Cartier treated Donnacona, and now Champlain foolishly incurred the implacable hatred of the powerful Iroquois nation, by joining forces with the Algonquins in an attack upon one of their strongholds. The temporary advantage thereby gained was dearly paid for by a century and a half of rapine, plunder and nameless barbarities.

The Prince of Condé, Admiral Montmorency, and the Duke of Ventadour became successively viceroys of Canada; but the valor, fidelity and zeal of Champlain commanded the confidence of them all. Dauntless and tireless, he explored the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, warred against the Indians, visited the mother country again and again in the interests of his beloved colony, strengthened the defences of Quebec; in fact was the heart and soul as well as the head of the entire enterprise. While he was Governor of Quebec, the little town was invested by Sir David Kirk, acting under instructions from the English court, and starved into an honorable surrender in the year 1629. But it turning out that peace had been concluded between the nations before the surrender, by the Treaty of St. Germain signed in 1632, the whole of Canada, Cape Breton and Acadie was restored to the French. Three years later, Champlain's busy life drew to a close, and on Christmas day the noble soul, whose character was more like that of knight-errant of mediæval romance than that of a practical soldier of the seventeenth century, passed peacefully away at the Castle of St. Louis, which he himself had built upon the summit of the cliffs of Quebec.

Champlain had many successors in the arduous office of governor of New France, but none of like spirit, until Frontenac came in 1673, and the colony grew very slowly, scarce one hundred Europeans being added to it during the five years succeeding Champlain's death; while in 1662, when the charter of the Hundred Associates, a company which promised much and performed little, was annulled, the total foreign population did not exceed two thousand souls. The chief reason of this slow growth, as compared with the rapid advance made by the English colonies in Virginia and New England, was that, under Jesuit direction, far more interest was taken in the conversion of the savages

than in the colonization of the country. From 1632 to 1682, priests of the Jesuit, Recollet and other orders, traversed the land, undaunted by trackless forests, terrible privations, merciless foes and appalling loneliness, pushing the work of the church wherever human beings were to be found and souls saved. The Jesuits were the pioneers of civilization in the Far West. Their annual reports, which have been collected and published by the Canadian Government in three large volumes, entitled "Relations des Jesuits," constitute a perfect mine of priceless information on early Canadian history. Conspicuous among them were Pères Hennepin, Marquette, La Salle, Alloey, Dablon and Joliet; and many a priest heroically laid down his life rather than swerve aside or turn back from the forward course he believed God had called him to pursue.

In the spring of 1642 the foundations of Montreal, the future commercial metropolis of Canada, were laid by Montmagny with all the pious pomp and churchly ceremonial possible amidst such primitive surroundings; and thus onward into the heart of the country civilization slowly made its way, fighting with the relentless Indians for every foot of the passage.

In 1672 the Count de Frontenac was appointed governor; and, next to Champlain, he is in every way the most conspicuous figure among the early holders of that office. The chief glory of his administration was the spirit of daring exploration and discovery by which it was characterized, the grandest achievement of all being the exploration of the Mississippi River and the Great West under Joliet, Marquette, La Salle and Hennepin. The sufferings of the colonies from the Indians, more especially the Iroquois, were terrible during this period, and at times it seemed as if they would really succeed in driving the detested "pale faces" from the country. Then in 1688 came the breaking out of war between France and England, leading to hostilities between the French and New England colonies. These were carried on with varying success until the two nations came to terms again, and by the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) restored to each other whatever conquests they had succeeded in making. The following year Frontenac died and was succeeded by De Callières.

After four years of peace, the war of the Spanish succession again involved England and France in bloody strife, which, of course, had to be shared by the colonies, and thenceforward until 1713 tragic scenes were enacted from the ocean-laved shores of Acadia to the pathless forests of the West, in which French, English and Indian warriors outvied one another in the lust for blood.

By the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole of Acadia, Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay were given to England, in whose possession they have ever since remained.

During the long period of peace that now ensued, the population of Canada, which by a census taken in 1721, was found to be only 25,600, slowly increased, and its internal development made consider-

able progress. The cultivation of the soil was, however, greatly neglected for the seductive fur trade, which possessed for the adventurous *voyageur* and *coureur de bois* a fascination that even its enormous profits did not wholly explain. Assuming the garb, these often assumed the social habits of the red men, living in their wigwams, marrying their daughters, and rearing a dusky brood of children from whom have descended the Metis, or half-breeds, which were a few years ago brought into prominence through their rebellion in the North-west.

In 1744, the war of the Austrian succession once more involved the colonies in a series of hostilities, which were chiefly remarkable for the capture of the supposed impregnable fortress of Louisburg in Cape Breton by the English under Pepperell (1745), and the first appearance of George Washington, "the father of his country," who was then a valued officer in the army of the English colonies. The war terminated between the principals with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle (1748), but this truce was regarded by both nations as only a breathing spell to prepare for the coming struggle that would decide the possession of the continent.

The year 1749 saw the foundations of Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, laid by Governor Cornwallis, and the first muttering of the spirit of rebellion on the part of the Acadian colonists of the province that six years later rendered altogether unavoidable their complete expatriation—an event, the true features of which Longfellow has in his poem "Evangeline" obscured beneath a glamour of romance and pathos.

In 1754 the expected conflict opened with a brush between a small body of troops under Washington and a party of French soldiers under Jumonville at Fort de Quesne. Washington took the initiative, and, as Bancroft says, his command to "fire" "kindled the world into a flame." It precipitated the tremendous struggle which, fought out to the bitter end on the plains of India, on the waters of the Mediterranean and the Spanish Main, on the gold coast of Africa, on the ramparts of Louisburg, on the heights of Quebec, and in the valley of the Ohio, resulted in the utter defeat of the French and the destruction of their sovereignty on the American continent, and prepared the way for two important events; the independence of the United States, and the foundation of the unique Empire which, unlike Russia and the United States, "equally vast but not continuous, with the ocean flowing through it in every direction, lies, like a World-Venice, with the sea for streets,—Greater Britain."

The fluctuating fortunes of that fearful conflict, as the tide of war ebbed and flowed over the plains, down the rivers and through the forests of New France, New England, and the West and South, cannot be followed. It is known in history as the seven years' war, lasting as it did from 1755 to 1763, and being concluded by the Treaty of Paris in the latter year. During its continuance, many battles and

sieges of great interest and importance took place, and many leaders won undying fame for themselves by their splendid achievements; but transcending all other events in magnitude and far-reaching consequence, and towering high above all other men in the imperishable glory of their deeds, the siege of Quebec, and the rival commanders Wolfe and Montcalm, seem by their vastness to fill the whole picture as one looks back upon it from these present days. On September 13, 1759, Wolfe won Quebec on the fields of Abraham, and just one year later, the capitulation of de Vaudreuil at Montreal, before the combined armies of Amherst, Haviland and Murray, completed the English conquest of Canada, and the entire continent, with the sole exception of the little rock-bound and fog-capped islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, on the Newfoundland coast, passed forever out of the possession of the French throne.

Conquest by the English.—It now remains to glance at the history of Canada since it has been a British possession. Dr. Withrew, in his admirable History of Canada, thus eloquently summarizes the improvement wrought in Canada by its change of masters :—"The conquest of Canada by the British was the most fortunate event in its history. It supplanted the institutions of the Middle Ages by those of modern civilization. It gave local self-government for abject submission to a foreign power and a corrupt court. It gave the protection of the *Habeas Corpus* and trial by jury, instead of the oppressive tribunals of feudalism. For ignorance and repression, it gave cheap schools and a free press. It removed the arbitrary shackles from trade and abolished its unjust monopolies. It enfranchised the serfs of the soil and restricted the excessive power of the *seigneurs*. It gave an immeasurably ampler liberty to the people and a loftier impulse to progress than was before known. It banished the greedy cormorants who grew rich by the official plunder of the poor. The waste and ruin of a prolonged and cruel war were succeeded by the reign of peace and prosperity; and the pinching of famine, by the rejoicings of abundance. The *habitans* could now cultivate their long-neglected acres free from the molestation of Indian massacres or the fear of British invasion. Even the conquered colonists themselves soon recognized their improved condition under their generous conquerors."

The printing press was introduced into Canada a year after the Treaty of Paris was signed, that is in 1764, and the first printed matter published in Canada was the prospectus of the Quebec *Gazette*, a newspaper which continued in existence till ten years ago.

While there was, as a matter of course, a good deal of friction between "the new subjects," as the French were called, and the British settlers or "old subjects," under the temperate and judicious guidance of General Murray and Sir Guy Carleton, matters proceeded hopefully and the country entered upon a career of prosperity, rapidly increasing in population and wealth.

In the year 1774, what was known as the Quebec Act was passed

by the British Parliament. It extended the bounds of the Province from Labrador to the Mississippi, from the Ohio to the watershed of Hudson Bay. It established the right of the French to the observance of the Roman Catholic religion without civil disability, and confirmed the tithes to the clergy, exempting, however, all Protestants from their payment. It restored the French civil code, and established the English administration of law in criminal cases. Supreme authority was vested in the Governor and a Council of from seventeen to twenty-three members, the latter being nominated by the Crown, and consisting for the most part of persons of British birth.

This act gave profound dissatisfaction, not only to the English-speaking minority in Canada, who considered that their rights had been ruthlessly sacrificed, but also to the American colonists, who complained bitterly at the transfer to Canada of the country north and west of the Ohio River, for which they had so long and variously struggled. Despite all protests and appeals, the act, which naturally gave great delight to the French population, continued to be the rule of government of the province for seventeen years.

The colonists were now called upon to pass through another war-period—bloody, but brief—and this time with their own countrymen across the border. In the year following the passing of the Quebec Act, the long smouldering fires of secession in the American colonies burst into flame. On April 19, 1775, the "minute men" of Concord and Lexington "fired the shot heard round the world," and the War of Independence began, which ended in the loss to England of her "American" colonies. One of the first steps taken by the Secessionists was to capture Ticonderaga and Crown Point in Lake Champlain, and thus possess the gateway to Canada. Forts St. John and Chambly soon followed, and on the 12th November, Montreal succumbed; but the tide turned, when flushed with their first success, the Americans essayed the capture of Quebec, two daring attempts resulting only in disastrous failure. On the 4th July, 1776, the "American" colonies declared their independence, and the war closed on the 19th October, 1781, with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia.

By the terms of the treaty of peace signed at Versailles, September 3, 1783, Canada was despoiled of the magnificent region lying between the Mississippi and the Ohio, and was divided from the new nation designated "the United States of America" by the great lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 49th parallel of north latitude, and the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic, from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix Rivers.

Throughout all the secessionary movement, a considerable number of the American colonists had remained faithful to the Mother Country. At the close of the war it became painfully evident that there would be no peace for them within the boundaries of the United States. They found their property confiscated, their families ostracized, and even

their lives menaced. In this emergency, the British Parliament came to their aid. A sum exceeding three million pounds sterling was voted for the assistance of these United Empire Loyalists, as they were proud to call themselves; transport ships were provided for their conveyance to Canada, and every possible arrangements made for their domiciliation in the sea-board provinces, and in what is now the Province of Ontario. It is estimated that no less than 25,000 persons were thus induced to find refuge in the British colonies, where they proved of the utmost value in opening up and settling the country.

At that time (1784) the present Province of Ontario was almost a wilderness. The entire European population is said to have been under 2,000, and these dwelt chiefly in the vicinity of the fortified posts on the St. Lawrence, the Niagara and St. Clair rivers. On the other hand, the population of Lower Canada was about 120,000. In order, therefore, that the western region might be developed, the Home Government offered generous grants of land to those who would settle there, besides assistance in the way of seed, stock and farming implements. Under these inducements, the wilderness soon began to make way for smiling farms, thriving settlements and waving fields of grain.

In 1786, Lord Dorchester became Governor-General of British North America. The Canadian colonists now demanded the same constitutional privileges as were enjoyed in the Maritime Provinces, these latter having in 1784–85 been organized under special constitutional charters. The demand was met by the granting of the *Habeas Corpus* and of trial by jury in civil cases. But this did not content the Canadians, who asked also for an elective Legislative Assembly, and a larger measure of constitutional liberty. Accordingly, in 1791, the Constitutional Bill was passed by the British government. It divided Canada into two provinces, known as Upper and Lower Canada, or Canada West and Canada East. Each province received a separate Legislature, consisting of a Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Assembly elected by the people, and a governor appointed by the Crown and responsible only to it. The Assembly was elected for four years, and in it was vested the power of raising a revenue for roads, bridges, schools and similar public services. A body which soon became obnoxious to the people was the Executive Council. It consisted of salaried officials of the Crown, and judges, who were the confidential advisers of the Governor, although not accountable for their acts either to him or to the Legislative Assembly. They generally held seats in the Legislative Council, and virtually controlled the legislation by their predominant, yet irresponsible, influence.

The new constitution, as Fox had predicted, worked badly almost from the outset. The Legislative, and especially the Executive, Councils became objects of popular jealousy, and questions of both church and state soon began to divide the people into parties and engender bitter political animosities.

The first Legislature of Lower Canada sat at Quebec in 1791, when that city contained about 7,000 inhabitants; and the first Legislature of Upper Canada at Newark, the present town of Niagara, in 1792, where it continued to sit until 1797, when it removed to York, now Toronto, which city had been founded by Governor Simcoe two years previously.

The progress of the country in trade and population, and the development of its resources, were rapid. The tide of emigration steadily increased, the Irish troubles of 1798, especially, leading many hardy settlers to seek new homes in the virgin wilds of Canada.

As the province increased in wealth and population the evils of a practically irresponsible government began to be felt. The Executive Council, composed of the Governor and five of his nominees, removable at his pleasure, gradually absorbed the whole administrative influence of the colony.

In the year 1812–14 the young auxiliary nation was called upon to undergo a severe ordeal through the United States declaring war against Great Britain, partly because of sympathy with France and partly through misunderstandings between the two Governments. The United States naturally selected Canada as the first object of their attack. The position of the two countries was very unequal. Canada was totally unprepared for the conflict. She had less than 6,000 troops to defend 1,500 miles of frontier. Her entire population was under 300,000, while that of the United States was 8,000,000. Despite this startling disparity, the Canadians, rallying as one man to the loyal support of their Government, bore themselves so nobly throughout the two years' struggles which ensued, that, when it ended, the advantage lay clearly upon their side, and the victories of Queenston Heights and Chateauguay are to-day pointed to with the same patriotic pride as the Englishman takes in Waterloo or the Frenchman in Austerlitz.

At the close of the war, the domestic dissensions, suspended while all attention was concentrated upon the defence of the country, broke out afresh. In both Upper and Lower Canada the people began to assert themselves against the rule of the Executive Councils, and the breach between the two branches of the Legislature grew wider every day. Conflicting claims as to revenue and other matters also sprang up between the two provinces, to obviate which their union was suggested so far back as 1822, but then withdrawn in consequence of the intense opposition manifested by the French population of Lower Canada. In Lower Canada, Louis J. Papineau, and in Upper Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie, came forward as the champions of popular rights, and were after a time drawn into actual rebellion. The struggle for responsible government, once entered upon, was never permitted to relax, until at length, in 1840, acting upon the suggestions contained in the famous report of Lord Durham, on the state of the Canadas, the Home Government determined upon the union of the two provinces

and the acknowledgment in the new constitution of the principle of Responsible Government. Resolutions were passed by the Provincial Legislatures in favor of the scheme, and a bill based upon them passed the Imperial Parliament in 1840, and went into effect on the 6th February, 1841. On that day the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were peacefully united under one administration, and Responsible Government was firmly established.

The Act of Union provided that there should be one Legislative Council and one Legislative Assembly in which each province should be equally represented. The Council was composed of twenty life members, appointed by the Crown; the Assembly, of eighty-four members elected by the people. The Executive Council or Cabinet comprised eight members and was responsible to the Legislature. It was presided over by the Governor-General, who held his appointment from the Crown. The control of all public revenues was vested in the representatives of the people. In June, 1841, the first united Parliament met at Kingston. Three years later the seat of government was changed to Montreal, and on the destruction of the Parliament buildings by a mob in 1849 it went to Toronto. It was in the first session of the Legislature in Montreal that the present Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, took his seat as a legislator, and began that remarkable career which has associated his name with all the political and other developments Canada has experienced during more than forty years.

At that period, Upper and Lower Canada were on an equal footing as regards population, the lower province having 768,334, and the upper, 765,797. Nine years subsequently, after many experiments, all of which proved unsatisfactory, the burning question of the choice of a permanent capital was left to the Queen herself, and under her approval it was established at Ottawa, where it has since remained.

The history of Canada during the remaining years which preceded Confederation is altogether a history of political parties, and may be passed over without going into details. Above all other questions of vital importance rose the question of Representation by Population. By the terms of the Act of Union each of the two provinces was allowed an equal number of representatives in Parliament, and so long as their population remained nearly equal, the arrangement worked satisfactorily enough. But of late years, Upper Canada had far outstripped her sister province in population, and now naturally enough began to demand that the representation should be readjusted so as to bear a due proportion to the respective populations.

This demand the French province vigorously resisted, and a crisis was precipitated which threatened the integrity of the union. No stable administration could be formed, and political affairs were at a dead-lock. Happily, in this serious juncture, the scheme for a confederation of all the provinces in British North America presented itself as a solution of the existing difficulties.

During all the years since the Quebec Act of 1774 was passed, the French-speaking Canadians have displayed that loyalty to the British Crown which found its noblest illustration in the expression of Sir George Cartier, that he was "an Englishman speaking the French language."

Upper Canada Rebellion.—The oppressive acts of the Executive Council early in this century, against Robert Gourlay, Surveyor-General Wyatt, Joseph Willcocks, Judge Robert Thorpe, and many others, particularly Mr. Gourlay, may be said to have been the commencement of that opposition to the then existing Government, since known as the Upper Canada Rebellion. It would require a large volume to give fully the origin of this unfortunate outbreak, which, like the French Revolution, grew out of the wrongs inflicted upon the common people and their representatives. Under the Act of 1791, the appointment of the Executive Council, to begin with, gave grave offense to the great mass of the inhabitants of Canada. It placed the Government of the country in the keeping and control of men who could not be held accountable for their misdeeds by those upon whom the wrongs were likely to be imposed. The members of the Council, as such, were independent of and superior to public opinion, and could override an act of the Assembly without incurring serious responsibility. The opposition which arose to the acts and existence of the Council was due to no disloyalty to the Imperial power, but grew spontaneously and luxuriantly from the soil of gross abuse practiced with impunity by that obnoxious body. The Council found no difficulty in securing a pliant tool in the Lieutenant-Governor, and in reducing to a practical nullity the Assembly elected by the people. The injuries inflicted upon Mr. Gourlay had been so frequent and unjust as to lead to the bitterest complaint in all portions of the Province. Back in the last century greed and favoritism in the disposal of Crown lands was a condition of affairs often observed, discussed and denounced; and as time grew, the abuses multiplied and expanded. The Executive Council gave conspicuous evidence of unblushing corruption, one of its members, President Russell, going so far as to grant lands to himself. The abuses of the system of land grants alone became thus so obnoxious as to lead to bitter complaint, and, in the end, to determined opposition. Another measure leading to great injustice and severe denunciation was the provision made for the clergy, known as the "Clergy Reserves," which were an allotment "equal in value to the seventh part of lands granted" for the support of a Protestant clergy. Events proved that this provision and the results growing therefrom caused more heart-burnings than all other causes combined. The Family Compact, whereby certain persons and their friends secured and held control of nearly all the positions of emolument, was another source of constant irritation. It became so odious, by its removal from office and its oppression generally of pure-minded men of different views, that a

great cry of denunciation spread over the Dominion against the Family Compact domination, the land-granting system, and the Clergy Reserves. Other and more flagrant acts were perpetrated.

The Act of Exclusion, which disqualified Barnabas Bidwell from holding any public office in the Dominion, was an arbitrary stroke of the compact to rid itself of an able and troublesome opponent, which arbitrary act led to the selection of his son, Marshall S. Bidwell, to the House, and his selection, in 1829, as Speaker. He was one of the first, and one of the ablest, of the Reformers sent to the House. He was elected in 1824 for the third time before he was permitted to take his seat, owing to the tactics of his political enemies. John Rolph, the most illustrious Canadian orator of history, took his seat at the same time with several others. A little later came Peter Perry, Captain John Matthews, Dr. William W. Baldwin, his son Robert Baldwin, and William Lyon McKenzie, and allied themselves conspicuously with the growth of Reform. Many flagrant acts of the government followed as the years rolled along to 1837:—The destruction of the Advocate Office at York in 1826, which paper was edited by Mr. Mackenzie; the attempt to remove Captain Matthews across the Atlantic on a ridiculous charge of disloyalty; the Niagara Falls outrage, wherein soldiers were employed to do the work of the sheriff in a time of profound peace; the removal of Justice John W. Willis for his course of Reform; the unwarranted and malicious imprisonment of Francis Collins; the cases of Jonah Brown, Robert Randal, Hugh C. Thompson, and many others; the repeated expulsions of Wm. Mackenzie from the House, to which he was as often elected; the continued deliberately oppressive acts of Lieutenant-Governor Head, all lead steadily up to the point where the people seemed no longer able to bear it, and organized and precipitated an armed rebellion. That Mr. Mackenzie was the originator of this rebellion, admits no doubt. But it ended in immediate failure, though it bore fruit abundantly in later times. Mr. Papineau similarly stirred up a rebellion in Lower Canada. In all cases, the rebels who armed themselves and were guilty of an overt act, were speedily overcome, although, several skirmishes occurred and death resulted, and war with the United States was seriously threatened. A number of the leaders were executed, others fled to the United States; but the rebellion engendered an opposition which yet lives, having grown to large proportions and importance.

Special Biographical Department.



BIOGRAPHY.

ALEXANDER S. ABBOTT.

Thirty-two years passed in sincere and earnest endeavor to thoroughly discharge every duty of the position which he has occupied, has been a marked characteristic of Mr. Abbott's career in life. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, June 30, 1812. His father, Samuel Abbott, was a native of the same county, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Guinning, was the daughter of Rev. Alex. Guinning, who was pastor of Castle Blakeny Church for over sixty years, and who lived to be over fourscore years and ten. There were seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Abbott, Alexander S. being the second son and child. Until thirteen years of age his time was spent in obtaining an education. He then became an apprentice to the dry goods business in his native town, and served in this capacity for seven years. In 1843 he was induced by an uncle, Rev. William Hodson Guinning, who was pastor of a church in Lambspond, to emigrate to Canada. This he did, and settled in London in 1843, where for forty-five years he has made his home. Previous to this, April 16, 1834, he married Miss Dorinda Ruxton, a daughter of William R. Ruxton, of the Royal Engineer Department. To them were born eight children, seven of whom are now living, viz.:—Keziah, who married James G. Binly, a prominent jeweller of Hamilton, Canada; Samuel W. and Hodson G., of the city of London; Alexander R., in Illinois; William, a jeweller, at Decatur, Ill.; Dorinda, now the widow of Andrew J. Tulley, and Henry Randolph, a prominent dentist of London. One daughter, Lottie, died in 1876. After coming to London, Canada, Mr. Abbott engaged in business, which he continued until the fire of 1845. He then received the appointment of tax collector, and what time he was not thus engaged he acted as salesman behind the counter. In September, 1856, he received the appointment of City Clerk, and notwithstanding the many changes in municipal affairs, Mr. Abbott still occupies this position. It is but the truth when we make the statement that a more painstaking, competent official is not to be found in the Dominion, and long may he be found in his present position. Although somewhat advanced in years, his eye is not dim, neither is his natural force abated, and his records are models of neatness and legibility. In his religious preferences, Mr. Abbott is a mem-

ber of the Methodist Church. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, and was one of the first charter members of the Grand Lodge of Canada. He has served as Recorder of the Chapter and Secretary of the Blue Lodge for many years. In temperance matters, Mr. Abbott has been a leader, and since 1851 has been a teetotaler. He has rendered valuable assistance by his example, to the cause of temperance. He has in his possession a ring belonging at one time to the sister of the celebrated Dr. Goldsmith, and the engraving "Dec. 31, 1742," is still visible. This relic descended from generation to generation, until it came into Mr. Abbott's possession, and is looked upon by him as a priceless jewel and a veritable Mascot.

Murray Anderson.

A long life of upright and useful citizenship has placed the gentleman whose name heads this sketch in the foremost ranks of the prominent men of Middlesex County, and it may be truly said of him that he has done as much to further the interests of the county and to establish worthy enterprises as any of its present residents. He was born at Lundy's Lane, on the 9th of January, 1814, and is a grandson of Col. Peter Anderson, who was born in England, and who married Miss Abigail Fortner, a niece of Sir Charles Douglass, of Scotland, her mother having been a Miss Douglass. Col. Peter Anderson was an English officer, and during the Revolutionary War in the United States had occasion to measure swords with both Washington and Lafayette at the battle of Princeton. After the restoration of peace he settled in New Brunswick, being retired on half pay, and there resided until 1790, when he settled on the present site of Niagara Falls South. He reared a family of four sons and two daughters, his son, Charles Anderson, being his second son and child and the father of Murray Anderson, the subject of this sketch. In early life Charles learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and was afterwards married to Miss Sallie Brooks, a daughter of Robert Brooks, and a native of New Jersey. He owned the ground on which the battle of Lundy's Lane was fought, and during that war (1812) was a captain in the English service, and a participant in the following battles :—Queenstown, Stony Creek, Crysler Farm, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, having Gen. Scott for an opponent in the latter engagement. It is worthy of note that the two soldiers became fast friends, and for many years the latter made periodical vists to the old battle ground of Lundy's Lane, and always had for a companion Capt. Anderson, receiving as a souvenir from the latter a cane carved from a tree which grew on the battle ground of Buena Vista, Mexico. It may be proper to state here that Mr. Anderson's grandparents left New Jersey on account of fealty to the motherland, and an aunt of his married James Lundy, a son of William Lundy. The family of Capt. Charles Anderson consisted of eight

children, seven sons and one daughter. Murray Anderson, the third son and child, was reared in the Province of his birth, and at the age of sixteen began serving an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade in Hamilton, in which capacity he worked for six years. In 1835 he came to London, Canada, returning home at the end of eighteen months, but took up a permanent residence in London in 1840, and for years has been prominently identified with the business interests of the place. He has been engaged in manufacturing tinwares and buying furs for many years, and in the latter business was one of the largest individual dealers in the market, and made semi-annual trips to New York City to dispose of his goods, and while on one of these trips had a personal invitation to dine with John Jacob Astor and also with Ramsey Crook. He carried on his business successfully for years, but of late has given up this occupation. He was the first Reeve and Mayor of the City of London, and as a member of the City Council for many years, rendered valuable aid in improving the city, and was a faithful guardian of its best interests. In November, 1838, he was married to Miss Jane C. Kerr, a native of Albany, N. Y., and to their union three children were born, two of whom are now living, Edward, and Sarah, wife of James Flock. To attempt a detailed account of the numerous enterprises with which he has been actively connected, or to review even passingly his official and public life, his characteristics, and his many admirable and moral traits, would be impossible in the space allotted to this sketch; but in every walk of life his career has been above criticism, and he has ever been the soul of honor, a faithful and trusty friend and a true Christian. He is one of the pioneer members of the Methodist Church, and is one of its staunch supporters.

James I. Anderson.

James I. Anderson, bookseller, stationer and dealer in fancy goods, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born March 5, 1852. His father, John Anderson, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Ingles, were both natives of Scotland. The son received a liberal education, and early commenced his business experience in a book house in Edinburgh, in which he received a thorough training. In 1872 he left the land of his birth, sailed for America, and for over two years and a-half was a resident of Buffalo, N. Y. In 1875 he came to London and engaged in his present business, which at first was commenced on a small scale, but has been of steady growth, the stock having been increased in quality and variety from time to time as necessities have demanded, until it has grown to be recognized as the leading house in this line in the city. Their stock includes a complete line of stationery and miscellaneous books, church hymnals, bibles, prayer books and Sunday school libraries. Their stock of fancy goods comprises an elegant array of articles of practical utility and adorn-

ment. By close attention to business and his honorable dealings, Mr. Anderson has, within a comparatively short time, built up a trade which older establishments may well envy. From his first settlement here he has taken an interest in everything tending to increase the reputation and good name of the city, and his influence is always on the side of morality and right. Mr. Anderson was married in 1878 to Miss Harriet Elliott, a native of this city, and a daughter of James and Helen Elliott, who were early settlers in Middlesex County. The former died in 1864, but the latter is still living.

Henry Anderson.

Henry Anderson, of Middlesex County, Ontario, is a son of Thomas Anderson, who was born in England, and was a prominent farmer of Wiltshire. He was married to Miss Ann Dark, by whom he became the father of three children:—Henry, Thomas F., and Amelia. He immigrated with his family to Middlesex County in 1833—the country at that time being an unbroken wilderness—and settled on a tract of 400 acres south of the 2nd Concession; the farm being now occupied by his son Thomas F. He and wife are members of the Church of England, the latter being a descendant of the Bailys, a prominent family of England. Francis Baily, the astronomer, after leaving school, held a mercantile situation until twenty-two years of age, when, from mere love of adventure, he embarked for the New World and traveled over a great part of the Far West, and passed eleven months among the aborigines without once seeing a civilized habitation. In 1800 he became connected with the Stock Exchange, and published many articles of note relating thereto in the various journals of the times, and in 1806 ably defended the rights of the Brokers. In 1814 he drew up the report of the committee relating to the great fraud of that year, and arranged the evidence against the perpetrators. He was a successful member of the Stock Exchange, and at the time of his retirement from active business life in 1825, was the owner of a handsome fortune which he had acquired by sagacious management. His brother was Mayor of Paris during the stormy scenes of the French Revolution, and was beheaded by the guillotine. Henry Anderson, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1816, and was a lad of sixteen years when brought to Canada. He was greatly pleased with the wild, free life of the pioneer, and soon became expert with the ax and the rifle. He soon became noted for his skill in the use of the former, and his presence was always gladly welcome when a log house was to be raised, he being always selected as a "corner man," as it required an expert to cut the notches and fit the logs. He was very fond of hunting, and many a deer fell before the unerring aim of his rifle; fifty of these animals falling a victim to his skill the first few years of his residence here, as they often came into

the clearing around their cabin during the night to browse. His early educational advantages were of the most meagre description, but being naturally quick-witted and intelligent, he acquired a fair education previous to his thirteenth year. He took an active part in the Rebellion of 1837, and when the Rebels were in force near Toronto, Capt. Joseph Odell called for volunteers to serve as "Minute Men," and out of 500 men only fourteen responded to the call, Henry and Thomas F. Anderson being among the number. In 1850, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Annie McGregor, a daughter of John and Isabel (Teddie) McGregor, who were natives of the Scotch Highlands. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson became the parents of ten children, who lived to be grown:—Florence A., Isabel A., Henry A., Margaret E., Ellen A., Annie V., John D., Frederick H., Henrietta, and Norman. After his marriage Mr. Anderson settled on the farm of 200 acres, where he now lives, and went to work to clear his land and get it under cultivation, in which work he has been very successful. In 1859 he was appointed County Auditor, which office he held until 1867, and was then elected Deputy Reeve, the duties of which he filled until 1871. He is now filling the office of Township Clerk, and has been President of the Township Agricultural Society, and from 1867 to 1880 was Secretary of the Agricultural Society of the County of Middlesex. He was the first General Superintendent of the Western Fair held in London from 1868 until 1871, and at the latter date was appointed General Superintendent of the Provincial Agriculture and Arts' Association of Ontario, serving in this capacity until 1881, when he resigned, and on his retirement was presented with a silver medal, which constituted him a life member of the Association, his staff of employés presenting him with a handsome gold watch as a token of their esteem. He is one of the founders of the Westminster Fire Insurance Company, the first meeting being held at his residence in 1857, and has been Treasurer of the Reform Association of East Middlesex, and is the present President of the Dominion Farmer's Council. In religious views, he and family belong to the Church of England, and he is politically a Reformer. Although seventy-two years of age, he is hale and hearty, and in his views on all subjects is considered one of the most sagacious and intelligent men of the county. By his straightforward and honest course through life, he has won the confidence, love, and respect of all who know him, and he and family occupy an enviable position in the estimation of the citizens of Middlesex County.

William H. Ardiel.

William H. Ardiel, farmer, and native of Canada, and a resident of London Township, in this County; was born on December 2, 1844, and is a son of James Ardiel and Jane (Haskett) Ardiel. His father was born in Canada, at a place then known as Frontenac, and his

mother was born in Ireland, in a place called Buricane. His grandparents were natives of Ireland, and came to this country at a very early date (in 1819) to Frontenac, and shortly after removed from there to London Township, in the County of Middlesex, where his grandfather entered 100 acres of land for himself and 100 acres for his eldest son, Isaac, who was at that time a young man; but several years after he was taken very ill, and died, and his body was interred in the then Established Church of England cemetery, in the village of St. Johns, London Township. His grandfather afterwards reserved the 100 acres for his father, James Ardiel. At that time the country was a wilderness, and infested by many wild animals. The wolves often made the nights hideous with their cries. The cabins of the settlers, which were built of round logs, were few and far between, and in order to have their corn or wheat ground they were obliged to make a journey of two days, carrying their grist to Pond Mills, south-east of the present city of London, following a blazed line through the woods to the Forks, where now stands London, and from there to Pond Mills. Mr. Ardiel's grandfather spent the greater portion of his time chopping, clearing up the land, and tilling the farm on which he first located and died there at the age of 84 years, and was buried in the old St. Johns cemetery, as is also his four oldest sons, and Mrs. Ardiel's grandfather, Mr. Haskett, and his eldest daughter. Grandfather Ardiel served in the rebellion of 1837, often acting in the capacity of an officer when called on to do so. James Ardiel, the father of William H. Ardiel, whose name heads this sketch, was born at Frontenac, in Canada, and is the fifth son of John and Mary (Dag) Ardiel. During the rebellion of 1837 he served as a corporal, also as sergeant, and made a faithful officer. After the close of the war he received his discharge from the commanding officer, and then returned home, and spent the remainder of his days in farming and occasionally dealing in stock. He died at the untimely age of thirty-one years, the public losing in him a useful citizen and his family a faithful husband and father. Four of his five children are still living. The eldest son, John H. Ardiel, and his mother, still live at the old homestead in London Township, where the father died. William H. Ardiel is living in the same township; and Elizabeth Ardiel, wife of James H. Hodgins, and Mary Jane Ardiel, wife of William Knapton, reside in London Township. The mother is one worthy of the name, for kindness and shrewd, honest management.

William H. Ardiel has followed the occupations of a farmer and carpenter through life, and his residence and surroundings will compare favorably with any in the county for neatness and taste. On the 4th day of July, 1877, he was married to Miss Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. John Anderson, by whom he is the father of three children, Christy Jane, James and John. Mr. Ardiel and his wife are Methodists; and he is a Conservative in his political views. John Haskett, his grandfather, immigrated from Buricane, Ireland, on June

6, 1822, to this country, and settled at a place called Monire Scenaries, in what was known at that time as Canada East, or Lower Canada. Jane (Haskett) Ardiel was then nine months old. They lived in that locality for ten years. At the close of that time the grandfather buried his beloved wife, Elizabeth (Blacall) Haskett, and on the 6th of June, 1833, the grandfather and six of his family moved from Monire Scenaries to the Township of London, where he settled on 100 acres of land. These were times of hardship and toil, the country being a dense forest. He followed carpentry and farming, and built the old St. Johns Church, which is still standing, and in those days was considered a fine piece of workmanship. He lived on the land on which he settled, and died on the same farm in the year 1853. His body was interred in the old St. Johns burying ground, and his eldest daughter also is buried in the same cemetery. His son John is still on the farm and in good circumstances. He now owns 300 acres of land in this township, and is an upright, honest, hard-working man, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-men.

Richard Ardiel.

Richard Ardiel, Deputy-Reeve of London Township, and a native of Middlesex County, was born in 1853, and is a son of Launcelot and Catharine (Gleason) Ardiel, natives respectively of Ireland and Canada. Launcelot Ardiel came from his native land to Canada in company with three brothers and one sister, and took up his abode in Middlesex County about 1841. The father purchased 100 acres of land, quite heavily covered with timber, and immediately set to work to improve his farm, making that place his home until his death, which occurred in August, 1883. His wife died in 1870, having borne nine children —Margaret, Thomas, William, Richard, Launcelot, Frances E., Jonathan, Robert and Joseph. Richard Ardiel was reared on the farm he now occupies, receiving his education in the common schools of London Township. In 1887 he was elected to the office of Deputy-Reeve of the township, which position he is still filling, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is an intelligent and enterprising gentleman, and owns a valuable farm of 100 acres, besides some property in the city of London. He is a member of the Church of England, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

William Henry Armstrong.

William Henry Armstrong, one of the highly respected citizens of the county, was born in Ireland, July 21, 1825, and is the son of John and Margaret (Wallace) Armstrong, both natives of the "Emerald Isle," where both passed their entire lives. Their son, William Henry

Armstrong, grew to manhood and was educated in Ireland. In 1850 he emigrated to Canada, settled in London, and in 1854 removed to Strathroy, where he has since resided. On first coming to Strathroy he engaged in general merchandising, which he carried on for several years, or until about 1859. One year later he was appointed treasurer of Strathroy, and this office he has held continuously ever since. All money, municipal or school, passes through his hands. In 1864, Mr. Armstrong was appointed Collector of Inland Revenue, which position he held until his resignation in 1882, and is now a superannuated officer. For some time Mr. Armstrong was inspector of weights and measures. He now owns 250 acres of land just outside the corporation of Strathroy and thirty acres within the corporation. For many years he has been engaged in stock-raising, having been quite successful in this occupation. His marriage relation was solemnized in January, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Saul, a native of Middlesex County, Canada; born in Metcalfe Township, October 3, 1835; daughter of Rev. Richard Saul, who was born in England in 1800, and who came to Canada in 1832, where he died Oct. 3, 1877. The mother of Mrs. Armstrong was born in England in 1806, and is now a resident of Strathroy. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were born four children—Richard Wallace, born 1856; William Alfred, born 1857; Maggie, born 1864; and Walter Henry, born 1883. Mr. Armstrong in his political views is a strong Reformer, and he and his wife are members of the Canada Methodist Church. The family is well respected in the county.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.

James Armstrong is a member of an old Scotch family, who, for many years resided in, and farmed in, the Lowlands of Scotland; Thomas Armstrong, the father of our subject, being a native of that country. When a young man he immigrated to New Brunswick and was married to Miss Agnes Murray, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Murray, by whom he had five children, Adam, James, Charles, Catherine and Elizabeth. Mr. Armstrong resided near Fredericktown for a number of years, and in 1837 moved with his family to Middlesex County, where he purchased a farm on which he resided until his death in 1873 at the age of 77 years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and during the Canadian Rebellion of 1837 served in the County Militia. His son, James, was reared on a farm in York County, New Brunswick, and was brought to Middlesex County when a lad of seven years, where he received an excellent education under the able instructions of Adam Murray, and at the age of 28 years was elected Township Councillor, and in 1858 was married to Miss Jane Fraser, a daughter of Major Daniel and Jane (Martin) Fraser, the father being a native of Scotland, an early

settler of the county, and Major of the County Militia for many years. Mrs. Armstrong died in 1871, and Mr. Armstrong afterwards married Annie McColl, a daughter of Duncan and Isabella (Cowan) McColl, who were natives of Scotland. Our subject and wife are the parents of two children, Bella and Murray. Mr. Armstrong formerly owned one of the finest farms in Westminster Township, and was engaged in tilling the soil until called to Parliament in 1882. In 1861 he was appointed Superintendent of Schools. After filling this position for seven years he was appointed Township Clerk, being elected Township Reeve in 1872, which position he successfully filled until 1882, being also County Warden a portion of the time. He was elected a member of the Canadian Parliament in 1882, and is now filling the duties of this position to the general satisfaction of all. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he has been president, and is still a director, of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is now Vice-President of the City Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is a director in the Canadian Savings and Loan Company. Mr. Armstrong is one of those men who combine ability with energy, honesty and accuracy, and as a result has been a trusted servant of the public in various capacities for many years.

HENRY ARNOTT, M. D.

Nothing is more essential to happiness than good health, and nothing more desirable. Some seek for health in travel, others in physical recreation, and both are, no doubt, beneficial; but they do not always accomplish the object in view. Medical science must be resorted to, and the best physicians are always in demand. Among those physicians and surgeons whose career has ever been one of success stands the name of Dr. Arnott. Not only has he distinguished himself as a medical practitioner, but his kindness of manner and his happy, genial disposition has made him many friends outside his profession. He was born in the County of Peel, July 21, 1844, and is the son of Henry and Maria (McClure) Arnott, both natives of the Emerald Isle. The father immigrated to Canada in about 1821, and he assisted in building one of the first houses erected in Guelph. Dr. Henry Arnott spent his early life in agricultural pursuits, and received a liberal education. He prepared himself for teaching school, and followed this calling for six years. A desire to obtain a thorough knowledge of some of the sciences led him to take up the study of medicine, and with rare perseverance and energy he closely applied himself until he was ready for matriculation in the Toronto Medical School, from which institution he received his degree in 1870. The same year he came to the County of Middlesex, settled in the Township of London, at Arva, and here he commenced the active duties of his profession. He remained there until 1880, when he came to Lon-

don, which has since given him a worthy place among her professional citizens. His success has, indeed, been remarkable, and the large and extensive patronage which he has enjoyed, and the pleasing results that have followed warmly testify to his ability as a physician and surgeon. He took an active part in establishing a school of medicine in the city, and filled the position of Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Clinical Medicine until he resigned the place in the fall of 1888. He was married to Miss Mary Graham, of the County of Peel, and to them have been born two children. The doctor takes a deep interest in sanitary science, and his labors in this direction prove him to be not only an enthusiastic but a humanitarian physician.

William Ashbury.

William Ashbury, capitalist, is the oldest man in point of residence in London, Ont., and is a native of the County of Tipperary, Ireland. At an early day he was deprived of a father's care by death, and he came with his mother and brothers and sisters to Canada, and settled in London in 1833. He learned the trade of blacksmith in his youth and followed this calling for many years, and by prudent investment of the money he earned began gradually to accumulate property. He always attended closely to business, avoiding any interference with others, had a horror of going in debt, and was careful of his promises, but when made, adhered to them to the letter. His life has been quiet and uneventful, and he is now enjoying the fruits of his well-spent labor. Of late years his time has been given to his financial interests, and as he has been strictly honest throughout life, he has never had occasion to regard any man's smile or fear his frown.

Daniel P. Aylsworth.

Daniel P. Aylsworth, Town Clerk and an enterprising farmer, whose post-office is Dorchester Station, was born on a farm in the Township of Earnestown, Upper Canada, Ontario, in 1811, and is the son of Bowen Aylsworth, who was a pioneer of Ontario, and who came with his father, Arthur Aylsworth, in 1778, and settled in Earnestown. Both father and son lived on the same farm all their lives. Bowen Aylsworth married Hannah Perry, daughter of Robert Perry, who came to Canada directly after the war of the American Revolution. To Mr. and Mrs. Aylsworth were born fifteen children, thirteen of whom lived to be over sixty years of age—Benjamin, Job, David, John, Robert, Henry R., Elizabeth, Daniel P., Isaac B., Mary J., Sarah A., Peter and Mercy. Mr. Aylsworth was a prosperous farmer, and was the owner of 500 acres of land, which he divided among his children. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and was a man

who took a great deal of interest in church matters, being steward, class leader and trustee for many years. He lived to be eighty-six years of age, as did also his wife. He was one of the best known men in the locality, and was universally respected. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His son, Daniel P. Aylsworth, remained and assisted his father on the farm, until he attained his growth and received his education in the common schools. He married Miss Lucinda Fralick, daughter of Martin and Hannah (Hoffman) Fralick. To Mr. and Mrs. Aylsworth were born thirteen children, eleven of whom lived to be grown—Ebenezer, Almeda H., Julia A., Mercy J., Amarilla M., William N., Richard P., Henry W., Mary E. and Lola A. After marriage Mr. Aylsworth kept a general store at Newburg, Ont., for ten years, and in 1848 he came to Middlesex County, and settled on the 1st Concession, Dorchester Township, south of the river, where he lived until 1880. He then moved to Dorchester Station, and there he is now residing. In 1857, Mr. Aylsworth was appointed Township Clerk, an office which he has held continuously ever since, a period of thirty-three years, and to the general satisfaction of all. He is politically as well known as any man in the township. He has been commissioned to take affidavits since 1880, and has filled the office of magistrate since 1883. He has always taken a great interest in all laudable enterprises, and has given his support to the same in a very substantial manner. He was Secretary of the Township for three years, and also filled the office of School Trustee. He, his wife and family are members of the Methodist Church, in which he has been Trustee and class leader, and to which he has contributed liberally. He has been a local preacher for over forty years. In his political views Mr. Aylsworth is a Reformer, and is liberal in his views on all subjects of importance. He is a man who has been closely identified with the interests of the township for many years, and has the universal respect of all acquainted with him.

EGERTON ROBERT BAINES (Deceased).

Egerton R. Baines (deceased), was store-keeper for the Western Division of the Grand Trunk Railroad at London, Ont., and was born in Toronto, York County, Ont., in 1830, and in his youth received excellent educational advantages, being a pupil in the Upper Canada College until eighteen years of age. He subsequently went to Liverpool, England, where he commenced his mercantile experience, and remained seven years. In 1859 he accepted a position with the Great Western Railroad of Canada as store-keeper, and after the consolidation of the Great Western with the Grand Trunk Railroad, acted in the same capacity for the Western Division of this system. In September, 1881, he was called to London, where he continued to make his home up to the time of his death. The length of time he was in the employ

of the System and the faithful manner in which he discharged the duties of the position speak louder than words can do, the high place he held in the estimation of the company. He was killed in the St. George railroad disaster on the 27th of February, 1889, at the age of 58 years, his death being deeply lamented by his family and numerous friends.

Maurice Baldwin.

Maurice Baldwin, dealer in coal and wood at London, is a native of Queen's County, Ireland, born January 21, 1844, and is the son of John and Jane (Cronyn) Baldwin, both natives of Ireland, and the father a farmer by occupation. Of the seven children born to their union, Maurice is the fifth. Early in life the latter went to England, served his time in ship-building, and came to the United States in 1860. He worked for some time in the Brooklyn Navy Yards, and in 1862 came to Canada, where he worked at boiler making, and was then employed at Huron College for a time. Since that time he has been engaged in the wood and coal business at London. He was a member of the London East Council, elected by acclamation, and he has been identified with the following orders:—Orangemen—Master the Royal Black Knights of Ireland; A. F. & A. M.—Royal Arch Mason; Royal Arcanum; Independent Order of Foresters. Mr. Baldwin was married November 16, 1865 to Miss Mary Jane Robinson, daughter of William Robinson of Dorchester Township. Mrs. Baldwin was born in Quebec, and by her marriage became the mother of these children :—Jane, Susan, Bessie, Robert, Willie, Maud, Wynona, Prudie, and one son, John, who is now deceased. Mr. Baldwin has made all his property by his own efforts, is in comfortable circumstances and has contracts for sixteen years in coal and wood. He also held contracts for watering streets, grading blocks and paving streets with the Corporation of the City of London.

J. D. Balfour, M. D.

J. D. Balfour, M. D., Superintendent of London Hospital and one of the successful practitioners of the city, was born in Perth County, Ont., in 1857, and is the son of James and Catherine (Worthington) Balfour, the father a native of Scotland. Dr. Balfour was reared in his native county, and his early life was spent in agricultural pursuits, and in attending the common schools, where he received a good practical education. He then taught school for some time, read medicine in the meantime, and afterwards attended lectures in Western University, London, Canada, and at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1887. He received the following degrees, viz. :—L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh, F. P. and S., Glasgow. In October, 1887, he took charge of the London

Hospital, and is qualified in ever way for the position he so successfully fills. He is one of the rising young physicians, and the outlook before him is full of promise. In 1883 he chose for his companion in life Miss Bella McGill, a native of Ontario, and the fruits of this union are two children, Edward Burke and Richard. Dr. Balfour is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

LUTHER BARNARD.

This gentleman is of English descent, and the son of Byron Barnard, who was born in Vermont, and was a farmer by occupation. He was married in his native State to Miss Eleanor Barrows, who bore him these children:—Luther, Norman, Albert, Carlos, Alonzo, Eliza, Mary and Abigail. Mr. Barnard owned a farm near the town of Bristol, County of Addison, but sold this, and in 1833 moved to Canada, and settled on the 2nd Concession of Westminster Township when there were but three stores in London, and with the assistance of his son bought and cleared 100 acres of land. The country was a wilderness at that time, and wild animals were plentiful. Mr. Barnard built a log house, shingled it with bark, and, of course, endured all the privations incident to pioneer life. He was an honest, hard-working man, and lived on the farm all his days, which was for over sixty years. Rufus Barnard, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution on the American side, and Frank Barnard, an uncle, was an officer—a Lieutenant—in the war of 1812.

Luther Barnard, subject of this sketch, was born in Vermont, in 1822. Although but twelve years of age when he came with his parents to Canada, yet very distinctly does he bear in mind the journey hither, which was performed by way of horses and covered waggons, the iron horse not then available, which took some six weeks to complete. He assisted his father in clearing the farm, was inured to hard work, and owing to the unsettled conditions of the country received limited educational advantages. Quaintly humorsome, Mr. Barnard relates a cattle-driving exploit to Michigan when about twenty years of age:—The roads in those days from London to Sarnia were not composed of steel rails, nor yet gravel, but along the mud roads at intervals stretches of corduroy crossings, some three miles in length, were the inevitable. In the trip one certain cow mired three times in one day. On miring the third time, she was left to shift for herself. Going on with the rest of the cattle, at the first settler's dwelling he came to, he gave the cow away, and while telling the man where he could find her, along came "bossy," having extricated herself. When driving her along five miles further he sold her for $15. At the close of a day's journey in making the home trip, a night's lodging was sought. Upon being ushered into the dwelling by the kind host, he

found himself in a quarter, which, to meet the convenience of the times, consisted of house and barn combined. He was favored to a pallet of hay for a bed, and the fowls at roost, hard by, lent more than their usual charm to make the night's rest one of peace and quiet. In 1844, or thereabout, being twenty-two years of age, Mr. Barnard paid a visit to his boyhood's home, at the foot of the Green Mountains, Vermont. He went by way of double waggon to Hamilton; from there to Toronto by boat, and stopped there three days on account of a storm, claimed by the captain to be the most severe he had known in five years. He sailed from Toronto to Schenectady, York State, and from there to White Hall, Vermont, and went from there to the old homestead, a distance of thirty-eight miles. Mr. Barnard remained under the old parental roof until thirty years of age, and then purchased the farm where he now resides, which was then a dense forest. He cleared the land and helped to build the house in which he now lives. In 1852 he married Miss Caroline Jackson, daughter of William and Mandana (Curtice) Jackson.

Mr. Jackson was an early settler from Vermont, and moved to London Township in 1834. From there he moved to Westminster Township. They were the parents of five children, Andrew, Cornelius, Caroline, Martha and Louise. Mr. Jackson lived to be 72 years of age, was a soldier in the war of 1812, was in the battle or Plattsburg, and a bullet discharged from the enemy's gun ploughed its way through the crown of his hat. Mr. Curtice, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Barnard, was a Revolutionary soldier on the American side, and Andrew Jackson, her brother, took part in the United States civil war, and was a supporter of the Union. Mrs. Barnard, in her maiden days, held the position of school teacher, and cites an instance when it became her duty to severely reprimand quite a sized youth, his offence being that of having thrown a small garter snake about the neck of one of the school girls. This same lad afterwards became her brother in-law. To Mr. and Mrs. Barnard were born ten children, five of whom have lived to the present time, John, Albert, Emma, Eliza and Julia. Owing to the abundance of wild game of those earlier days and a natural inclination for rifle-shooting, Mr. Barnard became a practiced and skilled marksman. In 1853 he encountered a large bear upon his own farm. Nine times, with unerring aim, sped from his rifle the death-dealing leaden messenger before master Bruin gave o'er the contest. The bear must have weighed 400 pounds. At another time four wolves stubbornly challenged his right to the possession of some deer he had marked for his own. Mr. Barnard takes considerable interest in educational matters and the success of schools. The Nilestown school is one of the best in the county. He is a Reformer in politics, and is, together with his wife, a member of the Baptist Church. They are blessed with the knowledge of knowing and seeing their children, all of whom are now grown to manhood and womanhood, following in their footsteps and holding the more important and responsible positions both in church and society.

B. F. Bartlett.

This gentleman, who is a resident of Mt. Brydges, and who was one of the first settlers of Caradoc Township, is a native of Madison County, N. Y., was born December 21, 1821, and is the youngest of eight children born to the union of Benjamin and Betsey (Pratt) Bartlett, both natives of Massachussetts. The parents left their native State in 1827 and located in Caradoc Township, Middlesex County, Ont., where the father purchased 100 acres of land, to which he subsequently added another hundred acres. He continued farming until his death, which occurred in 1861 ; Mrs. Bartlett had died previous to this, in 1833. Owing to the scarcity of schools and of the unsettled condition of the country, B. F. Bartlett did not receive the best educational advantages, but improved what opportunities he did receive. With three of his neighbors' children he attended school kept at the home of one of these neighbors during the winter months, and in the summer he assisted on the farm. In November, 1847, he married Miss Rachel Adamson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the daughter of John and Rebecca Adamson. After this union they moved, first to Toronto, and later to Middlesex County, where they have since resided. Here were born to them the following children :—Albert and Victoria, twins (Albert died when an infant, and Victoria married Dugald McLean), James, Henry, George (who died at the age of eight years), De Loss (who died at the age of seven years), Annie (who died at the age of three years), Frank, Amy (who died at the age of two years), Elda and Edgar. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are both members of the Church of England, in the services of which he has always taken an active part. In 1850–1 he was collector of taxes for Caradoc Township, and was census taker in 1852. Politically he has always been a staunch Reformer. He is a well-read man, and a "pioneer of the pioneers," having been an eye-witness of the marvellous growth and vast improvements that have been made in the county during the past sixty years. He has been a liberal contributor to all enterprises which had for their object the welfare of the county, and during the sunset of his life he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is well respected and esteemed. He was for many years a farmer, but subsequently he engaged in the hotel business at Mount Brydges, after which he was a contractor in the railroad business, and in this he sustained heavy losses. He then assumed charge of the Victoria Hotel at Mt. Brydges, which was destroyed by fire in 1862.

William Henry Bartram.

William Henry Bartram, barrister of London, was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, August 21, 1848, and is a son of William and Emily (Soule) Bartram, both of English parentage, and, on the parental side, of Scotch descent. The father was an architect, but not

finding a good opening for his profession in England he concluded to immigrate to Canada, which he accordingly did in 1850, locating first in Toronto, where he remained a year or two, and had to turn his abilities as an amateur artist to account by becoming a portrait and landscape painter. He gained considerable notoriety as an artist by painting the first and only panorama of Upper and Lower Canada for the late Thomas Davidson, of Hamilton. This panorama was exhibited in Canada and England, and was accidentally burned in Scotland. About a year after coming to Canada he sent for his family and located at Hamilton, where he died in 1854 of cholera. He was the father of five children, of whom W. H. Bartram is the eldest. The latter was four years old when he came to Canada with his mother, and after his father's death the family moved to Toronto, where he attended school until 1840, when they moved to Chicago and resided one year there, during which time his mother died. The subject of this sketch, with his brothers and sister and their maternal grandmother, then returned to Canada, locating at Sandwich, where W. H. completed his education at the grammar school there. At the age of seventeen he began the study of law with P. T. Worthington, of Windsor, during which time he served as a volunteer in the Fenian raid of 1866. In 1867 he came to London where, under the preceptorship of Crown Attorney Hutchinson, the late C. C. Abbott and Judge Elliot, he completed his legal studies. He was admitted as an attorney in Hilary Term and called to the Bar in the Easter Term (1871), soon after forming a law partnership with Mr. Hutchinson, the firm title being Hutchinson & Bartram, which was dissolved in 1874, when Mr. Bartram became associated with Frank Love, the firm being Bartram & Love. This partnership was dissolved in 1877, and Mr. Bartram has since carried on his extensive practice alone. He is a commissioner in Ontario for taking affidavits to be used in Manitoba, and is also a notary public. He is registrar of the law department of the Western University; has been reeve for London West for three years, and is now the solicitor for that corporation. He has been president of the St. George's Society of London, and in August of 1887 was elected vice-president of the North American St. George's Union, to hold office until the next meeting of the convention in Philadelphia. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Barker, a native of London, by whom he is the father of four children, Ruth M., William G. Renwick, Amy R., and Isabel M. Mr. and Mrs. Bartram are members of the Church of England, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, St. George's Society, Royal Arcanum, Independent Foresters, Sons of England and Ancient Foresters.

ROBERT BATY (Deceased).

Robert Baty was one of the old pioneer farmers of Middlesex County, and was of Scotch and English descent. Arthur Baty, his grandfather,

was born in Northumberland County, England, and about 1820 joined his son, Thomas Baty, who had immigrated to New York State in 1817, and to Middlesex County, Ontario, in 1820. The latter settled on the ninth Concession of London Township, and in 1830 moved to Westminster Township, having bought the grist-mill at Pond Mills. He was married to Margaret Telfer, a daughter of Robert Telfer, who came from Northumberland County, England, in 1820, and by her became the father of two children, who lived to maturity—Robert and Arthur—and throughout life was engaged in milling and in agricultural pursuits. The parents became well-to-do citizens of the county. They were earnest members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Baty was an Elder for many years; and he also served as a member of the Township Council, and died at the age of sixty-eight years, having lived a useful and busy life. Robert Baty, whose name heads this sketch, was born in New York State in 1818, and was about two years of age when he was brought to Canada, where his boyhood days were spent on a farm in the wilderness, and his early educational advantages were fairly good. After attaining manhood he married a daughter of Adam Telfer, by whom he became the father of three children—Thomas, Adam and Arthur. After his marriage he assisted his father in the mill for many years, and then located on a farm of 100 acres at Pond Mills. Subsequently he acquired 200 acres more, all of which he left to his sons. Since this sketch was first written he has died, that event occurring March 2, 1889. He was a member of every building committee of his congregation, and for many years served on the committee of management, of which body he was generally chairman. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was a man who always lived a life of honorable and useful citizenship, winning the respect and esteem of all by his many admirable traits of character.

J. H. A. Beattie.

J. H. A. Beattie, a rising young barrister of London, Ont., is a native of the town in which he now resides, and was born on April 7, 1863. His parents, John and Virginie (Puttemans) Beattie, were born in the north of Ireland and in Belgium respectively, the former coming to Canada with his parents when fourteen years of age. He was a prominent and successful merchant of London for many years, and is now living retired from active business life, enjoying the fruits of his many years of toil. J. H. A. Beattie, his son, was reared in the town of London, and was chiefly educated by Dr. Tassie, of the town of Galt, and pursued his legal studies under the directions of Hon. W. R. Meredith. He was called to the bar in Hilary term, 1888, and was also appointed Notary Public and Solicitor. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters; is a member of the firm of Meredith,

Fisher & Beattie, one of the leading firms of barristers in Western Ontario, and, as such, is associated in his practice with William R. Meredith, Esq., Q. C., M. P. P., the leader of the Opposition in the Legislature of Ontario.

Edward Beattie.

Edward Beattie is a prominent farmer of North Dorchester Township, and is a son of William Beattie, who was a native of Liddesdale, Roxburgshire, Scotland, and was married to Janet Hogg, who bore him fifteen children:—John, William, Catherine, Margaret, Jane, James, Isabella, Andrew, Edward, Janet, Nancy, David, Mary, Peter and George. Mr. Beattie was a shepherd in his native land, but, after coming to Canada in 1820, engaged in tilling the soil on a farm of 150 acres, which he had entered. He first resided in a little log-house, but it has long since given place to a commodious and comfortable residence, and his farm, which was then a wilderness, now yields abundant crops. After coming to the New World, he first located in the United States, in New York State, but soon after came to Canada, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1864 at the age of seventy-two years, having been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. Edward Beattie, his son, and the immediate subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead, at Pond Mills, was reared on a farm, and received his education in a school conducted by Adam Murray. After reaching manhood, he married Jane Stewart, a daughter of Charles and Agnes (Patton) Stewart, and eight children were the result of their union:—William E., Charles S., John P., James G., Agnes, Andrew A., Janet A. and David R. Previous to his marriage, Mr. Beattie had taken up some land on the lake shore, where he lived for three years, and in 1853 bought his present farm of 200 acres, to which place he brought his wife, whom he married in 1856. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a Reformer, holding liberal views on all subjects of importance. He has taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of schools, and has held the office of School Trustee for a number of years. He is essentially a self-made man, and deserves much commendation for the way in which he has surmounted many obstacles; for he started in life with no capital but an abundant supply of energy and determination, and in time became one of the wealthy citizens of the county. He is now the owner of 250 acres of fine farming land, and has assisted his sons in obtaining 300 acres more. His farm is well stocked, and he has a substantial brick residence and excellent barns.

Nelson Beaver.

Nelson Beaver, a farmer of Muncey Reserve, Caradoc Township, is a celebrated hunter and trader, and is Chief of the Chippewa Indians;

his ancestors for many generations back having been noted Chieftains. His father, Meskobenas, or Red Bird, after his grandfather's death, was succeeded by his brother Tomaco; after Tomaco's death, was succeeded by John Riley, an uncle of Nelson Beaver, and other chiefs. His maternal grandfather was Nowwowsisswahnaby, who was one of the greatest chiefs of his tribe and fought under Tecumseh, and was a participant in the battle of Lundy's Lane. The wife of Meskobenas was Omissquahbun, and to them were born twelve children, six of whom lived to be grown. Nelson Beaver was born in March, 1819, and followed the wanderings of his tribe along the Thames River, engaged in hunting and fishing. They resided in cabins made of red elm bark with a fire in the centre. Their floors also consisted of the bark, and their beds of the skins of wild animals, and as wood was to be had all around them, they kept good fires and lived very comfortably during the long, cold winter months. Mr. Beaver well remembers Chief Jim Muskalunge, who fought in the War of 1812, Chief Yahbance, Chief Miskokomon, Old Kanotang, who was a great warrior and was head Chief of the Bear Creeks, Jim Cary or Bakakadus, who was one of the greatest warriors of his day, and Simon, who was also famed as a warrior. The Indians believe in the Great Spirit, and that after death they will go to the Happy Hunting Grounds; but all are compelled to cross a rapid river, across which a log is stretched, which the good Indians readily cross, but the bad Indians find to be very slippery and treacherous, and will finally fall into the water beneath, thus losing all chance of reaching the much desired Happy Hunting Grounds.

Nelson Beaver's father died just prior to his birth, and his mother was killed by a drunken son, who, eight years after, killed himself. Marriages were solemnized in the following fashion:—The would-be-groom's parents would take presents of deer skins and ponies to the bride, and if these presents were accepted, the bargain was made; and after such a marriage the parties seldom left each other, but considered their marriage binding forever, and unchastity was a thing almost unknown among them. Mr. Beaver thinks the Indians of the present day are much more immoral than when he was a boy. Mr. Beaver himself was married Indian fashion, and lived this way until he was forty years of age. In 1852 he went to California, taking the overland route *via* Salt Lake, with Dr. Billington, James Patrick, B. Burley, Luke Allison, John Dodd, M. Thompson, John White, D. Hogarth, Mr. Hebert and several others, purchasing their outfit in Kansas City (which then consisted of but one store), then pressed on westward and spent two weeks at Salt Lake City, where they well treated by the Mormons. They were over five months on the journey, and Mr. Beaver went as hunter and guide; but they often suffered with hunger, and at one time were without food. Mr. Beaver killed a great many deer, three buffalos and eight antelopes. He saw a great many wild Indians, and came near being killed by them; and after living in California for about eight months, returned home *via* the Isthmus of

Panama. He has been a great hunter all his life, and estimates that he has killed 2,500 deer during his lifetime, eighty being black-tailed deer, which he killed in California. In November and December he killed 150 deer in Dorchester Township, after his return from the West. He has also killed many wolves and elk, and has an excellent voice for calling the latter. In 1860 he married Mary Roberts, who died after bearing two sons, William and Burwell, and four daughters. He next married Helen M. Ganzeboot, who was three-fourths white and one-fourth Tuscarora Indian. They have one son, George W. Nelson Beaver is a member of the Methodist Church, and has acted as interpreter to clergymen on the Manitoulin Island for many years. He owns a good farm of 100 acres, on which is an excellent brick residence, and also owns 250 acres on the Indian Reserve. He is now sixty-nine years of age, has an excellent memory, and is noted for his shrewdness and intelligence. He is as well-informed as many white people, has always been a law-abiding citizen, and as he has surmounted untold difficulties, his race may well emulate him and point to his career with pride.

Frederick Marlett Bell-Smith.

In the progressive age in which we live the painters' art has steadily kept pace with commercial advance, while the enlightened education of the day makes us the more appreciative works of science and art. Hence, it is fit and proper that painting, fostered as it has been since the early ages, should in the history of the county be duly represented; and he whose name heads this sketch needs no further introduction to the citizens of London. He was born in London, England, September 26, 1846. His father, John Bell-Smith, was a portrait painter of wide reputation, and came to Canada in 1866. His mother, Georgiana Maria, was the daughter of Marlett Boddy, who was an officer in the service of the Admiralty. Of the twelve children born to his parents, Frederick M. Bell-Smith was the eldest. He was educated in England, and early developed a talent in what has since been his chosen occupation, and he received special instruction in the best art schools of England. On his arrival in Canada in 1867, one year later than his father, he settled in Montreal, and lived there until 1871, when he removed to Hamilton, where he remained until 1875. He then changed his residence to Toronto, but later returned to Hamilton, where he remained until his removal to London in 1882. He is one of the original members of the Royal Canadian Academy and of the Ontario Society of Artists, and has established a wide reputation as one of the largest exhibitors at the annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Society and of the Ontario Society of Artists, in which he carried off the highest honors. As a director in the fine arts department, too much cannot be said, for his energetic efforts have borne good fruit on the train-

ing of pupils who now hold good positions as teachers, and to him is largely due the reform in art studies that has taken place in our schools and colleges. He has also been an exhibitor at the Royal Academy of London, England. His summer vacations are spent in sketching from nature, and in this capacity he has visited Cape Breton and other parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the coast of Maine, the White Mountains of New Hampshire, the River St. Lawrence, and the eastern townships of Quebec; and the past two years he has spent in the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia, not only as an artist, but as an elocutionist and cartoonist. He has gained an enviable reputation, and is endorsed in this talent, as well as in art, by the best representatives of the pulpit, bar, and the educational platform. Mr. Bell-Smith was married in 1871 to Miss Annie Myra, daughter of S. W. Dyde, Esq., and niece of Lieut.-Colonel Dyde, A. D. C. They have two children, both sons—Frederick and Claude. Mr. Bell-Smith is identified with the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

N. H. Beemer, M. D.

N. H. Beemer, M. D., assistant-superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, is one of the successful and promising members of the medical profession in this part of Ontario, and his labors in the practice of this science have given him well-deserved prominence among his professional brethren. He was born in County Norfolk, Ontario, August 19, 1853; his parents, Henry and Esther (Shearer) Beemer, being natives of the same county. The father was a farmer and merchant, and carried on business successfully for many years; but of late years has lived retired from the active duties of life. His family consisted of four sons and one daughter, of whom Dr. N. H. Beemer is the youngest son. He resided in his native county until about sixteen years of age, his time being chiefly given to attending school, and was then placed in the Brantford Grammar School under the instruction of David Ormiston, M. A., now a leading barrister at Whitby, and a brother of Rev. Dr. Ormiston, who is so well-known throughout Canada and the United States. Desiring to enter upon a professional life, Mr. Beemer commenced the study of medicine, and applied himself energetically and perseveringly to this work, and received his degree in medicine at the Toronto University, in 1874. He then began practicing his profession in Wyoming, County of Lambton, where he remained until 1878, when, owing to a laborious country practice, the hardships and exposures of which threatened to undermine his health, he accepted a position in the above-named institution as one of the assistant physicians, and has since passed all the grades of promotion to his present position. Soon after his appointment, he began reading the barrister's course of the Law Society of Ontario, partly for the sake of the mental

discipline which the study would impart, and partly with the purpose of better fitting himself for the duties of a medico-legal jurist. Though he pursued this course during his odd hours for nearly four years, he was forced by the multiplicity of his official duties to discontinue the study before attempting his final examination. Since his appointment, he has lived continuously at the London Asylum, except for a period of three months in 1887, when the Government appointed him acting medical superintendent of the Hamilton Asylum, during the illness of the superintendent of that institution. To his natural qualifications as a physician he brings a mind stored with medical learning, and an experience in the management of nervous and mental diseases which has been, and will continue to be, of great value to those coming under his care. He was a prime mover in advocating the abolishment of mechanical restraint in the treatment of excitable and violent cases in the asylum, and also in the humanitarian movement of extensive employment for the patients, and Dr. Bucke, with whom he has been so long and intimately associated, has repeatedly acknowledged, in his annual reports, his indebtedness to Dr. Beemer for his co-operation and support in carrying out these great advances in asylum management. He is past-master of Wyoming lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and was married in 1879 to Miss Mary, a daughter of Alexander Laing, a grain merchant of Wyoming. She was born at Niagara Falls, New York State, and she and the doctor are the parents of two children.

Edmund Beltz.

In any calling in life permanent success is largely due to determined and persistent effort, and without these important factors no one can hope to become eminent in any calling. That Mr. Beltz possesses these requisites, is acknowledged by all, for the trade he has built up and the reputation he has acquired as a business man are abundant proofs of the same. He is a descendant of one of the early settlers of London, his father, Henry Beltz, who was born in the State of New York, having come to Fort Erie about 1827, and to Middlesex County about 1835, where he followed the occupation of builder. Edmund Beltz was born in the County of Elgin in 1833, and came with his parents to Middlesex County, where, after attaining a suitable age, he began working at the hatter's trade and also familiarized himself with the furrier's business. He served a regular apprenticeship, and in 1858 engaged in the business on his own account, and at the present time is one of the oldest merchants in the city. His stock of goods is very full and complete, and represents the most reputable manufacturers, as well as hats and caps of his own make, his establishment being the favorite resort of the most fastidious. He first embarked in business on a small scale, but increased his stock from time to time

as far as his means would permit, and in so doing attended strictly to business, even to its most trivial details, and was always attentive and scrupulously honest with his customers, and thereby has built up a trade which, in point of magnitude, is unequalled by any house in the same business in the city. In the early history of London he became prominent as a member of the Fire Department, and served in this capacity for about fifteen years. He is a member of Forest City Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F., and a member of Adelphian Encampment, Canton No. 1, of London. He is Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of St. George's Lodge of the A. F. and A. M. In 1866 he was married to Miss Lydia Hanson, a daughter of C. F. Hanson, manager of the Lake Erie, Essex & Detroit Railroad, running from Windsor to Kingsville.

W. J. Birks.

W. J. Birks, organist at the Dundas Street Methodist Church, London, Canada, and musical instructor, was born in Goderich, County of Huron, Ont. His father, Rev. W. Birks, was born in Staffordshire, England, and was there reared to manhood, and there prepared himself for his chosen calling. In 1854 he was sent as a missionary from England to Canada, and is still living, actively engaged in his ministerial labors. He was married in his native land to Miss Julia Plant, and by her became the father of three sons, W. J. Birks being the eldest. The latter was reared in Canada, and resided in the various places his father's work called him, and early developed a talent for music. He studied with F. H. Torrington, of Toronto, and subsequently went to England, where he remained five years. While there he was engaged as organist in one of the leading Methodist churches of London, and during three years of his stay there studied with the late Frederick Scotson Clark, a celebrated English organist and composer. Before his return to Canada, he made an engagement with the Dundas Street Centre Methodist Church, and he has just completed an engagement of five years, and has been engaged for another five years. He has a natural aptitude as a conductor of music, and is devoted to the work. His choir, which comprises seventy-five voices, is one of the best drilled in Canada, and their rendering of sacred music adds much to the devotional services of the church. Mr. Birks is always striving to raise the standard of music in London, and in this he has the support of the people at large. His rooms in the Oddfellow's Hall are liberally patronized by musical students.

Peter Birtwistle.

Among the business men of London, Ont., who have won distinction as successful merchants, and who have, by personal industry

and genuine business ability, succeeded in establishing a desirable trade, may be mentioned Mr. Birtwistle, whose name heads this brief biography. His career has placed him prominently before the public as an able financier, and his reputation has been obtained by tireless energy, unyielding perseverance, a keen foresight of events, a skillful adaptation to the tastes and necessities of the public, and a judicious use of means. He was born in England, and is the eldest son of Joseph and Mary (Blackburn) Birtwistle, and received a liberal education in his youth at Satley College, Birmingham. In 1865 he immigrated to Canada, and for a period of two years was engaged in teaching school, after which he returned to England, and the subsequent two years was engaged in the manufacture of dress goods. In 1869 he again came to Ontario, and opened a jewelry store in London, and, as stated above, no one in the city has established a more enviable reputation for honor and fair dealing than he. His stock is purchased for cash of the manufacturers, and is sold at prices but little, if any, in advance of what other dealers pay, a benefit that his many patrons are not slow to avail themselves of. By strict attention to business he has built up a trade which, in magnitude and valuable returns, is not exceeded in his line in the city. A few such men as he make a city, and are indispensable to its prosperity and development. When shrewdness, ability, enterprise, and industry are combined, wealth is certain to be accumulated, and is not only enjoyed by the one thus gifted, but by the many to whom a means of livelihood is afforded, and to the city and country as well. Although a careful business man, he is noted for the liberal assistance extended to more than one young man, whose business prospects are now promising, and who are indebted to his bounty and timely aid. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is a Past Master of Kilwinning lodge, No. 64.

JOSIAH BLACKBURN.

Josiah Blackburn, managing editor of the London *Free Press*, was born in London, England, in 1823, and received his education in the City of London School. He came to Canada in 1850, and, having acquired a taste for literary and political work, he, very naturally, soon drifted into the newspaper business, and the year following his arrival in the Dominion we find him associated with the Paris *Star*, with which paper he was connected until 1852, when he purchased the interest of the London *Free Press*, of which he assumed charge at the close of the year. He aided soon afterwards in the establishment of the Ingersoll *Chronicle*, and for some time conducted both papers. He began issuing the *Daily Free Press* in 1855, and at that time was in accord with the Reform party of the day, and at the general election of 1858 was one of the candidates of that party, but was defeated by the late Marcus Talbot. In 1859 a difference arose with his political friends,

growing out of the attitude of the *Globe* with respect to an attack made in its columns on the motives of the judges in the decisions they gave in the episode known as the "Double Shuffle." The course taken by Mr. Blackburn was hotly denounced, and an attempt was made to dragoon him, after the manner of those times. Shortly after he adduced reasons why the Reformers should look to the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald as their leader, and in 1862 that highly-honored gentleman was called to office at Quebec, and Mr. Blackburn was asked by his Government to conduct the *Mercury* in the interests of the Ministry, to which he agreed, availing himself of the valuable services of Mr. George Sheppard. After the fall of the Sandfield Macdonald Administration in 1864, a coalition of the parties took place on the basis of the Confederation of the whole of the British North American Provinces, finding the Hon. George Brown in the same Cabinet with his ancient opponents. Sir John S. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier supported that movement, and Mr. Blackburn remained firmly attached to those men and the cause which they represented, and thus declined, with others, to follow Mr. Brown when he retired from the ranks of the Coalition Government. In 1872, Mr. Blackburn was requested to aid in the establishment of the Toronto *Mail*, and remained connected with that paper for about fifteen months. In 1881 he was appointed one of the chief census officers, and in 1884 was chosen as one of a committee to proceed to Washington to investigate the methods of public printing adopted there, reporting on the same. He has been recognized in many ways as a useful member of the Canadian press, and has been an extremely active journalist. Upon political questions Mr. Blackburn's judgment is admitted to be very sound, and he never, by haste or immature consideration, prejudices the interest of his party.

Stephen Blackburn.

Stephen Blackburn, Registrar of West Middlesex, is a native of England, born near London, August 6, 1826, son of Rev. John Blackburn, a pastor of the Congregational denomination in London for thirty-five years, who was a man of high attainments, and for many years held the position of secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. His mother was Sarah Smith, a daughter of Robert Smith, a landed proprietor in Essex, England. Stephen Blackburn is the fourth son in a family of eleven children; was educated at Mill Hill Grammar School, near Hendon, Middlesex, England. In 1849 he entered into business as printer and publisher in London, England, as a partner of Mr. R. K. Burt, the firm subsisting for seven years under the style of Blackburn & Burt. After the death of both parents he emigrated to Canada. Here he engaged in business with his brother Josiah, as publisher of the *Free Press*, of London, Canada, which, having been a small weekly paper, was merged into a daily

edition May 5, 1855. Mr. S. Blackburn took an active part in the business department of the firm, and in July, 1871, severed his connection with the same, having accepted the appointment of Registrar of West Middlesex (office at Glencoe) from the Government of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, first Premier of Ontario, which he still retains, having filled the position with honor and credit to himself, and satisfaction to the public. September 26, 1857, he married at London, England, Miss Susanna Whitaker, second daughter of Henry Whitaker, solicitor of Chancery Lane, London, who founded the celebrated legal publication known as Whitaker's Almanac. To Mr. and Mrs. S. Blackburn were born four children, a son and three daughters. The eldest, Henry S., is a partner in the firm of Blackburn & Cox, solicitors, London, Canada. Mr. Blackburn is a member of Lorne Lodge, No. 282, A. F. and A. M., at Glencoe ; and has been a Freemason since 1853.

WILLIAM BLINN.

William Blinn, who is closely associated with the farming interest of Westminster Township, Middlesex County, Ont., is the son of Warren and Harriet Blinn, and the grandson of James Blinn, who was born in Vermont, in 1770, and emigrated to Lower Canada about 1800. He settled at Granby, and his descendants live on the old farm, which consists of 800 acres. Warren Blinn, father of subject, was also a native of Vermont, and was but one year old when he was brought by his parents to Lower Canada. He was of French descent on his father's side, and of English on his mother's side. He immigrated to Middlesex County when about twenty-nine years of age, and brought with him his wife and daughter, Eliza, and one son, William, who is the subject of this sketch, and who was then five years of age. Mr. Blinn had married, in Lower Canada, Miss Harriet Dyer, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Dyer, whose sister, Lotta, married Capt. Butler, of Massachusetts, and became the mother of the eminent Gen. Benj. F. Butler, of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Blinn became the parents of three children—William, Eliza and Hiram. Mr. Blinn first settled where the Insane Asylum now stands, and was a contractor by occupation, and also owned a mill. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in 1876, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife died in 1882, at the age of 84. Their son, William, was born in Lower Canada in 1823, and received a fair education on Market Square, where the Market now stands, and finished in Brick street school. He learned in early life the trade of a miller, and, in 1847, was united in marriage to Miss Flint, daughter of Robert and Hannah Flint. To Mr. and Mrs. Blinn have been born three children—Eliza M., Robert W. and William G. Robert Flint was an Englishman, who came with his family to this county in 1830, and two years later moved to Byron, where he worked at the mason trade for some time.

Later he bought a farm. He was the father of seven children—Robert G., George, Mary (deceased), Mary, Pirney, Patience and H. B. Mr. Flint died at the age of seventy-five years. He was a member of the Church of England, and was a prosperous farmer. Mr. Blinn was engaged in milling at different places in the county for seventeen years, and for six of these years followed this occupation in Byron. In 1858 he bought his present farm, consisting of 225 acres of fine land on the 1st Concession, where he has since lived. Mr. Blinn is an upright, honorable gentleman, and has the respect of his fellowmen. He takes an active interest in all laudable enterprises, and has been School Trustee for twenty years. He is a Reformer in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, of which he is Steward. He is a self-made man in every respect, and has made all his property by his own labor.

ROBERT BODKIN.

Robert Bodkin, a popular and enterprising merchant at Delaware, and son of William and Sarah (Bell) Bodkin, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, August 17, 1843. The parents were both natives of Ireland, and came to Canada in 1847, locating in Delaware Township, where the father followed farming, and where he still resides. In their family were ten children, Robert being the fifth. He remained with his parents until of age, and at the age of eighteen began teaching, which occupation he followed for three years. He then entered the Victoria College of Medicine at Toronto, where he remained two and a-half years, but was then obliged to abandon his studies on account of ill health. After spending some time in tilling the soil to regain his health, he again engaged in teaching, and followed this occupation for seven years, when failing health again compelled him to return to agricultural pursuits. In 1875 he established a mercantile business at Delaware, where he has since continued. In 1872 he married Miss Mary A. McFarlane, a native of Canada, and a daughter of Donald McFarlane, Esq. Three children—two sons and a daughter—were the result of this union. Mr. Bodkin is a member of the Methodist Church, is a Liberal in politics, has served as township clerk since 1873, is a class leader in the church, and is president of the Bible Society for the township. In 1876 he received the appointment of postmaster, in which capacity he acted until 1883, when he resigned the position. He has the position of issuer of marriage licenses in Delaware, and is president of the Sabbath School Association for the united Townships of Westminster and Delaware.

JOHN BOGUE.

John Bogue, one of the old and much esteemed citizens of the county, and a prominent farmer of Westminster Township, was born

in Scotland, November 27, 1800, and is a descendant of one of the old and sterling Scotch families who have done so much to clear up the country and make presentable the pleasant homes of to-day. He was a gardener by trade, and in 1820 went to England, where six years later he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Parrot. This union resulted in the birth of eight children, who grew to maturity:—John, Allen, James, Thomas, David, Richard, Ann, and Emma. In 1837, Mr. Bogue immigrated to Canada and settled on a farm of 120 acres on the 1st Concession, Lot—. Mr. Bogue cleared his farm with his own hands, and was a hard-working man. He is held in high esteem by all who know him; is in very comfortable circumstances, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labor. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of which his wife, who died in 1886, was also a member. Mr. Bogue is now in his 89th year, and his memory is still good. His son, Allen Bogue, was born in England in 1832, and was about five years of age when he was brought to this country by his parents. He received a good practical education in the common schools, and in early life learned the occupation of farming. He is well respected by the people of the township, and has been in the Township Council. He is president of the Poultry Association, and a member of the Western Fair Board. He has always taken an active interest in school and educational affairs and holds the office of trustee.

William Bowman.

Among the men of Middlesex Co. who have been instrumental in furthering many enterprises tending to benefit the county, may be named Mr. Bowman, who, for over thirty years, has been identified with the business interests of London and vicinity, and, his life is a good illustration of the truth that permanent success in any calling in life is always regulated by well-known laws dependent upon natural causes. He is a native of Liverpool, England, and was born March 18, 1820, and is a son of William and Sarah (Piel) Bowman, who were natives of Cumberland. The father was an iron-founder by occupation, and his union with Miss Piel was blessed in the birth of nine children—William being the second son. In his youth he studied mechanical engineering, at which he worked successfully for many years, and, in 1853, he came to Canada as Mechanical Superintendent of the Great Western Railway, and brought the first locomotive into London, in October of that year. He remained connected with the Great Western Railway for three years, and then resigned his position to accept the superintendency of the Port Stanley Railway, holding this position until the road was leased to the Great Western Railway Company. He is secretary and treasurer of the Port Stanley Railway at the present time. He is one of the organizers of the Canada Chemical Manufacturing Company, being President of the same; and, in connection with his son Charles, he is one of the most extensive coal, wood,

and coke dealers in London, and deals in all kinds of anthracite and bituminous coal, the business having become one of the most important of the city. He was married in England, in 1843, to Miss Emma M. Smith, by whom he has five children:—John, a prominent wholesale hardware dealer of London; James E., a Chemist, who has charge of the Chemical Works, and is also Professor of Theoretical Chemistry in Western University; Charles, who is associated with his father in business; Emma S., and Elizabeth E. Mr. Bowman has served in the City Council as Chairman of finance, and his influence has always been on the side of morality and right. In his religious preferences he is a member of the Methodist Church, and has always taken a deep interest in the Sabbath School, the Y. M. C. A., and temperance work. He has been a local preacher for about forty years, and has done effective and useful work, and is recognized as a faithful and staunch supporter of the cause of Christianity.

JOHN BOWMAN.

John Bowman, of the firm of Bowman, Kennedy & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware, London, Ont., is a native of London, England, and was born February 18, 1851. His parents were William and Sarah (Piel) Bowman, both of English birth. The father was a mechanical engineer, and in 1853 immigrated to Canada, first locating in Hamilton where he accepted the position of Mechanical Superintendent of the Great Western Railway; he took the first locomotive into London in 1853, and three years later settled in London, where his home has since been. John Bowman was principally reared and educated in London, where he commenced his first mercantile experience in the hardware business; he subsequently engaged in the coal and wood business, and in 1887 the firm of Bowman, Kennedy & Co. was established. Though comparatively one of the recent acquisitions to the wholesale interests of London, no previous house in so short a time has received more liberal patronage. In connection with their hardware business they do the largest coal business in Western Ontario, shipping thousands of tons to Toronto annually, and their trade in this line extends through the Province, and is rapidly being extended westward. For the length of time they have been established, the patronage received is highly complimentary to their manner of doing business, and as public-spirited business men, the members of this firm rank high. Mr. Bowman was married in 1881 to Miss Elizabeth A. Taylor, a native of London. They have three children. Mr. Bowman is a consistent member of the Dundas Centre Methodist Church, of which he is a liberal supporter.

HARRY J. BOYD.

Harry J. Boyd, dealer in stoves, and manufacturer of tinware, galvanized iron cornices, roofing, etc., who is now in the prime of life,

occupies a favorable position among the business men and contractors of London. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25, 1846, and is the son of John and Mary (Walsh) Boyd, both natives of Ireland. About 1850 the father died, and the mother with her family then removed to Port Dover, Canada. Here Harry J. Boyd was reared, and after attaining a suitable age, served an apprenticeship at the tinsmith business, becoming thoroughly conversant with this industry in all its details. In 1866 he came to London, and was first in the employ of Murray Anderson, with whom he remained three months, and was then engaged by Samuel McBride, one of the oldest houses in this line in the city. In 1878 he engaged in business on his own account in partnership with Alexander McBride, a brother of his former employer; but, owing to sickness in Mr. McBride's family, the partnership was dissolved, and subsequently Mr. Boyd had a Mr. Phillips as partner for a short time. Mr. Boyd is now conducting business on his own account, and has a well-selected stock of stoves and tinware of his own manufacture. He does a general contract business in furnaces, galvanized iron cornices, tin roofing, etc. He was the first man in London to manufacture galvanized iron cornices, and his correct methods of doing business, and the thorough manner in which he does his work, have secured for him a large patronage. Mr. Boyd was married in 1868 to Miss Annie Kendrick, daughter of John Kendrick. She was born at the Cape of Good Hope while her father was stationed there as one of the sappers and miners. They have a family of five children—Herbert John, Frederick, Harry, Ernest H., and Bessie May. Mr. Boyd has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for sixteen years.

JOHN BOYD.

In the development, growth and improvement of the City of London and Middlesex County, the Boyd family have taken a prominent part, and are worthy a prominent place in this volume. John Boyd, whose name heads this sketch, was born in County Kings, Ireland, November 20, 1848. His parents, Robert and Mary (Fell) Boyd, being natives of County Kings, Ireland, and Liverpool, England, respectively. They emigrated to Canada in 1861; two of Mr. Boyd's brothers, Henry and Archibald, having come in 1832, and Mr. Boyd began working as a merchant tailor, which occupation he continued to follow until his death in April, 1888. He was a man who had long been identified with the interests of London, and was a successful merchant; quiet and retiring in his disposition, but of great strength of character. He was a member of the order of Orangemen, and in his dealings with his fellow-men his word was as good as his bond. John was the eldest of five children, and worked with his father at the tailor's trade. In 1871 he became a partner in the business, in time assuming the responsibilities, and succeeded his father in the business

after the latter's death. In 1876 he was chosen a member of the City Council, and with the exception of an interval of two years, has held the position until the present time, a record which speaks for itself as to his popularity and business ability as a guardian of the city's interests. Miss Sarah Morris, of St. Marys, Canada, and a native of Scotland, became his wife in 1871, and their union has been blessed by a family of four children :—Frederick W., Eda F., Robert M., and Aggie. Mr. Boyd is a Master Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and is noted for his practical and methodical business habits.

P. F. Boyle.

P. F. Boyle, Secretary of the Ontario Mutual Fire Insurance Company of London, and one of the successful business men of the city, was born in Kings County, Ireland, December 25, 1846, and is the son of W. F. and Ellen (Boyle) Boyle; were both natives of the "Emerald Isle," and parents of two children. The subject of this sketch was deprived by death of the parental care of a father, and remained in his native country until a little over seven years of age, when he came with his mother to Ontario, and settled near Exeter. Here his early life was spent on a farm, and he here followed agricultural pursuits until about 1871, when he moved to London. In 1872 he became connected with the Ontario Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and has passed the various grades of promotion until 1883, when he was elected secretary and manager (full mention of which is given in another part of the volume), and has filled these positions to the satisfaction of the company and to the satisfaction of those with whom he has had business relations. Mr. Boyle was married in 1875 to Miss Mary Howe, a native of Ireland, who was brought by her parents to this country while an infant. They have an interesting family of four children—May, Willie, Ella and Maggie.

Amos Bradford.

In every community and among all classes there are always some men who become leaders in whatever they do, whether of a professional, agricultural or commercial nature, and these same men are the ones who, perhaps unconsciously, take an active and prominent interest in promoting any investment which may be thought capable of tending to the welfare of the city or vicinity where they reside. Such a man is Mr. Bradford, who was born in Cambridgeshire, England, April 1, 1840. He is the son of Thomas and Hannah (Wakefield) Bradford, both natives of the same place. Amos Bradford was reared in his native country until fourteen years of age, and then immigrated to Canada, settling in London. Mr. Bradford engaged in different occupa-

tions for eight years, and then turned his attention to the confectionery business, in which he has since been engaged. His present business in London dates from 1875, since which date he has built up a fine trade, and, for extent and excellence of his product, Mr. Bradford is the peer of any man in Ontario. For wedding cakes, cream candies, stick candies, hoarhound drops and chocolate creams, Mr. Bradford has his reputation firmly established over the Province. In 1866, Mr. Bradford married Miss Elizabeth Woodman, of Devonshire, England. They have a family of nine children—Annie (wife of Alfred Jury, of Ingersoll), Walter, Carrie, Alice, Minnie, Bertha, Harry, Willie and Ethel. They lost one son, Alfred. One of Mr. Bradford's prominent characteristics is his staunch attention to business, even in its minutest details, and for his probity and honor. He is a member of the Methodist Church, in which he takes an active part, and of which he is a liberal supporter.

William Brient.

William Brient, is a descendant of one of the sturdy English families who have been so instrumental in settling up and improving the County of Middlesex, Ont., and is the son of William Brient, who was born in Buckinghamshire, England, and who, when a young man of seventeen years, entered the British army, and was in the war with Bonaparte. He was in a great many battles, and was wounded. He was sent to this country during the war of 1812, and was with the British forces at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Afterwards he received his discharge, and after remaining at Niagara Falls for about a year, settled on the 2nd Concession, Lot 36, in 1819, and there received his final summons. While at Niagara Falls he had married Miss Susan Wright, who bore him four children—James, William, Emma and Mary. Mr. Brient cleared his land, which consisted of 200 acres and was covered with timber, and gave all his children a start in life. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and was steward and class leader in the same. He took a great interest in religious matters, was an honorable, upright citizen, and was a man whose judgment was highly respected. William Brient, son of the above and subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead in 1821, and in early life learned the art of tilling the soil. He was united in marriage to Miss Grace A. Lemon, daughter of John and Rachel Lemon. To Mr. and Mrs. Brient were born six children—John W. (deceased), Jane (deceased), Rachel A., Susan, Mary (deceased), Emma. After marriage Mr. Brient settled on a part of the old homestead, and now owns 350 acres of that land. He is an industrious, hard-working man, and one of the county's first-class citizens. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, as are all his children. Mr. Brient has assisted greatly in developing the resources of the county, and has done a great deal in church and educational matters. He is a man who is well respected by all acquainted with him.

ALEXANDER A. BRODIE.

Alexander A. Brodie, farmer and Justice of the Peace, is one of representative citizens of North Dorchester, and is a son of George Brodie, who was a native of the parish of St. Fergus, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His wife, Jane Milne, was a daughter of John Milne of the Town of Elgin, Murrayshire, Scotland, and their union was blessed by the birth of six children :—George, James, Alexander A., Jane, William, and Charles J., all alive at this date. In 1835, Mr. Brodie and family emigrated to Upper Canada, and located North of Toronto in the Township of Whitechurch in the County of York, Lot 2, 5th Concession. Mr. Brodie had a letter of recommendation from Mr. Lowe, a prominent gentleman of Aberdeen, to W. L. Mackenzie, who recommended the Niagara District as a good part of the country to settle in. Mr. Mackenzie read the letter and returned it, which is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch, a curious memento of half a century ago. Mr. Brodie had little knowledge of the politics of Canada at that time ; his idea on the subject of rebellion did not harmonize with Mr. Mackenzie's ; at all events, consequently, association with Mr. Mackenzie soon ceased. Mr. Brodie and his sons cleared up their farm and added unto it until they were in comfortable circumstances.

When quite a young man, Mr. Brodie served in the Aberdeenshire Militia, and often entertained an evening's company describing celebrated British officers and ladies who came to review the regiment. He was urged by Captain Fenwick and other loyal gentlemen of the county to offer his services to the Government during the Rebellion of 1837–8. Being of a retiring disposition, and interested in the clearing of his farm, he declined—perhaps to the pecuniary loss of the family. He, however, subsequently filled the office of Township Councillor for a number of years ; received the appointment of Justice of the Peace, but did not qualify ; identified himself with the Free Church at the time of the disruption, and was an elder from the formation of the Free Church in Markham until his death. He died in 1880 on the old homestead, at the age of 90, having spent his long life in useful and almost unremitting toil.

His son, Alexander A., was born in the town of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1827, and at the age of seven came to Canada with the family ; can remember distinctly what Toronto was like in the summer of 1835, and can give many reminiscences of the troublous times of 1837–8. In the spring of 1838 saw the ruins of Montgomery's Tavern, and on the opposite side of Yonge street the spot where Colonel Moodie was shot ; also the ruins of Gibson's house and Dr. Horn's. Many bullet holes were still visible through the doors and windows of houses along Yonge street. Facilities for a liberal education were meagre during Alexander's juvenile days, having only had the privilege of three months' schooling after coming to Canada. This defect he remedied later in life by much reading and contact

with business life; in short, being a diligent student all his life. After his marriage, which occurred January 22, 1857, to Miss Mary McRae, he resided on a farm near the old homestead, in York County, for six years, and on October 10, 1865, moved to his present place, one of the choicest farms in the county. There he has since made his home and has identified himself with the interests of the county. Since 1876 he has filled the office of magistrate, and in addition is holding many minor offices; has been a member of the Township Council, and Elder in the Presbyterian Church. He has always given assistance to educational enterprises, and also gives liberally to churches and charitable institutions. He is a Reformer in politics, his views on all subjects being advanced and very liberal, and is considered by all to be one of the most intelligent and well-informed men of the county. He and wife are the parents of the following children:—John, Mary Jane, Charlotte, Alexanderina, Florence, William A., Margaret A., George B. and James T. Mrs. Brodie's parents, William McRae and Jane Rennie, were natives of Aberdeenshire. Her father was a carpenter and cabinet-maker. Two sisters are still residing in Scotland, being married to prominent farmers. Mrs. Brodie came to Canada in November, 1854, being then twenty-four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Brodie, true to their ancestral proclivity, have always been earnest workers in the Presbyterian Church.

Samuel R. Brown.

Samuel R. Brown was born at Newcastle, England, on the 4th of December, 1844, his parents being natives of Kilkenny, Ireland. The father held very responsible positions in the British Army, but, in 1847, retired with an annual life-allowance, and with his family left with regret his native soil to seek a permanent home in America. This was done in order to free himself and family from the tyrannical laws which were oppressing the Irish people. The father had previously spent some time in Canada during 1837–8, when Papineau and McKenzie were contending for "Responsible Government." During this time he had many opportunities of seeing different parts of Canada, and being favorably impressed with the district surrounding London, ten years later selected it as the future home of himself and family. The education of his son, Samuel R. Brown, was in no way neglected, as he is a thorough English and Latin scholar, and during his school-days showed a particular aptitude for mathematics and literature. At the age of fifteen years he had mastered six books of Euclid and the deductions of Potts' Geometry, and when sixteen years old began the study of medicine, but shortly after took a dislike to this and decided to enter the teaching profession. He taught eight years in public schools, and in August, 1870, with a first-class A certificate of qualification, was appointed Principal of the Catholic Separate Schools, of

the City of London, in the diocese of his Lordship Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, and held this position until the end of 1888, when he resigned to give his attention to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. As an instructor he gave entire satisfaction, and the London Catholic Schools to-day are a credit to the city.

Mr. Brown is an enthusiastic advocate of Catholic education, but takes very little part in politics, except when a question of church or school is at issue. For several years he edited the mathematical department of *Our Home Companion and Canadian Teacher* with remarkable ability, many of the most difficult problems of trigonometry, algebra and philosophy being solved with a clearness that attracted the attention of all subscribing teachers. In 1866, Mr. Brown married a protestant lady, a daughter of Norman B. Fish, Esq., of an old Vermont family. Mrs. Brown having read a number of fine Catholic works, with which the family library was well supplied, became a convert to that faith, and was received into the Catholic Church by Rev. Father Cooney, of Notre Dame, Indiana, and Rev. Father Tiernan, of the Cathedral parish of London. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two sons and two daughters. In August, 1879, Mr. Brown became a charter member of Branch No. 4 of the C. M. B. A. He was elected president two terms, and is now Senior Chancellor of said Branch. This Branch is at present the second highest in membership in Canada. In February, 1880, the Grand Council of Canada was organized, and Mr. Brown was chosen Grand Recorder, an office he has held with credit up to the present time. There were but six Branches when the Grand Council was organized, but now there are 110. It can be seen from the reports the very satisfactory manner in which the Grand Recorder of Canada conducts the C. M. B. A. business. He has proved himself an energetic and highly competent officer, has the support and confidence of his brother officers, and well deserves the appellation of "one of the chief props of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association." Mr. Brown is the owner of considerable property, and has a beautiful residence on Queen's avenue.

W. Y. Brunton.

W. Y. Brunton has been connected with the interests of London for over thirty-seven years, and few, if any, have a more extended acquaintance throughout the country than he. He was born in England in 1824, and there his parents, William and Sarah (Barty) Brunton, were also born. The father was a gentleman by birth as well as by nature, and therefore gave his children the best of educational advantages; W. Y. attended school until he attained his majority. About 1845 or '46, he immigrated to the United States, and there made his home for a few years, first locating in Baltimore. Up to this time he had received no business experience whatever, but he accepted a position on the stage,

and in this connection visited different parts of the country, and in time came to London, where he, in company with a few others, fitted up a theatre, which he conducted for a number a years, and then turned his attention to his present business (auction and commission), and conducts the oldest house in this line in the city. His long residence in London and the reputation he has acquired for honesty and fair dealing has secured for him the confidence and unbounded esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances and warm personal friends. He has ever been identified with the interests of the County of Middlesex and the City of London, and no worthy movements have been started in which he has not taken a deep interest and assisted by money and influence, this being particularly the case with regard to the Western Fair Association in London, which he has seen conducted and established so successfully, that it is without a rival. For three years he served as a member of the City Council. He was married to Miss Helen Mathews, a native of England, and by her has a family of five children:—May, wife of Charles B. Hunt; Thomas H., a prominent business man of Newmarket; William, in business with his brother Thomas; George, and Harry, who is associated with his father in business.

THOMAS BRYAN.

Thomas Bryan, proprietor of the London Brush Factory, was born in England in 1840, and there made his home until fifteen years of age, when he immigrated with his parents—Thomas and Jane (Brown) Bryan, who were also natives of England—to Canada, and settled in Port Hope, and from there came to Westminster Township, Middlesex County. Here the father, in 1860, established a turning factory, and until 1872 was engaged in manufacturing agricultural tools. At the latter date he established his present business, in which he has been very successful, and his trade has been built up by his own individual efforts. He has had wide experience on the road in introducing his goods, and his efforts in this line have met with flattering success. He manufactures all kinds of brushes suitable for the hardware trade, such as painters' brushes, foundry, tanners', printers', brewers', etc.; also supplies the grocery trade with brushes suitable for household purposes, and manufactures mill and machine brushes. He is an extensive importer of carpet sweepers, feather dusters, artists' brushes, etc. He enjoys an enviable reputation throughout the Dominion, and fully deserves the respect and esteem which he commands from the public at large. His business is represented on the road by several travellers, and his machinery and facilities for manufacturing his products are unsurpassed in Canada, as he employs only the most skillful workmen. In 1876 he was married to Miss Elizabeth L. Duff, who was born in Oakville, near Toronto. They have a family of four children—Mabel E., Thomas A., Ernest L., and James H. Mr. Bryan is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is one of St. Andrew's staunch supporters.

William F. Bullen.

William F. Bullen, Manager of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, was born in the Village of Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, on August 11, 1835. His parents were born in the Old Country; his father in England, and his mother in Ireland. They came to this country in the year 1830, settling in Delaware. His father was first engaged in looking after the large landed interests of his uncle, the late Col. Simeon Bullen, who came to this country several years previous to this with considerable means, marrying the widow of the late Col. Mount (the first land surveyor in the township), a sister of Mr. Albert Tiffany, the Tiffanys being the first settlers of the township. Mr. Bullen's father was a leading farmer in the Township of Delaware for many years, and was also Division Court Clerk and Justice of the Peace. Selling out his real estate in Delaware, he removed to London, where he died, in 1881, leaving a widow surviving him and seven children, viz.:—William F., the Manager of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company; Mrs. George Harris and Miss Bullen, both of whom reside in London; Albert F., who is a member of the firm of A. F. Bullen & Co., maltsters, Chicago; Mrs. Graham, widow of the late Col. Graham, who resides in Chicago; George Bullen, of the Chicago Malting Firm of George Bullen & Co.; and Fred. Bullen, of the firm of Fred. Bullen & Co., maltsters, Chicago.

The eldest son, William F., was educated at Caradoc Academy, one of the first boarding schools in Western Ontario, and, after attaining a suitable age, engaged in mercantile pursuits at Delaware, spending some time in Strathroy. He also went to the Village of Napier, where he held the offices of Postmaster and Township Clerk. He was for some years Adjutant of the 26th Middlesex Battalion of Volunteers, with the rank of Major. In 1870 he came to London, and assisted in organizing the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, of which he was appointed Inspector, and, after five months' service, was appointed its Manager, which position he still retains. In 1856 he was married to Miss Milne, of Hamilton, their union resulting in the birth of six children, five of whom are living—the eldest, William F., Manager of the Albion Iron Works Company, Victoria, B. C.; Elizabeth N., Frank F., G. Charles and Harry F. The mother of these children died in 1870. Mr. Bullen was afterwards married to Miss Jennie Gross, of Brighton. Mr. and Mrs. Bullen are members of the Church of England.

Richard Maurice Bucke, M. D., C. M., F. R. S. C.

Permanent success in any calling is largely due to determined and persistent effort, a truth illustrated in the career of Dr. Bucke, who, since his boyhood, has been a hard-working student. That he has been

eminently successful, his twenty-five years of constant practice in the Counties of Lambton and Middlesex, and his position as Medical Superintendant of the London Insane Asylum, and his success as an author, abundantly testify. He was born at Methwold, County of Norfolk, England, March 18, 1837, and is a great-great-great-grand-son of Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Oxford, and grand-nephew of Charles Bucke, the author of works entitled, "Beauties of Nature," and "Ruins of Ancient Cities," books which are still being published. He is a son of the Rev. Horatio Walpole Bucke, a minister of the Church of England, who moved with his family to Upper Canada in 1838, and settled three miles east of London. He died in 1855. His mother, before marriage, was a Miss Clarissa Andrews, of Milden Hall, Suffolk, England. Dr. R. M. Bucke's early Canadian home was not five rods from the Asylum, which he now superintends. His education, as a boy, consisted of some Latin taught him by his father, and a great deal of miscellaneous reading in his father's library. In 1853 he set out upon a tour of travel, proceeding to California overland on foot, and returning by the Isthmus of Panama, in 1858. He then attended McGill College, Montreal, for four years, studying medicine and surgery, and was graduated early in 1862 as first-prize student; spent the years 1862–3 in additional professional study in France and England, and at the end of that time returned to Canada and made a second trip of a year's duration to California, this time in the interest of the Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company. He returned to Canada the following year and settled at Sarnia, where he practiced his profession for ten years, and in 1876 was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Hamilton, Ontario. On the demise of Dr. Landor, in January, 1877, he was promoted to his present position, which he has since efficiently filled, and for which he seems to possess a peculiar and unusual fitness. Dr. Bucke is the author of a work on "Man's Moral Nature," published in 1879. In 1883 he published a second work —"Walt Whitman"—which has been widely read in America, and republished in England. He has besides contributed many articles to medical and scientific journals. He is one of the Original Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada, and Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the Western University. In 1865 he was married to Miss Jessie Maria Gurd, of Moore, County Lambton, Ontario, by whom he has had eight children, seven of whom are living.

D. Burleigh Burch.

D. Burleigh Burch, magistrate and farmer, is a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of the county. His grandfather, Nathan Burch, was born in the State of New York, in 1752, and married Lucy, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (De Cost) Hinckley, of Plymouth, Mass., his father being a descendant of one of the oldest

and most distinguished of the Puritan families. To Nathan and Lucy Burch were born ten children, as follows:—Archie (who lived to be 103 years of age), Rhoda, Nathan, Anna, Abbie, Lucy, Lottie, Peggy, Ethan and Calvin. When the American Revolution was declared in 1776, Nathan Burch remained faithful to Great Britain, being what was known as a Tory, or Loyalist. After the war he remained in the States until 1798, when, with other United Empire Loyalists, he came to Canada, and was granted a tract of land in the Township of Blenheim by the Government, in recognition of his maintenance of British political principles during the war. All his family came with him except Rhoda, who had married a Mr. Spalding in New York, and Calvin, who was then an infant. In about 1816 he came to Westminster Township and located on Lot 75, on the North Talbot Road. Here he farmed the remainder of his days. He amassed considerable property, and owned at one time over 600 acres of land. He died October 13, 1829, aged 77 years.

Calvin Burch, the fourth son and youngest child of Nathan, was born in Delaware County, New York, in 1798, and the same year his parents went on horseback to Canada, leaving him with his sister, Mrs. Spalding, in New York; but when they returned for him in 1802, the attachments he had formed there were so strong that it was only with difficulty that he was induced to come to Canada. He always afterward said that his coming to Canada was bought for a johnnie cake. In 1818, when he was twenty years of age, he began teaching school in Westminster Township, continuing two years, and later bought land of the Government on Lot 75, west of the North Talbot Road. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah and —— (Fralick) Schram, and by her had a family of thirteen children, of whom all except ten died young. The ten were Lucy, Martha, Mary, Ann, D. Burleigh, Charles, Margaret (who died young), Joshua (who died aged fourteen years), Calvin, Lydia (who died aged seventeen years), Helen (who died aged sixteen years), Sarah L. (who died young) and two that died in infancy unnamed. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a participant in the battle of Lundy's Lane, as were, also, his brothers Archie, Nathan and Ethan. He was one of the pioneers of his township, and cleared his farm of its heavy timber. He was an early magistrate, tried many cases, and was a well-known and prominent man. He took an active part in the Patriot Rebellion, and was obliged to leave the county for a time. He was one of the first assessors and collectors of his township, and held this office for many years. He was a man of excellent judgment, and wrote many of the old deeds. He commanded the respect of all who knew him, and it may be said that his word was as good as his bond. He was a member of the old District Council, and afterwards was a member of the County Council. He died in the year 1863, at the age of 65 years.

D. Burleigh Burch, son of Calvin and grandson of Nathan, was born in 1828 on the old homestead, on Lot 75 on the North Talbot

road. This is the same lot drawn by his mother as a U. E. Loyalist, and upon this lot he has lived almost continuously for over sixty years. He received a common school education, and passed his early life on the farm. In 1851 he emigrated to California, and was engaged there in driving the old-fashioned stage coaches for seven years from Sacramento on all the roads leading to the mines; but in 1858 he was sent to British Columbia by the California Stage Company to establish stage and mail routes through the mining districts there. He returned to California the same year after having established several of the most important mail routes in British Columbia. In December, 1859, he returned to Middlesex County and resumed farming. He bought the old homestead upon which he has since resided. He was a member of the County Council, and was deputy-reeve for two years. He has served as a magistrate for many years. He is a Mason of high standing, and has held the offices of district deputy grand master of London District for six years, and was Provincial grand commander of Ontario West. He has taken thirty-two degrees in Masonry, and has a local reputation of which he may well be proud. He is a member of the English Church, and in politics is a Reformer. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres, besides valuable real estate in London. As stated above, his grandmother was a Hinckley, one of the oldest of the New England families, an outline history of which is contained in the following letter:—

Boston, January 3, 1881.

Mr. D. B. Burch, Lambeth, U. C.:—

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th ult., and am greatly obliged to you for your kind attention. We sometimes view with suspicion a profession of thanks when long delayed. I will attest the sincerity of mine by a prompt acknowledgment and answer. First, I will answer your inquiry in an inverted order. I know "Ben Dean," as he is familiarly called, not intimately, but sufficiently so to speak to him when we casually meet. He has his residence in my part of the city—South Boston; is a lawyer by profession; was elected Representative in Congress from this district four years ago; was a candidate two years ago for re-election, but failed in receiving the requisite plurality. I think his prospects politically were injured by certain indiscretions of himself or friends during that canvass. He is on the wrong side of the fence, politically—that is to say, in my judgment—being a Democrat. Second, as to myself: I was born in Barnstable, on Cape Cod, April 26, 1824, and am, consequently, hard on fifty-seven years of age. I am a widower, having had six children, four living. My parents are now living in Barnstable. My father, Mr. Josiah Hinckley, is in his eighty-seventh year; my mother, Mrs. Mary Hinckley, born at Easterbrooks, is eighty-four years old this present month. My ancestors, since the immigration, have all lived and died within three-quarters of a mile of the spot where the immigrant, Samuel Hinckley, built his first house in 1639. So, you will perceive,

we have not been a migratory race. Some five years ago I resigned my position as teller in a bank of this city, after a service of nearly twenty years. Since that time I have not been engaged in any business particularly. More than anything else, I have devoted my time and study to the investigation of Hinckley family matters—a very satisfactory pursuit, but not promising as a pecuniary transaction; indeed, I shall feel myself abundantly rewarded for whatever effort I shall put forth, or money disbursements I may incur, should I meet with good success in my investigations. I should have said that, previous to entering a bank, I worked some years at the merchant's trade. An unfortunate accident (the loss of sight of one of my eyes) compelled me to turn my attention to some other business. In the hope that it may possess some interest to you, I will now outline your Hinckley ancestry.

Samuel Hinckley, the immigrant, with his wife Sarah and four children, came to New England in the spring of 1635 from Tenterden, County of Kent, England. He settled first at Situate, near Boston, but in 1639 removed to Barnstable with all his family and effects, being one of the first settlers of that town. He died in Barnstable, October 31, 1662, age not known. He had eleven children. His son Thomas, was born in England in 1618, and died in Barnstable, April 25, 1706, aged 88 years. He was for more than half a century in public life, and for eleven years Governor of the old Plymouth Colony. His tombstone is in the cemetery a short distance from my father's house in Barnstable. By his two wives, Mary Richards and Mary (Smith) Glover, he had seventeen children. His son Thomas, born in Barnstable February 14, 1652–3, married November 13, 1676, Sarah, daughter of John Pope, of Sandwich, (a town adjoining Barnstable). He died in Barnstable, March 19, 1697. He had eleven children. His son Thomas was born in Barnstable, March 19, 1680–1, and married in Harwich, Cape Cod, Mercy ——. He died early. Administration on his estate was granted to his widow, October 11, 1710. He had two children—Joshua and Thomas. His son Joshua was born in Harwich, March 29, 1707, and married March 31, 1726, Lydia Snow. He was dismissed from the church in Harwich to the church in Oblong in 1753. Oblong was a tract of land about three miles wide and extended nearly the entire width of the Colony of Connecticut, from north to south, ceded to New York for an equivalent on Long Island Sound; this tract is embraced within the present Counties of Dutchess and Putnam in New York. His family consisted of:—Thomas, born March 7, 1727; Joshua, August 15, 1728; Josiah, May 5, 1730; Elkanah, July 1, 1732; Nathan, January 1, 1734; Lydia, April 1, 1736; Ruth, February 2, 1738; Isaac, February 5, 1740; Benjamin, June 8, 1744; and Reuben ——. It is this family I wish to obtain a history of. Mrs. Dorcas Ruggles, of Holley, New York, a descendant, writes me that Thomas, first-born of the above family, married Elizabeth De Cost, of Plymouth, and was a seaman out of Plymouth. After

the death of his father-in-law, he removed to Dutchess County, Town of Patterson, and settled on a farm, and had seven children:—Thomas, Benjamin, Joshua, Josiah (born June 29, 1760), Lucy (your grandmother), Elizabeth, and Lydia. Of Josiah's family I have the promise of a full record. The terms of your letter encourage me to expect a like account of the family and descendants of Lucy (Hinckley) Burch, and more than this, I am encouraged to hope for information as to the families of other brothers and sisters of your grandmother. In what town in Ohio did Joshua Hinckley settle? Was the Benjamin Hinckley, whom you visited some three years ago, Joshua's son? What is his address? If you know of any way of obtaining trace of the other children of Joshua Hinckley, besides Thomas, who married DeCost, you will oblige me by communicating upon that subject. I think that Ruth Hinckley, daughter of Joshua, born February 2, 1738, married Joseph Parrish, March 23, 1758, and Lydia Hinckley, born April 1, 1736, married the same date Barzillia Kin—— (balance of name lost). Hoping to have the pleasure of hearing from you in the early future, I remain, very truly yours,

JOSIAH HINCKLEY, JR.,
119 F street, South Boston, Mass.

CAPTAIN JAMES BURGESS.

Captain James Burgess, retired farmer, was born in the city of Carlisle, County of Cumberland, England, August 14, 1821, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Foster) Burgess, who were born in England, and are of celebrated ancestry. Thomas Burgess was a tailor by trade, a member of the English dragoons, and in 1832 came with his family to Canada, taking passage at Worthington, and landed at Quebec after a five weeks' ocean voyage. He soon after went to Toronto, where he worked at his trade for a number of years; then purchased a farm near the town, on which he settled and resided until his death in 1859. His wife died one year earlier, both being over eighty years of age. James Burgess was about seven years of age when his parents came to Canada, and, although very young, received the principal part of his education in England, supplemented by a short attendance in the schools of Toronto. When the Rebellion of 1837 broke out he was residing on the farm with his parents, but immediately enlisted and marched to the front, serving throughout the entire war—two years. In 1851 he came to London and engaged in the foundry business in partnership with John Elliott, but in 1853 went to Australia, and, during a four years' residence in that country, was engaged in mining and teaming. In 1857 he returned home, but in 1859 sold his interest in the foundry business and purchased a farm in London Township, where he made his home for twenty-three years. In 1887 he moved to London, where he is enjoying the fruits of a long and well-spent career during his declining years. In 1860 he was elected Captain of the

1st London Troop Cavalry Volunteers, serving in that capacity for several years, and was commander of the escort of the Prince of Wales. In all his dealings with men, Mr. Burgess has been prompt, fair and just, and owing to his upright and honorable conduct, has made many warm personal friends. As a Christian and member of the Methodist Church, he has ever been ready to aid the poor and oppressed, and is very tolerant of those who differ from him. He is a member in good standing of the Masonic Order, and in 1849 was married in Toronto to Miss Mary A. Townley, by whom he has two children—James T. and Margaret A.

Patrick J. Burke.

Patrick J. Burke, Secretary of the London Water-works, was born in Montreal, March 27, 1864, and is a son of John O. Burke, who was born in Ireland, and came to Canada in 1852, and worked as railroad conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway. His wife was a Miss Bridget Lareagan, also a native of Ireland, and by her he became the father of four children. Patrick J. Burke was the eldest of the family, and until he was twelve years of age he resided in Montreal. At that period he came to London and worked at different occupations until 1878, when he became an employé in the office of the Water-works, being office boy. Owing to his faithful and efficient service, he was gradually promoted until, in 1885, he was appointed secretary, and, notwithstanding his youth, he has discharged the duties of the position in a manner that reflects credit on his ability.

George Buttery.

George Buttery, another pioneer of Adelaide Township, and the son of John and Ann (Wilkinson) Buttery, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, June 24, 1820. The parents were also natives of England, and were born 1794 and about 1798, and died in Adelaide Township in 1853 and 1880, respectively. Of their eight children (six now living), George Buttery is the eldest. In 1822 he emigrated with his parents to Canada and settled in Lower Canada, sixty miles east of Montreal. Here the family remained for some time, and then moved forty miles above that city; but in the fall of 1831 came to Ancaster, where they remained until April, 1832. They then came to Adelaide Township, where George Buttery has since resided. This Township was then known as the New Survey. They were the first family to settle in what is now known as Adelaide Township, and the mother of the subject of this sketch was the first white woman to settle in that Township. The first cabin was built on Lot 25, second Concession south of the Egremont road. In 1836 the Buttery family moved to where George Buttery now resides, and his father, John Buttery, was

president of the first agricultural society in this part of the county, and was one of the first commissioners elected from Adelaide Township. George Buttery is a farmer by occupation, and one of the successful yeomen of Middlesex County. He is the owner of 214 acres of good land, and has been a resident of this Township for fifty-six years. He has been quite a hunter in his day, having killed as many as 400 deer with one gun. He was married in 1846 to Miss Charlotte Rapley, who was born in County Sussex, England, in 1820. They have five children—John W., William George, Joseph T., Ezella Ann and Charlotte M. Mr. Buttery is a prominent Liberal in his political opinions, and for many years was one of the leading spirits of the Agricultural Association of West Middlesex. In 1853 he assessed the Township, two years later was elected to the Township Council, and in 1856 he was elected Reeve, serving altogether nine years in the Township Council. He is one of the representative men and farmers of this portion of the county, and has the respect of all who know him.

Matthew Caldwell.

Matthew Caldwell is of Scotch-English descent, and a son of John Caldwell, who was born in Nova Scotia and came to Ontario, settling on the Second Concession, in Middlesex County, in March, 1818, bringing his family, which consisted of a wife and seven children, with him. The names of the latter are as follows:—John, Meron, Elizabeth, Ezekiel Robert, Hannah, Sarah A., and last was born Matthew. The country was in a very wild state at the time of their settlement, not a tree having been cut where the city of London now stands. Mr. Caldwell entered 200 acres of land, which he managed to clear by dint of hard labor, and became noted throughout his neighborhood as a hard working man, and one whose word was as good as his bond. He was a member of the Methodist Church, being also a local preacher in the same, and lived to be 77 years of age. Matthew Caldwell, his son, was born at Long Point, Canada, in 1814, but was reared on his father's farm in Middlesex County, where he became skilled in the art of woodcraft, but received very meagre educational advantages, what education he obtained being secured in the primitive log schoolhouse of pioneer times. After reaching manhood he was married to Margaret J., a daughter of Gabriel and Polly (Green) Manning, by whom he became the father of two children, John Henry and Sarah J. Mrs. Caldwell died six years after her marriage, and the widower then wedded Miss Maria, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah Manning, to which union was born the following family:—Margaret A., William, George, Hannah, Joseph and Charles. Mr. Caldwell has resided on the farm on which his father settled all his life. He and family attend the Methodist Church, and he has always been an upright and honorable citizen and a true friend and neighbor.

JOHN CALLARD.

A truth that must be everywhere regarded is, that keen perception, sound judgment and a determined will, supported by persevering and continuous efforts, will surely result in success in whatever occupation one may be engaged, and then possession is sure to accomplish the aims hoped for. The career of John Callard bears out the truth of this statement. Mr. Callard is a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born in 1841. His father, Thomas Callard, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Petherbridge, were both natives of the same place as their son, and the father was a contractor and builder by occupation. John Callard was the eldest of seven children born to his parents, and was educated in the sea-side village of Dawlish. At the age of fourteen he became connected with the mercantile and shipping firm of Newman, Hunt & Co., of Old London, and assigned to duty at Gaultvis and Burgeo, Newfoundland, remaining at these ports for eight years, when he was favored with a vacation for six months, and returned home to visit his parents. At the end of his leave of absence he returned to Newfoundland in the interests of the same firm, and for five years was at Harbor Britton, Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, as their chief accountant. In 1867 he came to Ontario, and in 1869 he engaged in the drug business in Sparta, County of Elgin, where he remained until 1881, when he came to London. Previous to this, in 1867 he married Miss White, daughter of the Rev. W. K. White, Rural Dean, of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland. Mr. and Mrs. Callard are the parents of eight children—Augusta J., Frederick, Annie, Fannie, John, Charles, Reginald and Harold. After coming to London, Mr. Callard, in connection with Mr. Kennedy, established the wholesale drug business of Kennedy & Callard, continuing at this one year. He then sold his interest and purchased his present place of business, and it is known as one of the oldest established drug stands of the city. As a citizen, no less than a business man, Mr. Callard has gained distinction, and enjoys the confidence of all his acquaintances. He is strictly attentive to business, even to its most trivial details; urbane and pleasant in all his relations with the public, and scrupulously exact in the fulfillment of all representations and promises to customers. He has built a satisfactory and profitable trade. In January, 1888, he was selected as a suitable person to represent his ward in the City Council, and in this capacity he has made a faithful public servant, and also re-elected in January, 1889. Mr. Callard is a Past Master in the Masonic Order, Past G. O. of the Masonic G. L. of Canada; is a member of the Scottish Rite, I. O. Foresters, Sons of England, and the A. O. U. W.

LUD. K. CAMERON.

Lud. K. Cameron, manager of the *Advertiser* Printing and Publishing Company, of London, Ontario, is a son of the late Mr. William

Cameron, and a brother of John Cameron, general manager of the Toronto *Globe*. He was City Editor of the *Advertiser* at the time his late brother William was manager, but left for Winnipeg in the spring of 1882, where he established *The Nor'-West Farmer*, an agricultural journal, which is still flourishing. On the death of his brother William, he sold out his business in Manitoba and returned to Ontario to assume charge of the *Advertiser*. Shortly after his return he was elected president as well as manager. On the 22nd of May, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Groves Harwood, by whom he is the father of five interesting children. He has a pleasant and commodious residence at 443 Colborne street, London, and his connection with the *Advertiser* Printing and Publishing Company has been very instrumental in advancing the interests of the company.

A. D. CAMERON (Deceased).

A. D. Cameron (deceased) was a native of Islay, Scotland, where his early days were spent in the shipping and forwarding business. After leaving his native land, he immigrated to Canada and settled in Toronto, where he remained five or six years, and then changed his place of residence to Dundas, where he made his home for about thirteen years, and was the first man to engage in the coal business in that place. After residing for about a year in Toronto, he came to London, and in 1878 engaged in the coal and wood business, dealing also in lime, cements, fire-brick, sewer-pipe and plasters, which business materially increased the reputation London has acquired as a business centre. His facility for handling coal was unsurpassed, and he was in direct communication with some of the leading American mines, and always kept his yard well stocked with the finest qualities of coal and wood, commanding a large trade in the surrounding country, as well as in the city of London. About four years ago he met with a serious accident, being knocked down by a Grand Trunk Railroad shunting engine at one of the city crossings, causing the loss of an arm and sustaining severe internal injuries. This accident confined him to the house for a number of months, and so impaired his health, that the management of the business has devolved on his son, George D., but he never regained his former health, and in 1888 cancer of the stomach supervened, and after severe suffering, his death occurred on February 11, 1889. He was a consistent member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, having been on the Board of Managment for about three years, and his death was deeply lamented by his numerous friends. A wife, one son and two daughters survive him. His son, George D., had been associated with him in business for ten years, the firm name being A. D. Cameron & Son, and the work is still conducted under that name. George D. was born in Dundas, Ontario, in 1864, and was reared to a thorough knowledge of his

present business. He spent some time in Buffalo—the coal distributing point for the West—making himself still more familiar with the details of this work, and the successful manner in which he has conducted affairs is highly complimentary to his business ability.

Dr. Cl. T. Campbell.

Dr. Cl. T. Campbell is a native of the county in which he now resides, and was born December 27, 1843. His father, Thomas Campbell, was of Scotch ancestry, but came from Ireland to Canada about 1835, and was married to Sarah Huggins, a member of a West India family that came to Elgin County after the emancipation, and to London during the Rebellion. The father was a carpenter and builder, and he and wife became the parents of eight children, of whom the doctor is the eldest. In early life he learned the trade of journalism, but afterwards gave this up to study medicine; his first efforts in this direction being under the preceptorship of Dr. Lancaster. He continued to pursue his studies in the Cleveland Western Medical College, the Homœpathic College at Philadelphia, Penn., and the Blockley Hospital at Philadelphia, and then returned to London, Ont., and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession up to the present time, with the exception of about four years when he was at Stratford. He is a member of the Consulting Staff of the City General Hospital, and of the Board of Health of the city, and is the medical attendant of several local charitable institutions, and has also served as a member of the Board of Education, and as chairman of the same. He is Provincial Medical Examiner for the Royal Arcanum, and is a member of the Medical Council of Ontario. He has filled all the chairs in the I. O. O. F., and has for many years represented Ontario in the Supreme Legislature of that society.

A. A. Campbell.

A. A. Campbell, real estate dealer, was born in the Township of Caradoc, County of Middlesex, April 27, 1862, being the only son of Archibald Campbell, who was also born in Middlesex County, and was a prominent agriculturist of Caradoc Township. He served as County Warden for three consecutive years, and died on the 22nd of July, 1863. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Love, was born in the County of Elgin, and died on the 26th of November, 1876, having borne a family of four children, Margaret Helena (wife of Peter Carmichael, of Lobo), Mary Ann (deceased), Euphemia (deceased), and Archibald Alexander, whose name heads this sketch. The latter was reared in Middlesex County, and received his education at the Strathroy Collegiate Institute. He then entered the banking business, and for

several years was accountant in Campbell's Banking Office, Watford, Ont. Leaving Watford he took up the study of short-hand under the tutorship of Prof. W. G. Chaffee, proprietor of Chaffee's Phonographic Institute, of Oswego, N. Y., and graduated as a phonographic reporter from that institute in January, 1884, and at which time he accepted the position as stenographer to Messrs. Williams, Dimond & Co., General Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at San Francisco, Cal. Resigning this position, he then acted at private secretary to the Hon. W. A. Clark, the millionaire banker and mine owner of Butte City, Montana, where he remained until engaging in the real estate business in the City of London. He does an extensive business in both city and country real estate, and publishes *The Dominion Land Advertiser*, a journal devoted to the interests of sellers and buyers of farming lands, in connection with his real estate business. His thorough knowledge of lands in Western Ontario, coupled with the large amount of experience obtained by travelling in Canada and the United States, entitles him to be justly regarded as an expert on the values of farming lands. He also represents several wealthy monetary institutions, and does a large business in making loans upon all classes of real property and looking after the investments of non-residents.

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

George Campbell was born in Ottawa, Canada, April 18, 1846, being one of seven surviving members of a family of eight children born to James and Margaret (Irvin) Campbell, who were born in Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland, respectively. They came to Canada in 1844, locating in Ottawa, where the father was engaged in contracting and building for fourteen years, his services being employed on some of the finest buildings in that city. He next moved to County Oxford, where he continued working at his trade. His children are as follows:—George (who is the eldest of the family), Elizabeth, Alexander, Ira, James, Margaret, Albert E., and John. All the sons learned their father's trade. George Campbell resided in Ottawa until nearly twelve years of age, and then moved with his father to County Oxford, near Woodstock, and, after attaining a suitable age, served a thorough apprenticeship of seven years at the carpenter's trade. He went to Clinton, Iowa, but two years later moved from there to Chicago, remaining in the latter city from 1871 to 1875, then returned to County Oxford, Canada, and after a short residence there came to London, where he has lived for thirteen years. He is a thorough master of his calling, and has made contracting and stair building a specialty, being considered the best stair builder in London. He does a large work in this line for other contractors, and keeps thoroughly posted with his calling. He is well informed on all subjects connected with his business, and is an

extensive reader of good newspapers. He was married in Clinton, Iowa, in 1869, to Miss Hannah Parent, of the Lower Province of Canada, and their union has resulted in the birth of five children—Laura L., aged seventeen years; Robert I., aged fourteen years; James A., aged eleven years; Lulu F., aged eight years, and George, aged five years. Mr. Campbell is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Angus Campbell.

Angus Campbell, a pioneer of Ekfrid Township, was born on Lot 7, Longwood Road, November 23, 1828; son of John and Jane (Elliott) Campbell, and grandson of Angus Campbell, who was a native Scotchman, born 1755, and who died in Ekfrid Township in 1843. The father was also a native of Scotland, born 1797, and died in Ekfrid Township in 1865, where the mother also died in 1864. She was a native of Ireland, born 1800. The Campbell family immigrated to Canada in 1819, and were thirteen weeks and a few days making the voyage. They settled in Lower Canada, where the family remained for a year, and in June, 1820, they came to County Middlesex, and were the second family to make a settlement in Ekfrid Township. The subject of this biographical sketch was the second eldest of eight children born to his parents, all of whom are now living. One of the first schools he attended was in a log school-house built on his father's farm in 1834, and a man by the name of Squire Livingston was the first teacher. Mr. Campbell removed from Longwoods Road to where he now resides, in 1882. He is the owner of 300 acres of land, and is an enterprising farmer. He was married February 22, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, daughter of the late John Ferguson of Township of London. Mrs. Campbell was born July 9, 1832, and by her marriage became the mother of seven children:—Arabella Jane, John F., Thomas F., M. D., a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto; George B., Angus P., Samuel E., and Joseph H. In politics Mr. Campbell is an ardent Conservative, and held the office of deputy-reeve for two years, township collector for ten years, and assessor for two years. In 1859 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, and has held the position continuously ever since. For the last eighteen years he has been director of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company. His father owned the first horse and waggon in the township. Mr. Campbell is one of the leading men of the township, and has been a resident of the county for sixty years. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Philip F. Canniff.

P. F. Canniff, farm manager of the London Asylum farm, was born in Hastings County, Canada, on the 7th of April, 1821, and is a son of

Jonas and Lettie (Flagler) Canniff, who were of Dutch descent, they being residents of, and their ancestors for many generations back being residents of, Dutchess County, New York. The Flagler family came from Holland to America at a very early period, and were among the early settlers of New York. Both the grandfathers came to Canada about 1788, and selected a location in Adolphus Township (now Lennox County), and four years later brought their families. Grandfather Canniff was a farmer, and grandfather Flagler a blacksmith. Jonas Canniff was only six years old when brought to Canada, and the most of his days were spent in tilling the soil. He died at the home of his son, Dr. Canniff, of Toronto, in 1881, his wife dying in September, 1861. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving about one year, and in his political views was a Liberal-Conservative, but was not particularly interested in either party. Four of his nine children are living, James (in Manitoba), Philip F., Amanda (wife of the late H. I. Thorpe, Sheriff of Prince Edward County, but now a resident of Toronto), and Dr. William, of Toronto. Philip F. Canniff was reared in the County of Hastings, receiving a good English education in Belleville. He began doing for himself at the age of twenty-three years, and for several years was engaged in the lumber, mill and grain business at Belleville. In 1870 he was appointed farm manager of the Deaf and Dumb Institute farm, which position he retained until 1879, when he was transferred to London, where he has since been managing the large farm of 300 acres at the Asylum. He is well adapted to fill this trying position, for he is cool, courageous and firm, and his labors have met with universal satisfaction. In 1851 he was married to Lydia M. Solmes, a native of Prince Edward County, Canada, by whom he is the father of three sons—Byron M., a druggist at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba; David S., a resident of Belleville, and Gemley H., who is travelling for a wholesale hardware house of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Canniff are members of the Methodist Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. During the rebellion of 1837 and 1838 he was in Captain Dougall's company, and was on duty at Belleville. In 1864 and 1865 he was also on duty for four months at Amherstburg. The three families, Canniff, Flagler and Solmes, were United Empire Loyalists.

Hon. John Carling, M. P.

Hon. John Carling, M. P., and Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada, is the youngest son of the late Thomas Carling, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to Canada in 1818, and settled in the County of Middlesex the following year. John was born in the Township of London, January 23, 1828, and was educated in the public schools. While quite young he became a member of the brewing firm of Carling & Co., of London, of which he was an active



SITE OF AN EARLY LOG CABIN.

member for a number of years; but, on the 13th February, 1879, their mammoth brewery was destroyed by fire, the loss sustained being about $100,000. The walls still remained intact, and with that promptness and energy which are among his chief characteristics, Mr. Carling immediately commenced rebuilding, and just two and one-third months from the time of the fire, the largest brewery in Canada was again in full operation. He has taken an active part in nearly all public matters, and was for several years a director of the Great Western Railway Company, and of the London, Huron & Bruce, and the London & Port Stanley Railways. In 1878 he was elected Water Commissioner for the City of London, and was subsequently appointed Chairman of the Board. In 1857 he was selected for parliamentary honors by the Conservatives of London, and was returned by a majority of nearly 600 over the Liberal candidate, the Hon. Elijah Leonard, and continued to hold the position down to the time of Confederation. Mr. Carling is not a demonstrative member, but the same clear-headedness and calm judgment that had served him so well in his important and successful business career, has stood him in good stead as a parliamentary representative.

In 1862 he made his first appearance as a Cabinet Minister, having been appointed Receiver-General, and at the general election, after the consummation of Confederation, he was again elected to the House of Commons. He was likewise returned as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and in this Assembly was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Public Works under the Sandfield-Macdonald Administration, retaining this portfolio until 1871, when fortune went against the Administration, and it was forced to resign. In 1878 the Conservative party, or party of progress, as it is now generally termed, returned to power in the Federal Government at Ottawa, and Mr. Carling was again returned to Parliament and took his seat in the House of Commons, but did not take a portfolio in the new Cabinet. In 1882 he was made Postmaster-General, in which position he proved himself a careful, capable and popular Minister, but in Sept., 1885, he resigned this portfolio and accepted that of Agriculture, which office he now holds.

He had always taken a deep interest in the progress and development of agriculture in Canada, and in 1869, while Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for Ontario, drew the attention of the Ontario Assembly to the growing importance and necessity of agricultural institutions. Owing to Mr. Carling's unremitting zeal on this subject, the following year a bill was introduced and passed through Parliament, providing for the instruction on science, in its relation to agriculture, in the Provincial Normal School. And since his election to his present office he has been the means of establishing Experimental Farms in five different places:—A Central Farm near the Capital, one in the Maritime Provinces, one in Manitoba, one in the North-west Territories and one in British Columbia. Although Mr.

Carling seldom makes a speech, when he does, it is always judicious and to the point, and his position, which is thoroughly in accordance with his tastes, is receiving his devoted attention. He is married to Miss Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Henry Dalton, of London, Ontario.

ROBERT A. CARROTHERS.

This gentlemen is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of County Middlesex, Ont. His parents, Robert and Margaret (Britt) Carrothers, were natives of Ireland. The father immigrated to the United States at an early date, remained there for five years, then moved to Middlesex County, Ont., about the time of the Canadian Rebellion, and there followed agricultural pursuits. The mother came with her parents to New York State, where they lived for some time. One of her brothers, a prominent man and a State Senator, still resides there. Mr. Carrothers died September 18, 1878, and the mother died September 18, 1885. They were the parents of eleven children, six sons and four daughters—John, George, Mary J. (who married James Cox, and died in California), Latitia (wife of John Stewart), Margaret (wife of Elijah Carrothers), Rebecca (wife of Peter McVean), Robert A., Noble, James H., and Arthur A.

Robert A. Carrothers was born January 11, 1849, on Lot No. 8, 5th Concession of Westminster, and his early life was spent on the farm. He served an apprenticeship to the tanner's and currier's trade for over four years, and then followed this calling until February 11, 1876, when he engaged in the hotel business, at which he has been very successful. Mr. Carrothers was married June 27, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Quick, a native of Exeter, England, and the result of this union was the birth of five children—William, Annie, James, Walter and Alice Maud. Mr. Carrothers is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the K. P., and is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM CAW, M. D.

William Caw, M. D., at Parkhill, was born in Perth Center, N. Y., April 21, 1843, and is a son of the Rev. David Caw, native of Perthshire, Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1834. The father was a minister in the Dumfries Street Presbyterian Church, Paris, and was killed in 1864 by being thrown from a carriage. Our subject graduated from the Paris High School, and at the age of 17 entered the Victoria College of Medicine at Toronto, at which institution he graduated in April, 1864. The same year he located at Parkhill, where he has become a prominent citizen, and enjoys a lucrative practice.

JOHN H. CHAPMAN.

Among those who deservedly rank among the progressive and rising business men of London is the above-mentioned gentleman, who is at the head of one of the prominent dry goods houses of the city. Mr. Chapman is a native Canadian, the son of Rev. W. Chapman, a Methodist minister well known throughout Western Ontario. John H. Chapman was the third child of his father's family. He was principally reared in London, and his early life was passed in obtaining an education. In 1871 he entered the mercantile establishment of James Eaton & Co., where he remained until 1879, at which date he purchased the stock, and has since conducted the business on his own account. The house conducts a general dry goods trade, which combines, in addition, millinery and mantles, dressmaking and tailoring departments. The stock carried is large and well-assorted, and includes the best of fabrics from the most reputable manufactories, in the tailoring department as in all other parts of the house. The firm has been extensively patronized, not only from this section, but from patrons at a distance.

JOHN KINGSLEY CLARE.

John Kingsley Clare, City Collector, was born in County Norfolk, England, June 6, 1832. His father, Isaac Clare, was born in England, and was a farrier by occupation. His mother, Mahala K. (Parrott) Clare, was the daughter of Dr. Parrott, of Swaffham, Norfolk, England. J. K. Clare was the elder of two children born to his parents. He came to Quebec in 1836, but six years later returned to England, where he remained for about two years. He then returned to Canada and settled in Toronto. He was reared, principally, with a mercantile experience, and engaged in this business with a partner in Hamilton, Ont., under the firm title of J. K. Clare & Co., R. Walker, of Toronto, being the Co. Mr. Clare came to London in 1858 and engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city for two years. He then engaged with J. and S. Blackburn in the *Free Press* office, where he remained until 1871; then became a partner, and still owns one-quarter interest in the stock of this Company. In 1883 he was appointed Collector for the northern division of the city. He was married in 1852 to Miss Mary J. Crofts, a native of Canada. They lost a little daughter three years of age the 12th of March, 1857, at the Dejardines Canal Railroad accident. Mr. Clare is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Past Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 20, G. R. C., and was Secretary and Treasurer of the *Free Press Printing Co.* from the organization until six years ago; he is also a Director in the London Soap Co. Mr. Clare is a good business man, and is well respected.

DUNCAN CLARK.

Duncan Clark, who has charge of Woodland Cemetery, was born in the County of York, near Toronto, June 16, 1849. His father, who also bore the name of Duncan, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1844, having married in his native land Miss Ann McLean. Our subject was reared in County Gray on a farm, and after reaching manhood, continued to follow commercial pursuits until 1882, when he began taking charge of Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, remaining thus employed until appointed to his present position. He was married in 1875 to Miss Christina Urquhart, a daughter of Major D. Urquhart of County Bruce, and by her is the father of three children—Donald F., John Alexander, and Duncan G.

RICHARD COAD.

Richard Coad, a citizen of Ekfrid Township, one of the vanguard of agriculture, settled on his present farm in Middlesex County, in 1856. He was born in the Parish of St. Germans, Cornwall, England, June 3, 1817; son of Richard and Ann (Clemans) Coad, both natives of England. The father was born in 1777, and died in the country of his birth in 1856. He was an enterprising and well-to-do man. The mother was born in 1776, and died in England in 1848. Their son, Richard, was the only child born to this union. He was reared on a farm and educated in England, where he remained until 1850, when he crossed the ocean to Canada; induced to take this course from fear of the effects of Sir Robert Peel's Free Trade measure, which became law just previous to this time, and which course (he thinks now after thirty years' experience) has been fully justified. He remained but one year when he returned to England, and went from there to Australia, where he spent more than two years. In 1855 he again returned to Canada, and here he has since resided, or since 1856, on a well-improved farm of 350 acres (150 of this is in Middlesex, and 200 in Elgin; the homestead is in Middlesex), one of the very best farms in the county. He was married in 1855 to Miss Eliza Pyne, who was born in England in 1830 (November 17th), and to them have been born four children—Richard, born 1856; William, born 1858; George, born 1861; and John, born 1865. Mr. Coad is a pronounced Conservative in his political views, has been a member of the Ekfrid Township Council, and is a prominent man of this part of the county. He is a member of the Church of England.

THOMAS COFFEY.

Thomas Coffey, Proprietor and Publisher of the *Catholic Record*, London, Ont., was born in Castleconnell, County Limerick, Ireland, in

1843. When quite young, in company with his father, mother, and the other members of the family, he immigrated to the Dominion of Canada, and after a residence of one year in Montreal, Canada, the family moved to London, where the subject of this sketch has since resided. Here he learned the printer's trade, and held a responsible position in the *Advertiser* office. On the 4th of October, 1878, the *Catholic Record*, a weekly religious paper, first made its appearance; but after an existence of six months the promoters of the enterprise were forced to abandon it. Mr. Coffey purchased the property, and in a few years succeeded in firmly establishing the paper. It is now netting Mr. Coffey a handsome income, and is recognized as the leading Catholic newspaper of the Dominion.

Henry Colerick, Sr.

H. Colerick, Sr., of the firm of H. & C. Colerick, painters and dealers in paper hangings, window shades, paints, oils and glass, was born in Quebec on the 15th of June, 1834, his father, Samuel Colerick, having been born in Birmingham, England. He was a soldier in Her Majesty's 32nd Infantry, this being the first regiment ever stationed in London. The maiden name of his wife was Margaret Murphy, of Cork, Ireland. In 1838 he came with his regiment to London, Canada, and from here went to Toronto, where he received his discharge; then returned to London, where he made his home until his death, his residence being on the north-west corner of Richmond and Dundas streets. Mr. Colerick, whose name heads this sketch, was one of two living children, and was reared in London, where he received a good education, and learned the painter's trade, serving a regular apprenticeship at the latter. In 1864 he embarked in his present business, and owing to his many sterling qualities, has been quite successful in his enterprise. His marriage with Miss Jane Stephens was consummated in 1856. She was born in Quebec, and her union with Mr. Colerick resulted in the birth of ten children:—Omer, Richard, Charles, John, Henry, James, Minnie, Samuel, May, and Edward.

Charles Frederick Colwell.

The pluck and energy so necessary to success in any pursuit seems to be a distinguishing characteristic of the young men of the present day who have climbed to prominence in official and business life. Prominent among those who have won in life's battles, and who are considered among the progressive and leading citizens, may be mentioned Mr. C. F. Colwell. He was born in the Township of Darlington, Ontario, on September 26, 1846, and is the son of G. T. and Olivia (Pitt) Colwell, both of whom were born in England. The father was a

merchant tailor by occupation, and for over forty years was also a local preacher. He was the father of twelve children, and Charles F. was the youngest child. He lived in his native township until four years of age, and was then taken to Cobourg by his parents, where he grew to manhood and learned the printer's profession.

He removed to Toronto in 1865, and for several months served as private and sergeant in Captain Patterson's Artillery, during the Fenian troubles of 1866. Mr. Colwell printed the first proceedings of the first Ontario Parliament after Confederation, removing immediately afterwards to London, where, for a time, he worked in both the *Advertiser* and *Free Press* offices. In 1868 he was compelled to abandon the printing business, owing to impaired health; and after this travelled nearly three years for T. McCormick's confectionery factory. Mr. Colwell then undertook the management of the extensive piano and organ business of Andrus Bros. After remaining with them about three years, he bought them out, and has succeeded well in establishing an independent and lucrative trade, being known far and wide as the proprietor of "Colwell's Popular Music House." Owing to his strict attention to business, combined with honesty and fair dealing, he has steadily increased his trade from year to year, until its magnitude and valuable returns cannot be excelled in Western Canada. Full mention of his business will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Colwell has been a member of the Board of Education for five years, in which he took a very active interest, only retiring this year, owing to increased business cares. He is also a Director of the City Mutual Insurance Company; and, by government appointment, is issuer of marriage licenses. In 1870, Mr. Colwell was married to Miss Maggie Carson, of Cobourg, who was born in Scotland. They have had seven children, two of whom are living—Charles Victor (aged nearly twelve years) and Ruby Olivia (aged nine years). Mr. Colwell is a member of several leading societies—among them the Oddfellows, Freemasons, Royal Arcanum, and the Workmen.

William C. Coo.

William C. Coo, high court stenographer and principal of the Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, of London, Ont., was born in Toronto, March 31, 1861, and is a son of Wm. H. and Eliza (Townsend) Coo, both of whom were born in England, and immigrated to Ontario in 1853. The father learned a trade in his youth, and afterwards turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. W. C. is his second son and child in a family of six, and up to the age of twelve years attended school in Toronto. He then entered the office of Walter McKenzie, clerk of the County Court of the County of York, as office boy, and remained in his employ eleven years. He gradually rose from office boy to the position of deputy-clerk of the court and special examiner, taking down

the evidence in shorthand and transcribing it on the typewriter. Having had over thirteen years' experience in this work, he is now considered one of the best stenographers in Ontario. For some time previous to coming to London, he acted as managing clerk for Murphy & Murdock, barristers, of Toronto. In May, 1884, he came to London, and holds the position of high court stenographer for the County of Middlesex. In addition to this work, he conducts a shorthand and typewriting academy, which has been very successful, the early attendance having increased from 40 to 200 in three years. His great success in this business being largely due to the fact that he makes a point of placing every competent graduate in a position. Being personally acquainted with almost every legal gentleman in Ontario, enables him to do so. He also teaches shorthand and typewriting at Hellmuth Ladies' College and the Forest City Business College. There was but one typewriter and no shorthand special examiner in the City of London when he came. He is doing well financially, and is a young man of push and enterprise. He was a bugler in the law students' company of the Queen's Own Rifles for three years, and trumpeter in the Governor General's Body Guard for seven years, and was Trumpet Major when he resigned. He was married to Eva R. Harper of Cobourg, a daughter of Thomas W. Harper in 1882, and has a family of three children—Amelia R., Ruby, and Eva Maud. Mr. Coo is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN COOTE.

John Coote was born in County Tyrone, of the "Emerald Isle," in 1833, being one of three surviving members of a family of nine children born to the marriage of James Coote and Margery Bartley, who were born, reared and married in Ireland. About 1838 they came to Canada, locating in Middlesex County, on the North Branch River, where he purchased 400 acres of timber land, which he succeeded in clearing, and where he lived for a number of years. He afterwards located near the County Asylum grounds, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1863. He was always very liberal with his family, and purchased 500 acres of land opposite the Water-works, which he divided among his children. He was captain of a company of cavalry in the militia. His son, John, was about five years of age when he was brought to Canada, and up to fifteen years of age was engaged in following the plow and attending the common schools. He then began fighting the battle of life for himself, and after the lapse of a number of years engaged in the livery business and staging, eventually becoming the owner of four large stables, located at the following places:—Port Stanley, Woodstock, Brantford and London. He has an exceedingly fertile and well-improved farm on which is a beautiful residence, and throughout life has been one of the honorable

business men and enterprising citizens of the county, ever ready to advance the interests of the public. For the past twenty-five years he has been practically retired from active business life.

JOHN M. CORNEIL.

The history of this family dates back sixty years to the early settlement of the County of Middlesex. The family is of Irish extraction and descendants of the Huguenots. The first to leave Ireland and attempt making a home in the new wilderness was Christopher Corneil, who was born in the County of Limerick in 1803. At the age of 20 he immigrated to Canada, settled in Lower Canada, and there remained for five years. In 1828 he pushed further westward into the wilderness of Middlesex County, where he took up 100 acres of government land in Ekfrid Township, which was afterwards increased to 400 acres, which is now the property of John M. Corneil. After remaining on this farm for some time and clearing off the dense timber and undergrowth with which it was covered, he went to Toronto, and was here married to Miss Jane Meadows in 1829. She was a native of the County of Cavan, Ireland, born in the year 1807, and came to Canada when quite young. She was a niece of the old pioneer pastor of this region, Rev. John Hueston. After their marriage they returned to their frontier home to brave the danger and suffering incident to pioneer life, and to build a home. They were eminently successful, and in 1875 they retired from active business; located in Strathroy to enjoy in comfort and peace the fruits of their early labors.

Ten years after the settlement of Christopher Corneil in Canada, his brother, George Corneil, came from Ireland and settled in Ekfrid Township, July 27, 1833. He also engaged in farming, and, like his brother, his efforts were successful. In 1877, after 42 years of active life in Ekfrid Township, he retired from business and settled in the village of Glencoe. March 17, 1835, he married Miss Martha Bateman. He died August 29, 1882, and his wife died Dec. 1, 1887. Christopher Corneil died at Strathroy, Oct. 24, 1883. He was a man of high attainments, of a quiet, unassuming disposition, yet he took an active interest in the general advancement of the county, especially so in educational matters. He sought no public position, and was universally respected and esteemed. He was a very active member of the Methodist Church, his memory being very fittingly commemorated by the placing of a memorial window in the new church in the village of Melbourne.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1837, Mr. Corneil was commissioned Lieutenant of the Militia, and served through this struggle in defense of his country. An amusing reminiscence of the trouble and inconvenience of pioneer life may here be mentioned:—Some of the young cattle of Mr. and Mrs. Corneil had wandered away, and one

day after the dishes of the mid-day meal had been cleared away, Mrs. Corneil entered the woods in search of the missing stock. After wandering through the forest and searching in vain for the missing cattle, she thought it time to return to her home, and in endeavoring to do so, lost her bearing, and, after wandering through swamps and thickets, night came on. The forest at this time was full of wolves, bears and other wild animals, and, as a matter of self-preservation, she spent the night in the branches of a tree, where her uneasy slumbers were often interrupted by the howling of wolves, and by the continual falling of the storm which had gathered. In the morning the sun dispelled the clouds, and she found her way home in safety, and with the exception of torn garments, none the worse for her adventure. Of a family of thirteen, John M. Corneil was the only son who reached manhood. He was born in Ekfrid Township, November 1, 1841, and received the advantages of a good education. June 1, 1870, he married Miss Alecia Bell, daughter of Rev. James Bell, of London, Ont. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, of whom four are still living—Christopher George, Elizabeth Jane, James Bell and Frederick Evan. Mr. and Mrs. Corneil are both respected members of the Methodist Church. In 1874 Mr. Corneil was appointed Justice of the Peace, of Middlesex, has served as a Councillor of Ekfrid Township and Glencoe village, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Melbourne, Dufferin Lodge, No. 364. In February, 1888, he and family removed from the City of London to Glencoe, where they now reside.

ALBERT T. CORP.

Whether considered as an industrial art or as a branch of commercial pursuit, the business represented by Mr. Corp, of painter, glazier and house decorator, is of sufficient importance to call for a favorable notice in connection with the brief outline of his career. Albert T. Corp, who for thirty-five years has been a resident of London, and who has attained an honorable position in his adopted calling, was born near Taunton, Somersetshire, England, December 31, 1844. His parents, John and Ruth (House) Corp, were both of English birth, the former of Fifeshire, and the latter of Thurloxton, near Bridgewater. There were eight children in the family, seven sons and one daughter. Albert T., the only son, was reared in England until he was eleven years of age, and then came with the family to Canada, settling in London in June, 1855. He received a fair business education, and served a four years' apprenticeship at the painting trade, and in 1870 commenced business for himself, taking contracts for painting, glazing and interior house decorations, and his patronage has been secured by a system of operations conducted upon the strictest principles of integrity, great care being taken to secure the best brand of goods in the market, always regarding quality rather than cost. Mr. Corp is in all respects

a self-made man. Relying on his strong arm and indomitable will, he set out in the world, and has by frugality and untiring industry, attained a position which is meriting the crown of well-earned success. He was married in December, 1884, to Miss Margaret Nichol, a native of London Township. To them have been born three children —Ruth, Agnes P., and John Franklin. Mr. C. is a member of the A. O. of Foresters, and a Knight of Pythias.

JOHN T. COUGHLIN.

John T. Coughlin is a descendant of a family which originally came from Ireland, his parents, Timothy and Julia (McCarthy) Coughlin, having been born, reared and married in the "Emerald Isle." In 1834, Mr. Coughlin immigrated to Ontario, and settled on a farm in Westminster Township, Middlesex County, but afterwards went to Buffalo, where he died in 1838, leaving his wife and two small children—Johanna and John—to fight their own way in the world. The latter was born in 1835, and, after his father's death, was taken to raise by his uncle, John Coughlin, and has always resided on the farm where he now lives. He received a good common school education, and was married to Miss Sarah A. Cunningham, a daughter of James and Bridget (McAuliffe) Cunningham, by whom he has three children—Julia, Clara and Maggie Maud. Mr. Coughlin is a man who, by his many sterling qualities, has won the respect and confidence of all who know him, and in 1868 was elected to the Township Council for three years, being elected to the office of Reeve in 1882, for four years. For the past twelve years he has been extensively engaged in the exportation of live stock to the English markets, and has an excellent farm of 170 acres, well improved and cultivated. On coming to Canada, Timothy Coughlin was accompanied by three brothers—John, Daniel and Cornelius. John settled in North Yarmouth, where he reared a large family of children, and died in 1881; Daniel first settled in North Yarmouth, but about 1854 moved to the County of Huron, and Cornelius settled in Westminster Township, where he also reared a large family of children, and died about 1869. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM COUSIN.

William Cousin is of Scotch descent, and is one of the reliable citizens and farmers of the township. He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1826, his father, John Cousin, being an overseer in that country. The latter was married to Ann Stephenson, who bore him four children—Lillie, William, James, and one deceased, and he died in his native land. William Cousin received a good common education, and from early boyhood has been engaged in tilling the soil, becoming one

of the most expert plowmen of his day. In 1851 he immigrated to Canada, and located on a farm in Middlesex County, which received much of his attention for many years, and now consists of 200 acres, all the result of his unremitting efforts and good management. He reached this country with about $100, of which he used very sparingly; in looking for a suitable location, walked from one end of the county to the other rather than spend his money for a conveyance. He has always been strictly temperate, and as a result has never been ill and has never taken a drop of medicine in his life, being remarkably well preserved. Owing to his upright, honorable and successful career, he has always been a valuable member of society, and for many years has been a devout member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, having been a member of the Church Committee for the past twenty years, also serving as a teacher in the Sunday school. He is a Liberal in politics, and takes an active interest in the political affairs of the county. In 1870 he was married to Miss Mary Russell, by whom he became the father of four children—James A., Emily J., Maggie C., and Lillie B. The maiden name of his first wife was Mary Nichol, a daughter of Francis Nichol. (See sketch of Adam Nichol.) Five children are the result of this union—Jeanette, John S., Ann, Elizabeth L., and Mary N.

J. M. Cousins.

J. M. Cousins is a manufacturer of wind-mills, pumps and hydraulic works of all descriptions, London. To fail to include within this work a sketch of the above mentioned gentleman who, for forty-five years, has been closely identified with its interests, would be to omit a history of one of London's best citizens. J. M. Cousins was born in Truro, Nova Scotia, April 20, 1820, and his father, James Cousins, was a native of Wales, and came to Nova Scotia when a child. The maiden name of the mother was Isabella Mitchell, of Scotch birth. Their family consisted of six children, the eldest son and second child being J. M., who was reared on a farm, and who came to London, Canada, in 1843. Here he commenced wood-working, and in 1845 established a business in pump making, having added to this industry the manufacture of fan-mills and implements of different kinds. He is doing a successful business; but in 1878 suffered heavily from loss by fire. In 1846 he married Miss Agnes Little, a native of Ireland, and to them have been born four children—James, Sarah, Charles and Thomas, the latter being associated with his father in business. Mr. Cousins has held the position of Justice of the Peace for thirty years, served as a member of the City Council for thirteen years, and was elected Mayor in 1871. He served also as Chairman of the Water Commissioners. Mr. Cousins is a man of sterling integrity, and in every path of life his career has been above criticism or

reproach. He has merited and receives the respect and honor of all who know him. A detailed statement of Mr. Cousins's business will be found in another part of this work.

JAMES COWAN.

James Cowan, one of the most successful business men of London, Ont., is a native of County Kirkcudbright, Scotland; born Jan. 14, 1832, and the son of John and Margaret (Carson) Cowan. The father was a merchant in his native country, and died at the age of forty-eight years. The mother died at the age of forty-three. Of their eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, James Cowan was the seventh son in order of birth, and was but seven years of age when his parents died. Before he was fifteen years of age he commenced to learn the business of ironmongery, and served five years as an apprentice and two years as foreman with A. Dobie, ironmonger and jeweler, of Castle Douglas, Scotland. In May, 1853, he went to Durham, England, remained there three months, and in August of the same year he proceeded to Dewsbury, Yorkshire, and remained there fifteen months. In May, 1854, he started for Liverpool to manage a hardware business for Mrs. Lightfoot, whose husband had died, leaving the business embarrassed. Mr. Cowan returned home in August, 1854, married Miss Elspeth Wells, September 1st, and the 22nd of the same month sailed from Liverpool, landing at New York, October 22 of the same year. The ship, "West Point," had cholera on board, and twenty passengers and four seamen died of this disease. Mr. Cowan obtained employment with Messrs. Windle & Co., on Madison Lane, for about two months, and afterwards for a short time was in a Brooklyn carpet store. In May, 1855, he departed for Canada, and for three months was with John Bain, hardware merchant, of Hamilton, Canada West. On the 8th of August 1855, Mr. Cowan obtained a situation with Adam Hope & Co., of London, and remained thus employed until October, 1864, leaving then of his own accord. He then formed a partnership in October, 1864, with James Wright, under the firm title of Cowan & Wright, and the business was conducted under this name until September 29, 1875, when the partnership was dissolved. From that date the firm name has been James Cowan & Co.

By his marriage Mr. Cowan became the father of one child, a son, named David James Cowan. Mrs. Cowan died in June, 1858, and Mr. Cowan was married a second time, in 1859, to Miss Annie, daughter of Mr. Waddell, veterinary surgeon in the Royal Artillery, stationed at Niagara. Ten children were the result of this union, eight of whom survive. John, the fourth son, took up arms in defence of his country in 1885. Associated with Mr. Cowan in his business is his eldest son and his nephew, A. K. Melbourne. Mr. Cowan owes his success in life to his own efforts and a thorough knowledge of

business, and not to the assistance of others. He has always taken a deep interest in everything calculated to advance the interests of the city, and in 1887 and 1888 was elected Mayor, and during his two years in that position has proven himself to be second to none of his predecessors. He is a member of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies, and is ex-president of the former. He is also a member of the Reform Association of London, and a member of the Masonic Order. In his religious preferences he adheres to the Presbyterian denomination. Mr. Cowan is a man of much personal and mental activity, and no worthy movement of moral or financial advancement has failed to receive his support. Although pressed to fill the position of Mayor for the third term, he resolved to retire from all municipal offices and devote his whole time to the firm's large and increasing business.

David Craig.

Prominent among the enterprising men of Delaware Township, and among those deserving special notice for their public spirit and energy, is the gentleman of whom this notice is given. He was born in the Township of Bertie, Welland County, Canada, August 19, 1829, and is the son of David and Ann (Morehead) Craig, both natives of County Down, Ireland, where they lived for many years, but finally immigrated to Canada, and settled in Welland County at a very early date. David is the sixth child of a family of nine children born to his parents. He remained and assisted his parents until 28 years of age, when he began business for himself. He moved or emigrated with them from Bertie Township, Welland County, to Delaware Township, in 1847, and located on his present farm of 120 acres, on 1st and 2nd Concessions. November 29, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Charlotta Kennedy, a native of the County of Carlton, Canada. This union resulted in the birth of four children—three sons and a daughter. Mr. Craig is a member of the Presbyterian Church, is Conservative in politics, and his post-office is Raper.

Robert Creamer.

Robert Creamer, a well-to-do farmer of Dorchester Township, is of Irish descent and a son of Patrick Creamer, who was born in Ireland, and was married to Rebecca McCorroll, by whom he became the father of five children—Robert, Jane, Thomas, James, and Catherine. The parent immigrated to America in 1831 and settled in Petersburg, Canada, where Mr. Creamer was engaged in boot and shoe making, but also owned a farm about eight miles west of the town, which he was engaged in tilling for many years, but is now residing in Petersburg, being 83 years of age. His son, Robert, was born in Petersburg in

1832, and learned the boot and shoemaker's trade of his father; but after attaining a suitable age came to Belmont and followed his trade for about fourteen years, acquiring an enviable reputation and conducting an extensive and profitable business, which required the services of about seven men. About 1867 he began keeping hotel in Belmont, conducting for about eleven years the Creamer House, which was one of the popular hotels of the town. During this period he purchased the farm of 100 acres where he now resides, and is now considered one of the successful farmers of the county, as he has ever been considered one of its upright and honorable citizens. In 1855 he was married to Miss Ann Prowse, a daughter of John and Mary (Chalk) Prowse, who were born in Devonshire, England, and their union was blessed in the birth of two sons—James M., and John P. Mr. and Mrs. Creamer are members of the Church of England, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is Conservative in his political views. His son, James M., is a veterinary surgeon in Regina, the capital of the North-west Territory; and John is a farmer near that town. Both are married and have families.

Right Reverend Benjamin Cronyn (Deceased).

The Right Reverend Benjamin Cronyn, first Bishop of the Diocese of Huron, was the son of Thomas Cronyn, Esq., of Kilkenny, Ireland, and was born in the year 1802; graduated at Trinity College, Dublin; B. A. in 1822; and in 1824 was divinity prizeman. He was ordained Deacon by the Lord of Raphoe in August, 1825, and Priest by his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, of Trinity Sunday, 1827. In the Autumn of 1832 the Rev. Mr. Cronyn reached the then very small village of "The Forks," now London, Ont., and was appointed Rector in the same year. There are few left who can remember what a mere hamlet it was at that time, and the difficulties and trials that had to be borne by the early settlers. Many were the amusing and pleasing anecdotes which the good Bishop delighted in relating of this early experience. The following is a good illustration:—During his first winter in Canada, in company with Col. Curran, one of the first settlers in Adelaide Township, in the middle of winter he walked from London to that township, they carrying between them a quarter of beef for the relief of some settlers then bordering on starvation. In those days the roads were merely blazed lines, consequently they became lost and had to remain out all night, closely followed by howling wolves attracted by the smell of the beef. Amid such scenes and experiences this pioneer of the gospel spent his early years in Ontario. Through his energy and perseverence and with his influence he secured to the church the endowments of St. Paul's Rectory, London, St. John's, London Township, and Adelaide. After years of hard work and toil in the cause of Christ, he lived to see the forest give way to

the ax of the early settlers, large and productive farms where but a short time before had been the trackless forest, and the little village of London expand and develop into a large and flourishing city.

In 1855 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon Bishop Cronyn, at Trinity College, Dublin, and one year later the Diocese of Huron was set apart from the Diocese of Toronto, and Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, D. D., was elected the first Bishop. This was the first Episcopal election in Canada, and on it all subsequent elections to a great extent have been modelled. The choice lay between Dr. Cronyn and the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, afterwards Bishop of Toronto. The election took place in St. Paul's Church, London, the church and laity voting separately. The result was the choice of Dr. Cronyn, as first Bishop of Huron. He was consecrated at Lambeth, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by other Bishops. Of his administrative ability and strong advocacy of the cause of his diocese at the settlement and adjustment of the various endowments to be participated in with the older diocese of Toronto, we now realize the benefit. During the fourteen years of his episcopacy, the growth and extension of the church was remarkable, and the seed sown by him in faith will continue to yield fruit for many generations. In 1863, aided by Dean Hellmuth, who acted as the Bishop's commissary in England, for the collection of funds, he was enabled to establish and endow Huron College, which has already furnished more than sixty heralds of the gospel, who are laboring in every part of the Dominion of Canada. London is but a type of the church progress which is to be marked everywhere in the Diocese of Huron. The mother church of St. Paul is now surrounded by a numerous family of six children, all flourishing, and in their turn aiding to no small extent in carrying on the mission work of the diocese. In forming this short sketch, it is impossible not to refer to the warmth of the affection in which the memory of Bishop Cronyn is held by all who knew him, particularly his clergy. To them, especially the younger, he was in the highest and noblest sense a Right Reverend Father in God. Kind and sympathising, all felt him to be a friend; possessed of long experience, all would look to him for sound counsel; hospitable and generous even to a fault, his rectory was a home where all were welcome. On September 2, 1871, the reverend and beloved Bishop was called to his final rest. The Memorial Church was erected by the family to his memory—a tender father, a loving friend and a good man. [The foregoing was taken from the *Missionary News*, and was prepared by the present Dean of Huron.]

VERSCHOYLE CRONYN.

Verschoyle Cronyn, Chancellor of the Diocese of Huron, and a son of the above, is the oldest person now living in London who was born within the original limits of the city. His birth occurred February 6,

1833, and he was reared here; he was educated in the Grammar School of London under the late Rev. Benjamin Bayly. He studied law in the office of Colonel James Shanly, of London, and with Crooks & Cameron, of Toronto; is a Graduate-in-Law of Toronto University; was called to the bar in 1860, since when he has practiced his profession in London. He was one of the incorporators, and is solicitor, of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company. He was one of the organizers of the London Street Railway Company, and is its President.

William Cross.

William Cross, a prominent grocer and business man of Strathroy, is a native of Devonshire, England, born December 12, 1847, son of William and Eliza (Jackson) Cross, both natives of Devonshire, England. After marriage the parents immigrated to the United States, settled in Chicago, and here the father died at the age of thirty-eight years. The mother was born about 1823, and now resides in Strathroy. After the death of the father the family came to the County of Middlesex, Canada, and here the boyhood of William Cross was spent on a farm in Adelaide Township. He is the eldest living of the children born to his parents, and at the age of fifteen he began learning the carpenter's trade, which occupation he continued for some time. When twenty-five years of age he came to Strathroy, and engaged in the grocery business in partnership with H. A. Ivor & Co., remaining with this firm for eight years. He then sold his interest, and for one year was engaged in the jewelry business in partnership with J. C. Diggins; but after one year sold out his interest, and two years later again engaged in the grocery business in partnership with Henry F. Edwards. After a business union of three years, he bought out his partner, and has since continued alone. He is doing a good and safe trade, and at all times has been able to pay 100 cents on the dollar. He was married in 1883 to Miss Agnes Howell, a native of Devonshire. He is a Conservative in politics.

J. B. Crozier.

J. B. Crozier was born in the North of Ireland, and came to America at the age of thirteen years, locating first at Toronto, where he learned the business of hot air ventilation, which he followed at Toronto and various other cities. He was very successful at this, and in 1854 came to Mt. Brydges, where he afterwards engaged in the timber and stave business in Ontario, Canada and Michigan. He purchased the American Hotel at Mt. Brydges, where he supplied the public with the necessaries of life for eight years. During his connec-

tion with the hotel he owned and managed a farm of fifty acres near the village. He has since sold out his interest in both farm and hotel, and has practically retired from business. About four years ago he engaged in the business of buying and shipping apples, thus occupying his spare time, and has succeeded well, shipping last year over 5,000 barrels. In the year 1866 he married Miss Helen Christian, of Delaware Township, and the daughter of Anthony and Margaret Christian, both of whom are natives of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Crozier are the parents of two children, both boys, George and Charles. Mr. Crozier in his political views affiliates with the Reform party. He has never held any of the Township offices, choosing to give his entire time to business. He has lived in Mt. Brydges ever since that village existed, and his recollection is, that the first church was built in 1854 and the schools were also established about the same time. The Township had just been organized when he moved here, and he may with due propriety be called one of the first settlers of the Township. He is recognized as a man of good judgment, a citizen worthy the respect and esteem of all who know him, and he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He is a son of James and Mary (McKinley) Crozier, the former dying on a war vessel when J. B. was but an infant.

JOHN FREDERICK CRYER.

John Frederick Cryer, barrister-at-law and solicitor of the Supreme Court, was born in the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, on the 29th day of February, 1860. His parents, John W. Cryer and Frances A. Cryer (*nee* Law), are natives of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, and removed to Canada in 1853; first locating in Hamilton, and finally settling in London. His father followed his trade of a coppersmith and plumber and steam-fitter for many years, being a man of first-class mechanical abilities. His son, John Frederick Cryer, is one of four sons, and began the study of the laws under the Hon. David Glass, Q. C., a brother of the sheriff of the County of Middlesex, and in 1887 was called to the Bar of Ontario, and the degree of barrister-at-law conferred upon him; at the same time he was admitted and sworn in solicitor of the Supreme Court, and appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits in the same year. His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province was pleased to appoint Mr. Cryer, under the great seal, a notary public for Ontario. Mr. Cryer was reared to manhood in the City of London, where he received part of his education; the other portion was received in Europe and at Toronto; Mr. Cryer being a member of the University of Toronto. Mr. Cryer spent two years in England under the care and direction of an English solicitor. He was married to Frances, the youngest daughter of Richard H. Sarvis, Esq., inspector of the Dominion Loan Company, in June, 1888. Mr. Cryer is a staunch advocate of the cause of temperance,

and a Methodist. He is a strong Tory, and takes great interest in political life. He has received nominations for alderman and school trustee of the City of London, but has never accepted either honor. He is a member of the law firm of Fitzgerald & Cryer, practicing law at London.

JOHN W. CRYER.

John W. Cryer, contractor, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, October 7, 1826; son of Francis and Catherine (Waterson) Cryer; the father a native of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, and the mother of the Isle of Man. Francis Cryer was a sergeant in the 11th Hussars, and was in the battle of Waterloo. He was also at the battle of Alexandria, Egypt, and was one of the thirteen of that company who returned. He had seven horses shot under him, but escaped with only a shot in the hand. He lived to be seventy years of age, and died from an accident. His son, John W. Cryer, was the youngest son of a family of seven children, and his eldest brother, Francis, was a minister in the Church of England. John W. was reared a plumber and coppersmith, and served seven years' apprenticeship. In 1849 he immigrated to New York, landed May 1st of that year, and Mr. Cryer traveled and worked in different places until in 1855, when he came to London, and there he has since made his home. At present his subcontract with his partner, Mr. Turner, is to put in water service at the Insane Asylum. Mr. Cryer served as a member of the City Council in 1864 and 1865. In 1851, Mr. Cryer married Miss Frances A. Law, a native of Leeds, England, and to them have been born five children—Albert A., John Frederick, Thomas B., Frances (wife of W. W. McKay), and ———. Mr. Cryer is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is connected with St. George's Lodge, No. 42.

THOMAS CUDDY.

Prominent among the leading men of Adelaide Township and among the old settlers of Middlesex County, stands the name of Thomas Cuddy, who was born in Tyrone, Ireland, March 17, 1816, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Watters) Cuddy, both natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. The father was born in 1744, and died in his native country, where his wife also passed her last days. Thomas Cuddy was educated in the schools of his native country, and came to Canada in 1837, settling on his present farm in the Township of Adelaide, Lot 6, Third Concession, north of the Egremont Road, where he has since resided—a period of more than half a century. He is the owner of 350 acres of good land, well improved and well cultivated. In 1840 he married Miss Esther Truman, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, born November 12, 1826, and the daughter of John and Sarah (Smith)

Truman. The fruits of this union were seven children—Sarah, John, Elizabeth, Thomas Alfred, Loftus William James, Mary Victoria, and Esther Laura Adella. Mr. Cuddy is Conservative in his political opinions, and was a member of the Township Council for sixteen years. He has also held the office of Reeve for two years, and has always taken an active part in the public affairs of the County. He and Mrs. Cuddy are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Cuddy is an honorable, upright citizen, whose word is as good as his bond.

Edward S. Cummer.

Edward S. Cummer, supreme secretary of the Independent Order of Foresters at London, Ont., was born in the County of York, Canada, September 5, 1840, and is the ninth in a family of ten children born to Daniel and Sarah (Endicott) Cummer. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and at an early age was taken to Ontario, where he was reared on a farm and followed this calling for many years, after which he turned his attention to the milling business. The mother was of English birth. Their son, E. S. Cummer, remained in his native county until nine years of age, and then removed with his parents to the Niagara Peninsula, and there remained on a farm until sixteen years of age. He then attended school steadily and diligently until he was prepared to teach, after which he followed this calling for seven years and then engaged in mercantile pursuits, following the business in different places until 1880, when he was elected high secretary of the Independent Order of Foresters. In 1881 he was elected also supreme secretary and filled both offices until 1883, when the duties of the office increased to such a degree as to require separation and a high secretary was appointed. Since that time Mr. Cummer has filled the office of supreme secretary in a highly complimentary manner. Mr. Cummer is also a leader in temperance matters, and has been a member of the Good Templar organization for thirty-four years, and he has never tasted a drop of alcoholic spirits, and is ignorant of the taste of it. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge for twenty years, has never missed a regular session, and since his election as representative to the Right Worthy Lodge eight years ago, he has been a regular attendant. In 1862, Mr. Cummer was married to Miss Ann, a native of Ontario, and the daughter of Rev. Thomas Rump, a Methodist clergyman.

Lawrence Henry Dampier.

Lawrence Henry Dampier, one of the representative men of Strathroy and manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is a native of the City of London, Ontario, born January 6, 1854, and the only child

living born to the marriage of John L. and Sarah (Edmonds) Dampier, natives of England and Canada respectively. The former was born at Bruton, Somerset County, in 1820, and immigrated to Canada in 1838, settling in Montreal, where he resided until 1850, when he removed to London, and has been a resident of that city ever since. He was connected with the Bank of Upper Canada for twenty-three years. His father, Captain William Wesley Dampier, was also a native of England. Lawrence Henry Dampier was educated at the Hellmuth Boys' College at London. In 1870 he began business for himself, and on May 1, 1877, began the banking busines in the Canadian Bank of Commerce at London. In 1881, Mr. Dampier went to Toronto, and one year later went from there to Stratford, where he remained five years as bank accountant. In 1887 he came to Strathroy, where he has since been manager of the above-mentioned bank. In 1881 he married Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Hannabel Burwell, of London, Ontario. They have one daughter—Helen Louise Bowyer. Mr. and Mrs. Dampier are members of the Church of England.

JOHN DARRACH.

John Darrach, editor of the *Parkhill Review*, was born at Fingal, County of Elgin, Ont., in 1846, and is a son of Neil and Mary (Mitchell) Darrach, early settlers of that county. Early in life he received a public school education, partly in the Township of Southwold, the Village of Union, the Township of Caradoc, and the Village of Mount Brydges, after which he worked with his father at the waggon-maker's trade at Mount Brydges, Middlesex County. When twenty-one years of age he began to teach in the Public Schools of that place, where he remained four years. In 1872 he accepted the position of Principal of the Public Schools of Parkhill, which he resigned five years later in order to become the assistant teacher of the High School. In 1878 he went to Ottawa as assistant teacher in Central School East, of that city, but the following year returned to Parkhill, and, until the fall of 1885, taught in the High School. He then established the *Review*, to which he has since devoted his entire attention. In 1874 he married Miss Sarah J. Hawkey, daughter of John R. Hawkey, of Parkhill. Mr. Darrach is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Darrach is a member of the Methodist Church. They have a family of one son and three daughters. In politics Mr. Darrach is a Reformer.

THOMAS G. DAVEY.

Among the numerous young men of Western Canada who have successfully fought the battle of life and are now ranked among the

leading citizens may be mentioned Mr. Davey, who was born in Devonshire, England, in February, 1850, his parents, George and Sarah (Glass) Davey, having been born in the same place. The father was a merchant tailor during the early portion of his life. Thomas G. is the eldest of three children, and resided in England until 12 years of age; then the family immigrated to Canada, and settled in Stratford, where they remained two years, afterwards removing to London. At an early day Thomas became familiar with the news and periodical business, and was engaged in supplying trains in the States, and afterwards followed the same calling in Western Canada, working on the Grand Trunk system. In 1876 he became associated with C. H. Shaver in the Railroad News and Advertising Co., which business is of colossal magnitude, the lines embraced being the Detroit & Milwaukee, the Chicago & Grand Trunk, the Detroit & Grand Haven, and the Port Huron & North Western. They also publish the *Grand Trunk Daily Bulletin.* In addition to his other duties, Mr. Davey holds the position of High Treasurer of the High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters of Canada, and is Supreme Treasurer of the same Order. Mr. Davey has been the architect of his own fortunes, and by pluck and tireless energy, which was his only stock-in-trade, he has become one of the highly honored and successful business men of Middlesex County, and justly commands the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. He has been twice married, first to Miss Catherine Lyons, of Detroit, who died in 1885, leaving one daughter, Mary Ann. He selected for his second wife Miss Eva Chapman, a native of Devonshire, England, by whom he has one daughter, Florence Lillian.

Almon C. Davis.

Almon C. Davis, a successful agriculturist of Westminster Township, is a descendant of an old Vermont family of pioneers, and of Welsh descent. He is the son of Andrew Davis, and grandson of Benjamin Davis, who lived on a farm about twenty-eight miles north of Montpelier, Vermont. He was in the war of the Revolution, and lived to be an old man. He died in Vermont. He was the father of six children; his son, Andrew Davis, was born on his father's farm in Vermont, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Martha Phillips, daughter of Joseph and Martha Phillips. Mr. Phillips was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and lived to be ninety-six years old; his wife lived to the age of ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Davis became the parents of eight children—Almon C., Luther, Russel, Avery, Alpha, Laura, Mary J., and Doras (who died in California). Mr. Davis settled on a farm twenty miles south of Burlington, and there passed his last days. He was a successful farmer, and lived to be seventy years of age; he was an honest, upright citizen, and taught his children the old adage that "honesty is the best policy." He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Church.

Almon C. Davis was born on his father's farm in the State of Vermont in 1818 (May 1). He received a good English education, and began teaching school in Vermont, in his own neighborhood, at the age of twenty years. He followed this occupation for two years in his native State, and then moved to Canada, settling in Westminster, September 18, 1841. He taught school during the winter of 1841 and 1842 on the North Talbot road, two and a-half miles south of Lambeth, and among his pupils were Samuel Hunt, James Sutton, Miciah Sutton, Henry Fortner, Garret Fortner, and others now living, and are now old men. Among the girls who attended his school were:—Hannah Lewis, who became the wife of John A. Durham; Betsey Fortner, who married Walter Scott, and others of the now old settlers. Mr. Davis taught school there for some time, and then taught at Belmont for three sessions. Mr. Davis then settled on Lot 16. He had married, in 1843 (February 28th), Miss Anna Lewis, daughter of L. R. Lewis and Sarah (McGarvey) Lewis. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born six children—Levi, George W., Sarah J., Martha, George and Elizabeth. Mrs. Davis died in 1857, and Mr. Davis was married June 20, 1859, to Miss Sarah Adams, daughter of James and Fannie (Baxter) Adams. By this union Mr. Davis became the father of one son—James A. Davis. James Adams, father of Mrs. Davis, came from the north of Ireland in 1822, and settled in Prince Edward County. In 1839 he moved to Westminster Township, where he died in 1885, at the age of eighty-five years. From 1855 to 1857, Mr. Davis lived in London, and was book-keeper for Derham Nordan, proprietor of a saw-mill and large planing works, one of the first planing-mills of London. Since 1857, Mr. Davis has lived on his farm, and has been an auctioneer for twenty years. He has taken a great interest in the cause of education, and was school trustee for many years. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church, of which he is steward; is a strong temperance man, and is one of the county's representative citizens. He has succeeded well in his agricultural pursuits, is the owner of 150 acres of land, and is now prepared to enjoy the fruits of his labor. Mr. Davis is a man usually selected as chairman for public meetings, and has been chairman at the Methodist meetings for fifty-four terms in one church. He liberally contributed to the building of the Methodist Church, has been magistrate for twenty-five years, is a Reformer in politics, and is one of the well-known and prominent citizens of the county.

ELI L. DAVIS.

Eli L. Davis, who is closely associated with the farming interests of Westminster Township, is also a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of the county. He is the son of Benjamin Davis, who was born in the State of Vermont, in 1802, and was the son of

Elijah Davis, who moved to Lower Canada, where Benjamin grew to manhood and married Miss Hannah McThomas. He afterwards settled on the North Talbot Road, where Mrs. Davis died. To their union were born four children—Margaret, Daniel, Amos and Huldah. After his wife's death, Mr. Davis married Miss Eliza Wilson, from St. Catharines, Canada, and the fruits of this union were these children:—Henry, Adaline, James F., Eli L., Jane, Emma M., Eliza S., Mary L. and Benjamin W. Mr. Davis afterwards moved to Lot 54, where his son, Eli L., now resides. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was one of the founders of the church in his neighborhood. He and a man by the name of Jeremiah Wilson nearly built the church which is now standing. He was a class leader and steward in the church, was school trustee for some time, and was a prominent man. He was the first man in Middlesex County who was ever married by a minister out of the Church of England. He was married to his first wife by Elder Ryan, a Methodist Episcopal preacher, who was lodged in jail and was promptly bailed out by Mr. Davis. He was then tried, and the result was that the privilege to marry was granted other denominations. It created considerable excitement and some bad feeling. Mr. Davis was a hard-working man, and was the owner of 300 acres of land, which he divided among his children. He was a man of great force of character, and was well known all through this section of the county. He travelled the Longwoods road when there was not a house between Woodsville and Delaware village, twenty-four miles. Mr. Davis did his full share in the opening up and in the improvement of the county. He died in 1882 at the age of 80 years, and was greatly respected by one and all.

His son, Eli L. Davis, was born on the old homestead in 1837, and received during his youthful days a common school education. The first school teaching performed in the neighborhood was by Daniel Carson, who wielded the birch in an old log house belonging to Mr. Davis. Eli L. Davis married Miss Celestia Marlatt, daughter of Daniel Marlatt, and the fruit of this union was one child—Orlando. Mrs. Davis died in 1862, and Mr. Davis afterwards married Miss Melissa Sutton, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Patterson) Sutton, who bore him one son—Roy S. William Sutton was born in New Jersey in 1797, and was but three years of age when his father, John Sutton, brought him to Canada. He was twenty-one years of age when he came to Westminster Township. John Sutton settled on North Talbot road, where Jacob Sutton now lives. In 1880, William Sutton married Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of Jacob and Charity (Hers) Patterson. Mrs. Sutton was of Dutch extraction, and lived to be 92 years of age. Jacob Patterson settled on the —— in 1818. To Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were born nine children—Charity, Mathias, Jacob, John, Harriet, Luretta, Samuel, Melissa, William (deceased). Mr. Sutton settled on Lot 56, West Talbot road, and remained there all his life. He died in 1877, and was 80 years of age. He and wife

were members of the M. E. Church. He was a prosperous farmer and a well-to-do man. Mrs. Sutton is still alive and is 85 years of age; is the grandmother and the great-grandmother of thirty children. Mr. and Mrs. Eli L. Davis are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics the former is a Reformer. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a good neighbor and a first-class citizen.

DANIEL DAVIS.

Daniel Davis is one of the old and prominent pioneers of Middlesex County, Canada, having come here when there was but one log house in London, and purchased 100 acres of land where the town now stands. He followed farming for a number of years, and about 1851 opened the second brick-yard in London, this enterprise having continued under the same name ever since. He is still living, and has attained the age of seventy-one years. For the past four years his son, Hiram, has had charge of the brick-yard. The latter was born in London Township, and here has always made his home, being reared to the brick business under the instruction of his father. He spent some time in Kansas City, Mo.; Wisconsin, and Denver, Col., and during this time worked at his trade. He owns the land upon which his yard is situated, and is doing a good business, financially, having furnished the brick for the building of the Asylum, for Carling's Brewery and the Western Station. He is a member of the Orangemen.

RICHARD J. C. DAWSON.

R. J. C. Dawson, Postmaster of London, Canada, was born in Bathurst, New Brunswick, October 3, 1835, and is a son of Benjamin and Jane (Wright) Dawson, both of whom were born in County Cork, Ireland. Benjamin was reared in his native land, and in early life learned the business of a linen and wollen draper, at which he continued until twenty-one years of age, serving his apprenticeship witb his brother. He was born on the 10th September, 1798, and is now serving in the stamp department of the post-office in London. In 1824 he immigrated to New Brunswick, and located in Bathurst, where he was married and raised a family of three children—Richard J. C., Melville de Blois, who is Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia and District Paymaster, and Wilberforce. The father was appointed Magistrate soon after locating in Bathurst, and also held an office for solemnizing marriages, and one as tide surveyor. He came to London in 1851, and for several years was engaged in the grocery business; then engaged in the commission business, which he conducted until 1879, when he was appointed stamp vendor, and is still holding that position. Although

living considerably over his allotted three-score years and ten, he is still active, both bodily and mentally, and is filling his position very satisfactorily. He has been an active member of the Methodist Church for seventy-five years. His wife died on the 31st March, 1866, being also a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Church. Their son, R. J. C. Dawson, was reared and educated in Bathurst, and came with his parents to London in 1851, and July 13, 1852, when in his seventeenth year, entered the post-office as junior clerk, when there were but four employés in the office. In 1860 he was appointed assistant post-master, which position he held until March 21, 1881, when he was appointed acting Post-master, and June 1 of that year became post-master. He is a prominent citizen of London, and during his thirty-seven years as post-office official, has won the confidence and respect of the public. He is a member of the following secret organizations :—Encampment of I. O. O. F., Masons and A. O. U. W. October 3, 1860, his marriage to Miss Jane E. Deacon, a daughter of William Deacon, was celebrated. The following are their children who are living :—James H. B., Mary A. and Annie J. C. Those deceased are :—Jane W., Albert W., and Reginald J. C. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

Lieut.-Colonel M. D. Dawson.

Lieut.-Col. M. D. Dawson, Paymaster of Militia and Superintendent of Military Stores for this district, was born in New Brunswick, and received his education at a grammar school. In 1851 the family moved to London, Ont., at that time a very small place, and shortly afterwards young Dawson entered upon the profession of printer. In 1855 he went to St. Louis, Mo., engaged in journalistic work and remained there for six or seven years, but the civil war interrupted trade, and Mr. Dawson, finding that he labored under many disadvantages from being an alien, returned to London, Ont., in 1861, where he has since resided. He then started book and job printing, and was successful. A few years later he became proprietor of the *Prototype*, the oldest daily paper in the County of Middlesex, the paper becoming through his efforts a powerful political organ. It was the first journal in Canada that advocated the National Policy, which finally swept the country, and neither money nor influence could swerve it from its course. In 1878, Mr. Dawson lost his entire plant by fire, and carrying but little insurance, his loss was a heavy one. The substantial aid and assistance rendered him by the entire business community, irrespective of creed or politics, however, soon placed him upon his feet again. He was married March 17, 1859, to Miss Eliza Jane Hannah, a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick, who died in 1867, leaving two children, Charles M. and Leila S.

Mr. Dawson was married the second time, in 1869, to Miss Rebecca

Jane Hearn, of Montreal, and four children are the fruits of this union —Louis H., Franklin DeB., Mabel G. and Melville DeB. Mr. Dawson has served as a member of the City Council, and in benevolent and fraternal societies has always taken a lively interest. He is a Past Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and for over twenty years has been its Secretary. He is also Past 1st Principal of St. George's Chapter, R. A. M., and is a member of Richard Cœur de Lion Commandery. He has also held office in the Grand Lodge of Canada. He was one of the originators of the Masonic Mutual Bevevolent Society, and a Director from its first inception. For ten years he has been its Vice-President, and he is at this time the oldest policy-holder. He became a member of an Oddfellows' Lodge in 1861, and has held the position of Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment of Ontario since 1869. He is widely known, and has assisted at the organization of nearly every Encampment in this Province. His connection with the Ancient Order of United Workmen dates from 1878. At the meeting of the Supreme Lodge held in Nashville, in 1879, he received the degree of Past Grand Master Workman. He has also a military history, dating from the Trent affair and Fenian raid, being stationed on the frontier during that campaign. In 1864 he was gazetted 1st Lieutenant of No. 2 Rifle Company, and October 5, 1866, Captain; October 5, 1871, Captain and Adjutant; August 22, 1873, Major; and October 5, 1876, Lieutenant-Colonel. He is Paymaster and Superintendent of the militia stores in this district.

JOSEPH S. DEACON.

J. S. Deacon, dealer in groceries, and a representative business man of the City of London, Canada, was born in the Township of London, on the 15th Concession, Lot 23, October 23, 1839. His parents, Joseph and Margaret (Shoebottom) Deacon, were both natives of Ireland. When a young man the father immigrated to Canada (about 1820), and met his future wife in the vessel in which they crossed. He was one of the first settlers of London Township, locating on the 15th Concession, and was obliged to blaze trees for the road. He got a free land grant for 100 acres and purchased 100 acres from his brother. He commenced life on the pioneer plan in a little log-cabin, and in this he died in 1873. The mother died in about 1876. They were the parents of twelve children, only five now living, Joseph S., Ellen, Mary, Betsie and Isabella. The father had followed farming all his life and had been quite successful. He was in the militia during the Rebellion of 1837.

His son, J. S., was reared on the farm, and remained with his parents until thirty-one years of age. February 4, 1864, he selected his companion for life in the person of Miss Jane, daughter of Thomas Hodgins, and to them were born an interesting family of six children

—Maggie, Lizzie, Nellie, Thomas, Rebecca and Isabella. In 1870, Mr. Deacon came to London and engaged in keeping hotel on Carling street, known as Queen's Hotel, where he remained for two years. After this he ran the Fraser House for two years, and was in the hotel business four years to a day. In 1874 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has carried on ever since, with the exception of two years when he was in the shoe business. He has led a quiet, retired life, and has never sought for office. Mr. Deacon is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is also a member of the Orangemen National Insurance and Royal Arcanum. He and Mrs. Deacon are members of the Church of England, to which the whole family have belonged from all the generations back.

Professor John F. Dean.

Prof. John F. Dean, Magnetic Practitioner, London, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1844, and is the son of John F. Dean and the grandson of Thomas Dean, who was of English birth. The latter was the inventor of the English patent-lever watch. When John F. Dean was four years of age, his parents removed to Canada and settled first at Simcoe, Norfolk County, and subsequently at Vienna, Elgin County, where he was educated at the Grammar school at that place, and for a short period was engaged in mercantile pursuits. During the late war in the United States he accepted a position as clerk in the quartermaster's department in the Federal Army at Washington, D. C. In youth and while living in Vienna, he had formed a taste for the healing art, through the acquaintance of Dr. Hanvey, late of St. Thomas, with whom he studied for a time, and he afterwards became a pupil of Dr. Crawford of Tiffin, Ohio, and also of Dr. Haney of Toledo, Ohio, and for a time was engaged in the active practice of medicine. Previous to his going to the United States, he had discovered the wonderful magnetic influence he was capable of imparting, and his attention was directed to the science of magnetic healing, and he commenced reading all the best evidences in regard to it, and availed himself of all the light he could obtain by investigation, travel and experiment, and after practicing it to some extent he became so deeply impressed regarding the merits and benefits of this treatment from personal observation of those who were suffering from causes that failed to respond to ordinary medical treatment, particularly in individuals where the pulse beats feebly, where energy was gone, appetite weak, and sleep uncertain, the body being in a condition of actual low life, and where nature seemed to have given way, strength and vitality were restored by the system of magnetic healing, and to those who have given it personal and unprejudiced investigation, the reasonableness of this treatment in assisting nature is apparent. So confident was Prof. Dean of its wonderful benefits, that he discarded all other treatments, and confines himself to this system alone. And while unable to

account for the influence he has over disease, and for the remarkable cures he has performed on individuals that physicians have pronounced past aid, there are here in London living witnesses whose veracity is unimpeachable, who will testify to the good results of his treatment and the cures effected wholly without medicine, relying solely upon magnetism. The feeling his successful treatment has engendered in the minds of many general medical practitioners has led to a series of persecutions and prosecutions, the latter being before Police Magistrate Parke, and after hearing evidence and reserving his decision until all the law pertaining to the question was fully examined, he rendered a decision in favor of the Professor, deciding that there had been no violation of the law in his method of treatment. He came to London in 1888, and has secured a satisfactory and rapidly increasing practice.

Prof. Dean has in his possession a wonderful stone. It is circular, and is about an inch and a-half across and a quarter of an inch in thickness. Its color is brown, with white circular markings, and it is susceptible of a high polish. On this stone, with almost perfect figure, with mouth open and tail lashing, is a representation of an African lion, so exact that even the long cat-hairs on the nose are plainly perceptible. On the opposite side the figure is not so perfect, though, by holding the stone up to the light, the figure of the lion can be seen extending entirely through the stone. The stone has been in the Dean family for many years. Thomas Dean, grandfather of Prof. Dean, was a diamond and jewelry merchant, of London, England, and became possessed of the stone in 1807 in a romantic way. He had been dealing extensively with the diamond merchants of Brazil, and while thus engaged made several trips to that country. While there he interposed and saved the life of a Peruvian slave, who had been condemned to death for secreting diamonds, and in doing this became the owner of the slave, who afterwards served him faithfully, and guided him in his wanderings through that country. The slave became so attached to Mr. Dean that when he returned to England for the last time, the grateful fellow took from his neck this stone, which he had constantly worn as an amulet, and gave it to Mr. Dean as a parting gift. The Peruvian gave a brief history of the stone, and ascribed to it wonderful properties. It had been taken from a Peruvian temple by stealth, and had been searched for far and wide by the natives, by whom it was regarded as sacred. Should they discover the stone in Mr. Dean's possession, they would not hesitate to take his life in order to regain it. At that time the stone was a little larger than at present, and at one end of the oval was a hole by means of which it was hung to the neck; Mr. Dean afterwards reduced it to its present size. It was for a time on exhibition in the British Museum. Prof. Dean has refused $500 cash for it.*

* The editor of this volume has examined the stone with great care, and pronounces it a wonderful curio. There can be no doubt of its authenticity. Its great age, and its history among the Peruvians alone, render it very valuable and surround it with a glamour of romantic interest.

JOHN DEARNESS.

John Dearness, Inspector of Schools of East Middlesex County, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, in May, 1852. His parents were John and Jane (Linklater) Dearness, both of whom were of Scotch birth. In 1849 the father immigrated to Canada, and here John, the eldest of his four children, was born and reared. Until about 10 years of age the latter resided on a farm near St. Marys, and then came to Middlesex County, where his remaining boyhood days were passed. He availed himself of the educational opportunities then open to him, and prosecuted his studies with satisfactory success until he was prepared for teaching, which occupation he began following in 1870, first in a rural school in Biddulph, and afterwards as Headmaster of the school in Lucan until he received the Principalship of the Strathroy Public School. Being further promoted to a position in the Strathroy High School, he taught there a short time, until the fall of 1874, when he was appointed to his present position, the duties of which he is filling with judgment and ability. Not only has he established himself firmly in the estimation of all as a thorough instructor, but he has always entered mind and body into his work, and as a result has succeeded far beyond his expectations. He was one of the editors of the Royal Canadian Readers, and was for three years a member of the Central Committee of the Province for the examination of teachers; he is an honorary member of the Montreal Historical Society, and lecturer on botany and zoology in the Medical Department of the Western University. He was married in 1881 to Miss Emma Wilkinson, a daughter of the late Leonard Wilkinson, formerly of Strathroy. Mr. and Mrs. Dearness have a family of three children.

CHARLES DECKER.

Charles Decker, an enterprising and well-to-do farmer, of Westminster Township, was born A. D. 1803, in Schoharie County, N. Y. He was married, in 1827, to Ann O. Strander, who was born near Albany, of the same State. They came to Canada in 1832, and, after having resided in London Township four years, settled on his present property, viz., Lot 6, Westminster. They were foremost workers in the church, the temperance cause, and education. Mr. Decker was very energetic in municipal improvements. He was the first who agitated the abolition of tolls on the county roads, and, with the assistance of others, finally succeeded in getting them abolished. The boon was enjoyed only one day after the Act came in force, when, to the surprise of all, the then new Council repealed it. Their abolition was, however, afterwards effected. Mr. and Mrs. Decker were the parents of five children—Catharine, Tunis, Elizabeth, Gideon and Egbert. Tunis and Egbert died in childhood; Catharine married F. D. Norton, of Westminster Township; Elizabeth married E. S. Jarvis, Westmin-

ster Township, and Gideon married Abigail Robinson, of London Township. Mrs. Decker died in 1870, and, in 1873, Mr. Decker married Mrs. Catharine Wakefield Butts, of New York State. After her death he married Mrs. Rachel Stuart Northop, daughter of William and P. Grant Stuart. Though not one of the first settlers in the county, he was among the first in his neighborhood, and suffered the privations common to the opening up of a new country.

Benjamin V. Demaray.

Benjamin V. Demaray, one of the highly respected citizens of Adelaide Township, was born in the Province of Quebec, April 7, 1810. His father, Richard Demaray, was born February 15, 1778, and was accidently shot, May 11, 1830. His mother, Rebecca (Varnum) Demaray, was born in 1783, and died in Ontario, in 1819. His paternal grandfather was born in Vermont, in 1754, and died in Ontario, in 1836. Benjamin V. was the seventh of twelve children, five of whom are now living. In 1816 the family removed from Lower Canada to Ontario and settled thirty miles east of Toronto. Mr. Demaray was reared on the farm and attended the schools in the Township of Whitby. His teacher, William F. Morse, was a soldier in the war of 1812, but left the United States, emigrated to Canada and here taught school for twenty-six years in the same neighborhood. Mr. Demaray began farming for himself in 1834, in the Township of Whitby, and in 1850 he came to County Middlesex, where he settled in Dorchester Township. Here he engaged in clearing land and farming until 1861, when he moved to Adelaide Township and settled where he now lives. He is the owner of 100 acres of good land on the First Concession, south of the Egremont Road. November 23, 1833, he married Miss Rebecca Varnum, who was born April 15, 1816, and died March 2, 1855. By this union were born eight children—Stillman, Wellington, Lorena, Wesley, Abram, Zemari, Jannett and Percival, only three of whom are now living. Mr. Demaray was married again in the fall of 1855 to Miss Martha Dicy, born in Westminster Township, Middlesex County, January 18, 1832, daughter of Richard and Mary (Shaver) Dicy. Five children were the result of this union, viz. :—Richard, Mary, Jane, Huldah Ann, Benjamin and Wilbur. Mr. Demaray is a Reformer in politics, and while a resident of Dorchester Township was for eight years a member of the Township Council. He was also Reeve from 1857 to 1859, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a highly respected citizen.

John M. Denton.

In every community and among all classes there are always some men who become leaders in whatever occupation they undertake,

whether of a professional, agricultural or commercial nature, and these men are the ones who, perhaps unconsciously, take a prominent and active interest in promoting any movement which may be thought capable of tending to the welfare of the county or vicinity in which they reside. Such a one is Mr. Denton. He is a native of Northampton, England, and he was born September 19, 1829. His father, Joseph Denton, and his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Ann Coleman, were both of English birth. The father was a farmer by occupation, and John M. Denton spent his boyhood days on a farm, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a woollen draper and tailor, with whom he remained for seven years, and had but one employer previous to embarking in business on his own account. In 1855, Mr. Denton was married to Miss Ann Walker, of Somersetshire, England, and the same year of his marriage he sold out his business and immigrated to Canada, settled in London, and, with nothing but his willing hands and hopeful heart, laid the foundation for his present successful business. As circumstances favored he added to his resources for conducting a business, increasing his facilities, until now it is recognized as one of the most complete stocks in this line in Western Ontario, and the reputation he enjoys is second to no similar establishment in this section. None but experienced hands are kept, and no garments are allowed to leave the store which are not carefully inspected and entirely satisfactory to the customer. As a consequence, this house has received a high popularity, not only in this immediate section, but from patrons at a distance. Mr. Denton was deprived of educational advantages in early life, but by close application and extensive reading, aided by intercourse with the business world, he has attained a well-merited position among the intelligent class. Especially has he taken a great interest in entomology, being a member of the society. He is also a Director of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, in which industry he is interested. He was one of the most active workers in organizing the Young Men's Christian Association, and it has received his support since. In all religious movements he is an active worker, and his influence is always on the side of right. Mr. Denton is a man of unblemished honor, broad but practical charity, generous in his feelings, dignified in his manhood, and a man, who, in every walk of life, has been above criticism or reproach.

GEORGE DOBIE.

Prominent among the leading men of Glencoe, and among those deserving especial notice for their public spirit and energy, is the gentleman of whom this notice is given. He is a native of Middlesex County, born in Ekfrid Township, July 25, 1846, and his parents, David and Flora (McRea) Dobie, are well known among the prominent people of Ekfrid Township, his father having served as reeve and

councillor of that township. George remained with his parents until he had attained his seventeenth year, when he came to Glencoe and began clerking in the business house of D. McRae, where he remained for five years. In 1868 he engaged in business for himself at Glencoe, establishing a mercantile and general commission business, which he conducted for fifteen years. The same year he was united in marriage to Miss Georgina Gordon, an estimable lady, born near the City of Montreal, and they have born to their union a son and daughter. In 1885, Mr. Dobie began the erection of the Traders' Bank Block, one of the finest brick business blocks in the city. He was instrumental in securing for Glencoe the branch of the Traders' Bank, and at its establishment, in 1885, he was appointed manager, which position he still creditably holds. In politics Mr. Dobie is a conservative, and is at present a member of the Municipal Council of Glencoe. He and family worship at the Presbyterian Church of the last-named village.

John C. Dodd & Son.

One of the prominent industries of any important city is its building interest, and the manufacture of builders' supplies. Among those prominently identified in the calling is the name that heads this sketch, and a history of the City of London would be incomplete without at least a brief notice of John C. Dodd, who for half a century has been identified with its interests, and who at the present time is the oldest contractor in point of residence in the city. John C. Dodd was born in Northumberland, England, Sept. 10, 1812. His father, Gilbert, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Charlton, were natives of the same parish as subject. John C. Dodd was reared in his native place until over fourteen years of age, when the family removed to the extreme north of the Highlands of Scotland, where he spent his time as a shepherd and hunter. While employed as a shepherd, he availed himself of the opportunities of working at the carpenter's trade at intervals, and thus familiarized himself in the calling in which he has since devoted his life. In 1839 he immigrated to Canada, purchased a lot in Westminster and there remained until 1843, when he came to London. Since that time he has been connected with building enterprises.

In 1878 he built his present planing mills, one of the most complete and well-appointed mills in Ontario, and with facilities and the most improved machinery for turning out all kinds of building supplies in their line. May 10, 1839, Mr. Dodd married Miss Jane Durand, a native of Scotland, and if their lives are spared until May of the present year (1889), they will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, and this, without a death ever having occurred in the immediate family, a record that cannot be duplicated in the Dominion. They have a family of nine children (seven sons and two daughters)—John, Mary Ellen, George, William, Donald, Edward,

Walter, Richard and Jane. John, the eldest son and manager of the business, was born in County of Middlesex, February 19, 1840, and was reared and educated here. He commenced working at his present business under the supervision of his father, and in 1864 became a partner. He was married in October, 1872, to Miss
a native of London, Ontario, and four children have been born to this union—Jane, William, Mabel and Ethel. John Dodd is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. A marked characteristic of the firm of J. C. Dodd & Son has been their straightforward manner in conducting their business, and the interest they have taken in the city and in worthy movements, which have never failed to receive their support.

John Doyle.

John Doyle, one of the prominent residents of East Williams, was born in the Township of Southwold on January 13, 1838. His father, Lawrence Doyle, came to Middlesex County at an early day, and settled in what was the London District. He was married in Middlesex County to Elizabeth Philan, daughter of Captain Wm. W. Philan, of the English army, who became the mother of four sons and four daughters, our subject being the fourth child of the family. At the age of twenty he embarked upon the sea of life for himself by going to California. After three years' absence he returned to Canada. In 1870 he was married to Miss M. A. Donnelly, daughter of William Donnelly, of Plympton Township. In 1873, Mr. Doyle settled on his present farm, which is situated on the Centre road, East Williams Township. Mr. and Mrs. Doyle have a family of three daughters and one son living, all of whom, with their parents, are members of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1881, Mr. Doyle was elected a member of the Council for East Williams Township, which position he held for four years, resigning at the end of that period.

William H. Davis.

There is no name in London more familiar to the older residents of this city than the name that heads this sketch. His father, Henry Davis, at the time of his death in 1883, was perhaps the oldest active business man in point of residence in the city. He was a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was born in 1804. He learned the trade of jeweler in his youth, and for years made his home at Niagara. In 1827 he came to London, and in 1831 commenced business on his own account, and for fifty-two years conducted a successful business. He married Miss Ann Jane McSpadden, a Canadian by birth, and to them were born seven children, five of whom are still living—W. H., Joseph

W. (in Toronto), George C., Clara (now Mrs. Robert D. Miller), and Mary J. Those deceased are, Henry and Elijah. William H., the eldest son and child, was born in London, September 24, 1837, and was reared and educated in London. He early learned the jeweler's trade under the instruction of his father, and became familiar with all the details of this occupation. He subsequently became associated with his father as partner, and at his death succeeded to the business, which he has since conducted under the original firm's name, it being the oldest established business in London. As heretofore stated, the business was established in 1831, and the house is recognized as one of the most reliable in the Province. The stock carried embraces a full line of the finest jewelry, which is sold out at as low a margin as can be afforded, and all goods are warranted as represented. Their store is one of the best appointed in this line in the city, and no merchant in London has a higher standing for probity and honor than Mr. Davis. To his business he gives his personal supervision, and has succeeded in not only holding the trade of the old firm, but has gradually increased the magnitude of the business. Mr. Davis was married in 1863 to Miss Eliza Green, a native of London, Canada. He is a member of the Masonic order.

ROBERT DREANEY.

Robert Dreaney, Deputy-Reeve of London Township, Middlesex County, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in April, 1821, being the eldest of eight children born to Henry and Margaret (McConnell) Dreaney, who were born, married, and reared their family in County Armagh, Ireland. The father was a farmer and game-keeper in his native land, and came to Canada several years after his son, Robert, dying in Huron County. Robert Dreaney was reared on a farm in the "Emerald Isle," and received a liberal education. When in his twentieth year he was seized with the spirit of immigration, and accordingly took passage in the sailing vessel "Sarah Stewart," at Belfast, and, after a voyage of eight weeks, reached Quebec. He soon after went to Cobourg, where he spent one year in learning the blacksmith's trade, and then took up his abode in Toronto, where he resided four years. In 1846 he came to London, and the following year moved to what is now known as Dreaney's Corners, where he was engaged in blacksmithing for about seventeen years, and also kept the post-office at that point. In 1882 he purchased the farm of 110 acres, where he now resides, and throughout his long and useful business and official career he has won many warm friends. He was elected Councilman of Dorchester Township in 1857, holding the office eighteen years, and in 1883 was elected Reeve of London Township, and has also held the office of Assessor and Warden, and has been Magistrate for over twenty years. In 1844 he was united in marriage to Mary J. John-

son, a native of Toronto, by whom he has eight children—Henry, Robert, John, Alfred, Anna E., Mary, Margaret and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Dreaney are members of the Church of England.

Capt. Henry Dreaney.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch needs no introduction to the people of Middlesex County, for within her borders no man is better known than he. His father, Robert Dreaney, has been a resident of Ontario for over 47 years, and was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1821. He learned the blacksmith's trade in early life, and in 1840 immigrated to Canada and settled first at Cobourg and then at Toronto, where he resided about five years, and then took up his abode in North Dorchester, where he conducted an hotel and blacksmith shop, and a small village grew up around his hotel, which still bears the name of Dreaney's Corners. In 1857, he was elected to the Township Council, and afterwards served as Township Reeve, being elected Warden of Middlesex County in 1867. Since 1857 he has served as Justice of the Peace of Middlesex County, and has been Postmaster of Dreaney's Corners (Crumlin) for many years. He has also been County Master of the Order of Orangemen for the past seven or eight years. In 1881 he purchased a farm in London Township, and was elected to the office of Deputy Reeve. He was married in 1844 to Miss Mary Jane, a daughter of Benjamin Johnson, by whom he became the father of nine children.

Henry Dreaney is the eldest of their children, and was born in the City of London, Nov. 10, 1844, and here was reared to manhood. He learned the blacksmith's trade in early life, which calling he folfowed for 18 years, and then opened a store and filled the position of Postmaster of Dreaney's Corners. From that point he came to London, and has since been actively engaged in the livery business, which nets him a handsome annual income. In 1867 he was married to Miss Catherine Graham, a native of London, and by her is the father of two children—Laura and Thomas H. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is Past Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 20. In 1887 (Jubilee year) he was elected a member of the City Council, representing the Fifth Ward, and was re-elected in 1888, the duties of which he has discharged faithfully and to the entire satisfaction of all. He is Captain of Company No. 4, 26th Battalion of Volunteers.

W. D. Eckert.

W. D. Eckert, Principal of the Rectory Street School, was born in Prince Edward County, Ontario, August 10, 1833. His father was

of Danish descent, was a farmer and a United Empire Loyalist, who came to Canada in pioneer times. He was a great friend of the eminent Dr. Ryerson, the celebrated Methodist divine, and was one of the early Methodists, in which denomination he took great interest. The mother, whose maiden name was Miss Lois Hare, was also a native of Prince Edward County. They were the parents of ten children, W. D. Eckert being the seventh in order of birth, and the fourth son. He was reared in his native county, and in 1853 came to Dorchester. He received a liberal education at his birth-place, and later attended the Normal School at Toronto. When fifteen years of age, he commenced teaching in his native county, and subsequently he attended the Normal School one term, and, with this exception, has taught continuously since. From 1876 until the time of the amalgamation with London proper he was Principal of the schools of London East, and since that time he has served as head master of Rectory Street School. He has been twice married, first to Miss Mary J. Moore, in 1855. She was born in Whitby, Ontario County, and died January 1st, 1882, leaving four children—Mahlon W., in St. Louis; Richard C., who is travelling for the wholesale house of A. M. Smith; William B., a student; and Eva G. Mr. Eckert selected for his second wife Miss Mattie Howden, to whom he was married December 25, 1884. She was born in Walpole, Haldimand County. Mr. Eckert is an able instructor, and one who keeps thoroughly apace with the times. He is a good disciplinarian and has been very successful in his calling. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Henry Edwards.

Henry Edwards, cancer curer, and resident of Lot 10, Concession 2, was born in Lobo Township, January 1, 1827, and is the oldest man living who is a native of that Township. He is the son of John and Prudence (Finch) Edwards; his father was a native of England and his mother a Canadian. John Edwards was born in 1803 (June 20th), in Hannington, Somersetshire. He was a miller and a veterinary surgeon. His father, Richard Edwards, was the first of the family to come to New York, and subsequently to Canada, where he lived in Norfolk County. John Edwards located in Lobo, on Lot 12, Concession 3, and was a farmer and veterinary surgeon; he was instructor (as veterinary surgeon) to the late Charles Rudd, of London. He was the first Reeve of Lobo, and held the position nineteen years, and was the first collector of the Township; he is still living. His wife was born in Victoria, County Norfolk, December 14, 1802, and her parents were pioneers of Nova Scotia. Her father, Fitus Finch, was born of English parentage. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, fought under the British flag, was in New York, and his brother and a friend were under the Stars and Stripes. His property in New York State

was confiscated, and he was taken prisoner. He was the father of seven children.

Henry Edwards was one of the six children born to his parents. He served ten years as lieutenant and nine years as captain in the militia. He was married December 29, 1847, to Rachel Harrison, of London Township, daughter of Thomas and Ann Harrison. Mrs. Edwards's mother was the first white woman who stepped on the town line between Lobo and London. Mrs. Edwards was born February 3, 1827, and by her marriage became the mother of four children—Albert (who married Elizabeth Shedden), Annie (wife of John D. Hodgins), Fred. and James. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are members of the Methodist Church, and he has been one of the Official Board and trustee of church and parsonage property for the last twenty years. He has been assessor of Lobo for nine years, was engaged in the insurance business for twenty years, and was auditor for twenty-seven years. Socially, Mr. Edwards is a Mason, is an Orangeman, is a member of the Knights of Maccabees, and in his politics is independent. He has over 200 acres of good land, has a fine brick residence, and is one of the true pioneers of the Township. In 1873 he began the study of cancers, and has cured hundreds, and is doing much good for humanity. He holds the only patent on earth for cancer cure. Henry Edwards also taught school four years early in life; he has been a justice of the peace for the last sixteen years, and has been a commissioner in the High Court of Justice for twenty-two years. Mr. Edwards has been a very active man, seeing stirring times during his life, especially the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, and the Fenian raid. His son, Albert, was at the front all through this event.

The following are a few sketches and reminiscences of the early life of Henry Edwards and his surroundings. In the year A. D. 1831, he first visited the now City of London, and it was a small hamlet built amongst the cedar and pine stumps at the forks of the north and east branches of the Thames, said hamlet at that time was called the Forks. Many will remember its old pioneers, such as Moore, Goodhue, O'Brien, Lawrason, Askins, Harris, etc., etc. As for roads at that time, there was none. The trees being blazed to guide the settlers in traveling, with here and there a rude structure of logs spanning some of the streams, others had to be forded. And as for the vehicles used, they were as primitive as Adam's, simply a tree with crotch was cut and thinned a little above the crotch, and the pole cut long enough to form a tongue, and a cross piece in rear of crotch finished this sleigh, waggon and all. The drags was made in the shape of an A with wooden teeth, no iron was used in the construction of any implement, as there was no blacksmiths. All the other implements of husbandry and household furniture was equally as crude in their general get-up. No horses nor waggons in this part of the county until several years later. The first neighbors Mr. Edwards remembers, were the wild animals—bears, wolves, deer, etc., etc. The howl of the wolf after

sunset was most hideous and bloodcurdling of his early life. The wild Indian, more ferocious and savage than his carnivorous quadruped, next made his appearance in his wild costume of head gear of feathers, shirt and breechclout, was all the dry goods they carried or possessed, except the Indian blanket and moccasins in winter. The early pioneers at first ground their corn and wheat in the hollow of a stump scooped out for that purpose, with a flat stone used by hand, and made into bread and mush in this state, except sifting with a crude sieve made from splints or bark of trees. A little later on, the early settlers carried the wheat on their backs to Hall & Woodhull's mills (and crude mills they were), to get it ground into flour. Some of them went as far as St. Thomas on foot to get a peck of salt, paying $1 for it, and $4 a pound for tea. In 1828, his father, in one day, traveled from Lobo to Vittoria, County of Norfolk, to work through harvest, accepting as pay sugar kettles, shipped via Port Stanley, and these were the first brought to the township, used in the old method of making sugar—a merry time for the lads and lasses. The forest and streams teemed with game and fish, but the early settlers had no guns, they usually killed deer on the crusted snow in winter. Many a hard battle they fought the deer and bear, single-handed, with their dog. Those early days have passed, and the crude implements are replaced by all the modern improvements of the present age of railways, telegraphs, etc.

Samuel Eichenberger.

Among the old residents and prominent citizens of Delaware Township stands the name of Samuel Eichenberger, who was born in the Canton Argau, Switzerland, August 3, 1834, and whose parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Metz) Eichenberger, were both worthy people of Switzerland. The father followed the occupation of teamster and farmer, and died in his native country at the age of fifty-two years. His duties then devolved upon his son, Samuel, jr., who remained in his native country until 1855 and then immigrated to Canada, first settling at Hamilton. Soon after he moved to Komoka, Middlesex Co., where he remained until 1861, when he came to Delaware Township, and here has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1870 he purchased and moved on his present place, which is situated one mile east of the village of Delaware, and consists of forty-two acres of well-improved land, with a fine residence, outbuidings, etc. In connection with his farming interest, he also carries on an extensive pottery business on his place. In the year 1855, August 31st, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Somerhalder, also a native of Switzerland. Eleven children have been born to this union, three sons and three daughters now living. Mr. Eichenberger and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is Conservative in politics, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

CHARLES H. ELLIOTT.

Charles H. Elliott, wholesale and retail dealer in groceries and provisions, is the son of James Elliott, who was born in Scotland, and in early life immigrated to New Brunswick, where he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter trade at Frederickton. In 1835 he came to Ontario; but, previous to making his home in the County of Middlesex, he lived for two years in Brantford. After coming to this county he settled in the Township of Westminster, where he remained until 1844, when he moved to London, and was there connected with the building interests of the city for many years. He married Miss Helen Breckenridge, a native of Scotland. He died in 1864, leaving, besides his wife, who is still living, six children. These are named as follows:—John B., (deceased); Ann, wife of George C. Dobie; Charles H.; Emily, wife of A. Greenless; Harriet, wife of J. I. Anderson; and Henry M.

Charles H. Elliott was born in Westminster Township, March 28, 1844, and has been reared and educated in the city of London. He commenced his business career in the store he now occupies, in 1860, and has been thoroughly educated to his business. In January, 1866, he engaged in business in connection with his brother, John, and remained thus connected until 1881. Since then he has continued alone, and the patronage he enjoys is a good illustration of what can be accomplished by fair and honorable dealing. His trade has increased from time to time until it has assumed its present proportions. Mr. Elliott was married in 1868 to Miss Phebe Farrar, a native of London, and three children are the fruits of this union. They are named as follows:—James, Millicent and Fred.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

A truth that must everywhere be regarded is, that keen perception, sound judgment and a determined will, supported by persevering and continuous effort, will eventually result in success in whatever undertaking one may be engaged. The career of Mr. Elliott, so far as his connection with the manufacturing interests of London are concerned, bears out the truth of this statement, for he is at present at the head of one of the most worthy manufacturing interests in the city. Mr. Elliott was born at Shaw Head, parish of Bewcastle, Cumberland, England, in 1820, and came to Canada with his parents seven years later. They settled near Toronto, and he attended the common schools until fifteen years of age, when he was sent to York, now Toronto, as an apprentice in the mercantile house of George Stegman, where he learned the dry goods and grocery business. During the Rebellion of 1837-'38 he joined the cavalry, and was in active service during that time. From 1840 to 1850 he was engaged in the dry goods and

clothing business, spending part of the time with his father and four years in Galt. In 1850 he came to London and engaged in the foundry business with George Jackson. In 1851 the partnership was dissolved on account of their property being destroyed by fire, and one year later Mr. Elliott purchased an interest in the Phœnix Foundry, where he continued in business for nineteen years. He was in partnership with Capt. Burgess for eight years, five of which the latter was in Australia. They cast lots to see which should go to Australia, and the lot fell upon Capt. Burgess. They agreed to continue the business in both countries, which compact was faithfully carried out, Mr. Elliott having charge of the foundry and Capt. Burgess of the gold fields. Three years later the Captain returned, and the partnership was mutually dissolved. From that time until 1879, Mr. Elliott carried on the business by himself, and the same year took his elder son into partnership. In 1881 he built an extensive foundry and agricultural works, which was burned down May 29, 1885, the loss being upwards of $150,000. Mr. Elliott is a man of wide views and much observation. He has become quite familiar with Canada, having travelled through the older Provinces and Manitoba. In his religious preferences he is Presbyterian. In 1853 he was married to Miss Priscilla, third daughter of John Corson, of Westminster, near Lambeth. Members of the Corson family were some of the earliest settlers of Canada, and they held a prominent place in the social and industrial life of the community. To Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were born nine children, six of whom are living.

Joseph H. Elliott.

Joseph H. Elliott is a dealer in hides and wool and general produce. For over twenty-six years he has been a resident of London, Ontario, and is a man who should be held in the highest esteem by those with whom he has business relations, for he has ever been the friend of the producer, and the prices he has paid have been often detrimental to his own pecuniary interest. Mr. Elliott is a native and freeman of the City of Coventry, England, and was born Sept. 27, 1830. His father, John Elliott, and his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Sarah Harris, were both natives of the same place. Joseph H. Elliott was the elder of two children, and was but five years of age when his father died. His grandfather, on the mother's side, lived to be eighty-five years of age, and his paternal great-grandmother lived to be 120 years of age. Mr. Elliott was engaged in the watch-case manufacturing, and remained thus employed until he came to Canada. He married Miss Sarah Howitt in 1857; she was born in Leicestershire, England. They owned the estate known as Shawberry Hall, which Mr. Elliott sold previous to his immigrating to Canada in 1862. After settling in London and making choice of a profession, Mr. Elliott selected the hide and wool business, in which he has since been engaged, and until the

past year he was for a long time interested in the tannery business with Mr. Arscott. The business career of Mr. Elliott has been marked as one of fair dealing, and his policy towards those with whom he has long dealt has frequently been detrimental to his own interest, and while he has met with heavy losses in consequence of the decline in prices, his energy, vigor and confidence in the future are in marked contrast to those who would have succumbed and given up in despair from far less serious reverses. In 1871, death entered his home, and she who for so many years had been the partner of his joys and sorrows was taken away. She left three children, all daughters—Annie (now Mrs. Dymond, banker, of Paris, Ontario), Alice Kate (widow of Arthur Reid) and Sarah Jane. Mr. Elliott took for his second wife, Ann Eliza Coyne, a native of London, niece of Dr. Proudfoot, of London, and niece of Judge Proudfoot, of Toronto. By this union were born three sons—Harris Proudfoot, Charles Coyne and George Roy. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a representative citizen of the county.

JOHN F. ELLIOT.

John F. Elliot, farmer, is a descendant of one of the sturdy Scotch families who have done so much to settle up Westminster Township and to build up the school and churches of the same; is the son of John Elliot, and the grandson of John Elliot, sr., who was a Scotchman, and who by his marriage became the father of three children—John, Elizabeth and Ellen. In 1818, Mr. Elliot immigrated to New Brunswick and settled on a farm, where he remained for eighteen years. In June, 1836, he moved with his family and settled on the Second Concession, Lot No. 17, and here he passed the remainder of his days. Mr. Elliot was a strong Presbyterian, and gave the land on the Third Concession for the First Presbyterian Church. He died at the age of eighty-four years, and was a hard-working man and a prosperous farmer. John Elliot, jr., father of subject, was born in Roxboroshire, Liddesdale, Scotland, and was but three weeks old when he was brought to this country by his parents in 1818. He received a common school education, was reared to farm life, and was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Beattie, who bore him five children—Margaret, John, James, Ann and William.

In 1852, Mrs. Elliot died, and Mr. Elliot took for his second wife Miss Elizabeth Nichol, and to them were born these children:—Mary, Agnes (deceased), Thomas, Mattie, George, Andrew, Charles and Robert. Mr. Elliot settled on the old homestead and here he has since remained. He is a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. Mr. Elliot has taken an active interest in building up the schools and in the cause of education, and has held the office of school trustee. He is a Reformer in politics, and is a substantial farmer, who has the

respect and esteem of all who know him. His son, John F. Elliot, was born on the old homestead in Middlesex County, Ont., in 1844, and was reared to farm life. He received a good English education, and was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Fleming, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Elliot) Fleming. Mr. Fleming was from Scotland, and came to Canada, settling in Westminster Township in 1836. By his marriage to Miss Elliot were born two children, who grew to maturity —Elizabeth and Robert. Mr. Fleming settled on the farm, now owned by our subject, in 1845, and lived to be seventy-three years of age. His widow is yet living. He was an elder in the Scotch Presbyterian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Elliot were born three children—Roberta W., Florence F. and Alice B. Both Mr. and Mrs. Elliot are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a Reformer in his political views as on all important subjects. He is a good farmer, is yet in the prime of life, and is one of the county's best citizens. Mr. Elliot is now residing on the Third Concession, on the land formerly occupied by Mr. Fleming, father of Mrs. Elliot.

George C. Elliott.

George C. Elliott, farmer, of Ekfrid Township, was born where he now resides, November 27, 1842, and is the son of Francis and Mary (Campbell) Elliott. The father was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1811, and died in Ekfrid Township, in 1878. His father was George Elliott, and mother Jane (McKay) Elliott. He was one of six brothers who came to Canada in 1824 and settled in Caradoc Township, where he remained for a short time, after which he moved to Ekfrid Township. He here settled on Lot 11 (south half), Range 1, north of the Longwoods Road, where the father passed his last days. He assisted in suppressing the Rebellion of 1837–38, and was present at the battle of Point Pele. His wife was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, in 1806, and died in Ekfrid Township, in 1875. Her father was Robert Campbell, of Rosneath, Dumbartonshire, and mother, Jean (McFarlane) Campbell. George C. Elliott is the only child now living of his father's family. He was reared to man's estate on the farm; received a good common school education, holding a certificate for teaching, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life in connection with stock dealing. He is the owner of 250 acres of land, all well improved and well cultivated. He is a Reformer in politics; was elected Councillor in 1868; Deputy-Reeve in 1869; and Township Reeve in 1875–76, since which he has not been a candidate for any municipal office. In 1878 he was a candidate for Parliament, but was defeated, though he made an excellent run under the circumstances, especially in the rural parts, against the Government candidate, with only two weeks' canvass. He is very popular in his county, and is a representative man. He was married in 1866 to Miss Jane Gunn, of

Elgin County, and daughter of Benjamin Gunn, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and Eliza (Currie) Gunn, of Argyleshire, Scotland, who was born in 1841, and six children were the fruits of this union—Francis Benjamin, George Gunn, John Campbell, Malcolm, Angus and Chistina. Mrs. Elliott is a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Elliott an adherent thereto, and are leading people of Ekfrid. Mrs. Elliott's father immigrated from Sutherland, Scotland, to Fort Garry the first decade of this century, and thirteen years later settled in Dunwich Township, Elgin County, and lived there until his death, which occurred about 1846. Mrs. Elliott's mother immigrated from Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1819, where she was born A. D. 1806, and is still alive, and resides in Wallacetown.

William Ellwood.

William Ellwood, merchant tailor, and an old and well-known resident of Lucan, was born at Cumberland, England, October 14, 1836, and is a son of William and Sarah (Lawrence) Ellwood, both natives of the same place. The father was a tailor by occupation and trade, and it was of him that our subject learned the business. In 1851 the family came to Canada and settled near Lucan, where the father died in 1886, aged 72. Of a family of six children, William is the oldest. In 1866 he established himself as a tailor in Lucan, being the first in the village. The same year he was married at Grahamsville to Miss Annie McGuire, who was born near Toronto. In 1883, Mr. Ellwood was elected Reeve of the village, which position he still holds. He is an energetic and useful citizen, and for eight years has been a member of the Town Council and School Board. He first joined the Masonic fraternity by becoming a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 51, at Grahamsville, but after locating at Lucan joined Irving Lodge, No. 154. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Himself, wife and two children, are worthy and active members of the Church of England.

George Elms.

George Elms is a contractor and builder. For over twenty years he has been closely identified with the building interests of London and vicinity, and no man engaged in this calling has won for himself a more enviable reputation than he. He was born in County Kent, England, in 1820, and was reared to the carpenter's trade under the supervision of his father, who followed this calling, and became a thorough master of the business. Impressed with the belief that better opportunities were offered in the New World, he immigrated to Canada and settled in the City of London, Middlesex County, where he has been successfully working at his trade for over twenty years. Many

of the handsomest and most substantial buildings of the city were erected under his supervision, and all his work has been strictly first-class. He was married in England in 1845, to Miss Eliza Peters, by whom he has a family of six children—Henry George, Charles, Thomas, Harry, John and Eliza. Mr. Elms is a member of the St. George's Society, and his career has been devoid of any startling experience. He has "pursued the even tenor of his way," endeavored to follow the Golden Rule, and as a result can count his friends by the score. His parents, Henry and Maria (Polton) Elms, were born in County Kent and County Essex, England, respectively, and became the parents of nine children, five of whom grew to maturity.

RICHARD ELSON.

Richard Elson, butcher, and a man well respected and esteemed by all who know him, is a native of Canada, and his father, John Elson, who was one of the early settlers of Ontario, a native of Devonshire, England, and also a butcher by occupation, was reared and educated in his native country. He married Miss Mary Bird, of the same place, and in 1833 they immigrated to Canada, settling at Port Hope, where they lived until 1844. They then came to London, and, after the completion of the market house, he rented stall No. 6, the same now rented by the subject of this sketch, and here conducted his business until his death, which occurred June 6, 1880, leaving, beside his widow, who still survives, six children—John, Mary A. (now the widow of William Saunby), Elizabeth (wife of J. D. Saunby), Richard, William H. and James S. Richard Elson, the second son and fourth child, was born at Port Hope, August, 1841, and came with his parents to this city in 1844. He was reared to the butchering business, and has since followed the same; the stall now rented by him, and previously rented by his father, has been in their possession since the market house was first built. He is one of the leading meat dealers in this section, and is famous for the quality of meat which he always has on hand. He is a thorough judge of cattle, and buys the best to be obtained, and has the reputation of furnishing prize meat for the holiday trade that has no rival. He is deserving of commendation and patronage for his enterprise in catering to the wants of those who desire and can afford such luxuries. Mr. Elson was married October 13, 1864, to Miss Mary Keenleyside, a native of Cumberland, England. They have two children—Mary Ann and Edith. Mr. Elson is a member of the Masonic Order, and affiliated with St. Job's, No. 20.

PETER ELSON.

Peter Elson, Reeve of London Township, was born on the farm where he now resides, January 18, 1839, and is a son of Joseph and

Samantha (Hart) Elson, natives respectively of Canada and Vermont. The paternal grandfather was born in Germany, and came to Canada at an early day, settling near Toronto, where he became one of the pioneer settlers, and there spent the remainder of his days. Joseph Elson was a farmer by occupation, and in the 20's, previous to his marriage, came to the County of Middlesex, locating on the farm where his son Peter now resides. He purchased 200 acres of land, heavily timbered with beech and maple trees, and he immediately built himself a little log cabin, and began clearing off his land. After a few years he made better improvements, and eventually his farm became one of the best in the county. His death occurred in 1877, his wife's death having occurred four years previously. Only three of their seven children are living—Eliza J., wife of Joseph Jacobs, Peter and Samantha, wife of James Grant. Peter, the only son living, was born and reared on the farm where he now resides, and is the owner of 280 acres of a fertile and well-improved land, furnished with a good and commodious dwelling and spacious outbuildings. In 1872 he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Rebecca Wood, by whom he is the father of four children—Florence L., Albert J., Paul B. and Dora I. Mr. Elson was elected Deputy-Reeve of London Township in 1882, and two years later was elected to the office of Reeve, the duties of which office he is filling at the present time. He has also held other township offices, having served as school trustee for a number of years. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and is considered a good financier and careful business man. He is an example of the self-made man, and in his intercourse with his fellowmen has secured the universal confidence and respect of all. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and he is Conservative in his political views.

WALTER M. ENGLISH.

Walter M. English, M. D., of London, Ont., is the grandson of Noble English, who was born in Armagh County, Ireland; was of English parentage, and was a farmer by occupation. He came to County Middlesex, Ontario, about 1818, and here married Miss Elizabeth Forsythe, who bore him thirteen children. He died in 1872 leaving six children—Rev. Noble Franklin, Rev. John, Caleb E., barrister; Hannah, wife of Charles Cook; Lyman, barrister; and Wesley. Rev. Noble Franklin was born in 1820, was reared in Middlesex County, and after teaching school for some time, entered Victoria College, where he took a regular course. He was ordained to preach by the Methodist Church, and remained engaged in his ministerial duties up to the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1874. He preached for some time at Toronto, Ottawa, Brockville, Goderich, and St. Johns, London Township. He married Miss Lyon, a native of

Albany, New York State, and to them were born two children—Emma and Edward N. After her death, Mr. English married Mrs. F. Chapman, whose maiden name was Wrong, who died leaving four children —Anna Elizabeth, Jessica A., Walter M., and Frances Henrietta. Mr. English took for his third wife, Miss Charlotte Shaver, of York County, Canada, and one child, Ida Louisa, was born to this union. Mr. English's fourth marriage was to Mrs. Martha Gentle, whose maiden name was Dennis. She died in 1885. Walter M., subject of this sketch, is the only surviving son born to the second marriage of Rev. Noble F. English. His birth occurred in Goderich, Huron County, November 13, 1861, and since 1872 he has resided in London, Ont., where he received a thorough education. He then read medicine under a preceptor, and attended the medical department of the Western University for two years. He afterwards attended the Toronto School of Medicine, and graduated at the Victoria University in 1886. He then went to London, England, and availed himself of the practice offered in the hospitals of that city. He remained one year and then returned to London, Ont., where he has since been engaged in a very successful practice. He is a member of the A. O. F., the K. of P., and the S. O. E. orders.

Colonel John English.

Colonel John English is a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, born July 19, 1838, and is a son of James and Eliza (Armstrong) English. both natives of the "Emerald Isle." The former was born January 4, 1808, and died July 21, 1873, at Strathroy. The latter was born July 30, 1809, and is now residing in Strathroy. Their son, Col. John English, is the eldest of four living children. He was educated in his native country at a private school in Clones, and in 1848 his parents immigrated to Canada, settled in London, but subsequently removed to Strathroy. Col. English came to Canada in September, 1859, but only remained a short time, when he returned to Ireland, and after remaining there until 1863, again came to Canada, and located at Strathroy, where he has since continued to reside. For twenty years he was engaged in the grain business, and contracted for what was then the Great Western Railway. In politics he is an ardent Conservative, and for fifteen years chairman of the Conservative Association of West Middlesex. In 1871 he was appointed clerk of the Sixth Division Court, which position he still holds. Previous to this, in 1866, he commanded Company No. 7, from Strathroy, of the 26th Battalion, which served under Colonel (now General) Lord Wolseley, and for the last seven years commanded the 26th Battalion. In 1878 he was united in marriage to Miss Isabella U. Donnell, of New Orleans; born in 1856, and died July 20, 1887, leaving one son and two daughters, viz.:—Arthur William, born 1879; Edith Isabel,

born in 1884; and Victoria U., born in 1887. Mrs. English was a daughter of William S. Donnell, who is a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, born January, 1819, and who in early life immigrated to South America, and later to New Orleans, La, where he was for about thirty years one of the leading cotton merchants. When the English family first came to Canada, there were but three male members of the family. These were, James and his sons David (who died in 1852), and James H. After a lapse of forty years the male members are again only three—Col. John, his brother James H., and his son Arthur William. Col. English is one of the leading men of this county, and one of Strathroy's best citizens.

FREDERIC W. ERRINGTON.

Frederic W. Errington is descended from an old Norman line of ancestry, who came to England with William the Conqueror, being among the Chiefs of Beaufront for many generations. Beaufront was the seat of David Carnaby, Esq., in 1568, but it soon passed to the ancient family of Errington. Their ancestor, William d'Errington, was High Sheriff of the County of Northumberland in the reign of Edward III. Another of the family, Sir Thomas d'Errington, was one of the Conservators of the Borders in the reign of Henry VI. Sir Gilbert d'Errington was one of the party with Edward IV., against the house of Lancaster. Nicholas d'Errington died in the second year of Queen Elizabeth's reign. John Errington, the last Chief of Beaufront, who died in 1828, was the grandfather of Frederic W., and lived at Highwarden, near Hexham, County of Northumberland, England, his son, Rev. Ralph Errington, being the youngest of his family. The latter entered the English army as aide-de-camp of General Abercrombie, serving in Egypt against the French; and after his return took orders in the Church of England and held the perpetual curacy of Widerington, being also curate of Ulgham, in Northumberland County, and, in his latest years, vicar of Mitford. Margaret D. Watson became his wife and the mother of fourteen children, whose names are as follows: —Diana, Lucy (who died in childhood), Cuthbert, Mary, Dorothy. Margaret, Ralph, Frances, Louisa, Ellen, John, Thomas, Elizabeth and Frederic W. The Rev. R. Errington died in 1851, at the age of seventy-six years, followed by his wife a few months later.

Frederic W. Errington, the youngest of their children, was born in 1824, in Northumberland County, England, receiving a good education in the schools of Widerington and Ulgham, and at the early age of fifteen years left home to join his brother Thomas, who had come to Canada three years previously and had purchased a farm of 100 acres in Middlesex County, Ontario, on which he was living with his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Lucetta Neville, a daughter of Andrew Neville, who was an old settler of the county, and was a participator in the war of 1812, being in the battle of Lundy's Lane.

Thos. Errington became the father of seven children, and in 1853 was lost on board the steamship City of Glasgow, on his return from England. Frederic W. Errington made his home with his brother Thomas for three years, and then purchased a farm of 108 acres on the Sixth Concession, on which he lived and kept "bachelor's hall" for some time, being assisted occasionally by his sister, Mrs. Minchin Jackson. In 1854 he wedded Miss Matilda D. Wright, a daughter of John D. and Ann (Locke) Wright, and became the father of twelve children, ten of whom lived to maturity—Frederic C., Matilda A., Elizabeth, Margaret R., Frances E, William A., Dora L., Percy A., Ellen D., and Ralph W. At the time of his marriage Mr. Errington sold the farm on which he had been living and purchased his present place, which now consists of 150 acres. He and his wife are members of the Church of England, and he has been warden in the same for many years, and is holding at the present time the position of Ensign in the County Militia. He has been a hard worker, suffering many of the privations of the pioneer life, and is now a well-preserved and hale man of 64 years. On first coming to Canada he landed at Montreal, sailed in the merchantman "Frederick Young," and was the only passenger from South Shields, England. From Montreal he went to Kingston via Ottawa and the Rideau Canal, thence to Niagara Falls by horse tramway, on the railroad from that point to Buffalo. After a long delay at this city, he went to Port Burwell by schooner going from that city, to St. Thomas by waggon, and then to McGregor's Tavern, which was practically the end of his journey.

JAMES ESSEX.

James Essex, proprietor of the brass and iron works of London, Canada, was born in Cambridge, England, February 9, 1851, and was reared with a mercantile experience. In 1872 he immigrated to Canada and settled in London, where he engaged in brass work and plumbing, and since 1882 has been engaged in his present business. His career has not been without the usual anxieties attendant upon the establishment of such an enterprize, but his energy, determination, and many admirable traits of character have insured him success, and his early efforts and experiences have proved of material benefit. Year by year his trade has increased until it has assumed its present admirable proportions. He has always been scrupulously exact in the fulfilment of all his obligations, and, as a reward, has built up within a comparatively short time a thriving and already lucrative business. He was married in 1878 to Miss Mary J. Mills, a native of London, Ontario, and by her has a family of three children—May M., Ethel W. and Huron J. Mr. Essex is a member and Treasurer of the Royal Arcanum, and is one of the honored men of Middlesex County. His father and mother, Philip and Rebecca (Morris) Essex, were both born in England.

Dr. William Evely.

Dr. William Evely, veterinary surgeon at Strathroy, and son of Dr. William and Grace (Braily) Evely, was born in County Devon, England, Feb. 26, 1843. The parents were both natives of England. The father was born about 1810; was a leading and successful veterinary surgeon, and was extensively known. The family came to Canada in 1857 and settled near St. Thomas, where the mother of the subject of this sketch now resides on the old homestead, and is over 70 years of age. The father died in 1877. Of a family of six children, four now living, Dr. William Evely, jr., is the eldest child. He received the rudiments of an education in England, and after coming to Canada continued at school for some time. He early took up the study of veterinary surgeon, and March 30, 1869, he graduated at the Toronto Veterinary School. The same year he came to Strathroy, and here he has continued the practice of his profession with much success, being one of the most successful of his line in the County of Middlesex. Dr. Evely was united in marriage in December, 1870, to Miss Sarah McPherson, of Lobo. They have two children—Ida M. and Howard N. Mr. Evely is Conservative in his political views, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Beaver Lodge, No. 83, is an honorable, upright citizen, and he and wife are members of the Canadian Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. G. Fenwick, M. D.

A. G. Fenwick, M. D., of London, has for the past thirteen years been prominently associated with the professional interests of the County of Middlesex, and is deserving of more than a passing mention in any history of the same. He was born in London, England, in 1818, his parents, Joseph and Margaret (Greig) Fenwick, being natives of Northumberland County, England, and Scotland, respectively. The father was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for a long time was an extensive vessel owner; but, owing to impaired health, afterwards abandoned this business, and about 1824 immigrated to Canada and settled in Quebec. Here Dr. A. G. Fenwick was reared to manhood, and after choosing the medical profession as his calling through life, entered the McGill College, of Montreal, and was graduated from the class of 1840. The same year he was appointed House Surgeon to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, which he held five years. He then went to England, and after an attendance at the Royal College of Surgeons, was graduated from that institution in 1846. On his return to Canada he was appointed one of the Medical Assistants at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, in 1847. He was for many years one of the Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and in 1875 was induced by Bishop Hellmuth to come to

London and take the medical charge of both the Ladies' and Boys' Colleges. In 1882 he was one of those who took an active interest in the establishment of the Medical Department of Western University, and occupies the chairs of Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, and also fills the position of Representative to Medical Council, Toronto. He was married in 1848 to Miss Caroline Holmes, of Liverpool, England, by whom he has five children—Arnold, William I., Caroline, Louisa and Frances. The Doctor is a member of the I. O. of Foresters and the A. F. & A. M. He has always acquitted himself creditably throughout his professional career, and possesses those qualities of head and heart which make him universally esteemed and respected.

JOHN FERGUSON.

John Ferguson, of the firm of Ferguson Bros., lumber dealers, of London, Canada, was born in Ottawa, Canada, of Scotch parents, Aug. 4, 1848. His father, Alexander Ferguson, was born in Inverness, and was there married to Elizabeth McLachlin, moving afterwards to Canada. When their son John was quite young, they moved to the County of Grey, and here he was reared with a mercantile experience until he was eighteen years of age, when he came to London and accepted a position in the lumber business, and remained thus employed until 1878. In the meantime he had passed different grades of promotion until he became manager of the business, and at that date he and his brother Alexander, who had also been employed in the lumber business, embarked in their present enterprise, commencing on a small scale, and from the first have done well financially, and commanded a good trade. From time to time they increased their business as far as their means would permit, until now, in addition to their yard on York street, they have a branch establishment on Hamilton Road, for greater convenience to patrons in that section. Their stock is the largest and most complete of any similar stock in London, and the quality and variety of their produce, together with their honorable business methods, have combined to secure for them a trade highly complimentary to their business ability, as well as to their social standing. They attend to the most trivial details of their business, and are gentlemanly and obliging in their relations with the public. Socially, they are members of the Masonic fraternity. They deal in all kinds of lumber (dressed and undressed), lath, shingles, cedar posts, etc., and give employment to thirteen hands. In 1878, John Ferguson was married to Elizabeth May Hobbs, a native of Devonshire, Eng.

JOHN W. FETHERSTON.

John W. Fetherston, organist Queen's Avenue Methodist Church, and music teacher, of London, was born in Longford, Ireland, in 1858,

and is the son of John William and Margaret (Ellis) Fetherston, natives of Ireland and Wales respectively. The father left the land of his birth, immigrated to Canada, and settled in Montreal in 1864. He was engaged in the coffee and spice trade. Of the nine children born to his marriage, John W. was the eldest. He was reared in Montreal from six years of age, and early in life manifested an interest in music, to which he has since devoted his attention. He has been an organist in church since fifteen years of age, and secured his musical education in Montreal. He came to London in 1885, and has since been organist in Queen's Avenue Methodist Church, and devotes a great deal of attention to church and choir matters. He was married June 23, 1887, to Miss Hattie Forsythe, of Dundas, county of Wentworth, born December 31, 1866, and the daughter of John Forsythe. Mr. Fetherston gives instruction in harmony and counterpoint, voice culture and tone production, and is one of the most successful music teachers in the City of London.

ALEXANDER FINDLAY.

Alexander Findlay, engineer of the City Water-works, was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, December 14, 1850, being a son of Alexander Findlay, who was also born in Scotland, and was a shoemaker by trade. Ellen (Anderson) Findlay, the mother, was also born in the same place, and she and Mr. Findlay became the parents of six children. In 1855 the family immigrated to Canada, and located first in Hamilton. After our subject attained a suitable age, he began serving an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade and engine building, and made this his calling for the past twenty years. He worked for a long time with Kelley & Co., and was foreman in the shops in which the machinery of the present Water-works was made, and he not only helped to build them, but put them in place. At the time he was called to his present position, he was with Patterson Bros., of Woodstock, where he was filling an important position of superintendent, and no man in this section holds more complimentary letters and credentials for efficiency and thoroughness than Mr. Findlay. Since November, 1888, he has held the position of engineer of the London Water-works, the duties of which he is filling in a very satisfactory manner. His fraternal spirit is shown by being a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., the A. F. and A. M., and is Past Chief of Clan Sutherland, Woodstock, O. S. C. He has attained considerable reputation as an athlete, and is considered by all who know him to be an agreeable gentleman and an honorable citizen. In 1872 he was married to Miss Mary E Randall, of Hastings, by whom he has the following children:—Alexander, Bertha, Hugh, Bessie and David.

William Weir Fitzgerald.

This gentleman is a barrister at London, Ontario. The history of Middlesex County, especially that part which refers to London Township, would be incomplete without the name of Fitzgerald, for their connection with the early settlement dates back to a period which only a few can remember, when the country was a comparative wilderness and its inhabitants few and far between. In 1818, Edward Fitzgerald came from Tipperary, Ireland, accompanied by his family, which consisted of his wife and seven children, and settled in London Township. The maiden name of his wife was Margaret Talbot, daughter of Thomas Talbot, of Clonen Castle, and the names of the children were:—George, William, John, Frederick, Esther (who married Edward Sale), Ann (who became the wife of Samuel Howard), and Mary (wife of W. R. Talbot, J. P.), still living in London Township. Three of the sons were grown to maturity on their arrival here. They all settled in London Township, and commenced making a home. The father had been a manufacturer in his native country, but after coming to Canada he devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. The locality where they settled was given the name of Fitzgerald Settlement, by which it is known at the present time. Frederick Fitzgerald (the father of the subject of this sketch), the youngest son, was born in Ireland in 1803, and was about sixteen years of age when his parents immigrated to Canada. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and made this his calling in life. He was twice married, first to Miss Ann Culbert, who died, leaving five children—John, Margaret, Sarah, Mary and Rebecca. Mr. Fitzgerald took for his second wife Margaret Weir, who bore him ten children—five sons, William Weir, Frederick, Edward, George and James still residing in the Fitzgerald Settlement, and five daughters, all married and residing near the old homestead. The father of this large family held the office of Justice of the Peace until his death, which occurred in May, 1882; his widow is still living. William Weir Fitzgerald was born in London Township, November 23, 1845, and his career fully illustrates the truth that one of the most remarkable and distinguished characteristics of our western civilization is the number and prominence of comparatively young men in professional, official and business life. Among those who have made a success of life's battles, and who is deservedly ranked among the progressive and leading citizens of their community, is the subject of this sketch. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and, although the occupation was distasteful to him, he labored faithfully in the uncongenial and exacting duties required of him, and spent his evenings in poring over his books. He desired from his youth to enter some learned profession, and finally settled on the law, and commenced preparing himself for this calling. He first commenced reading with J. H. Hock as preceptor, and afterwards with Spencer, Bull & Macdonald, of Toronto. He was admitted to the Bar in 1871, and since

that period he has advanced steadily in his profession, and is now doing a large and lucrative practice. In the conduct of his practice he has been faithful and laborious almost to a fault, no pains having been spared in the preparation of his cases, and a thorough investigation made of the points in dispute, the law bearing upon the decisions of the court and the testimony adduced, relying solely on his industry and clever understanding of law, rather than on flashy, meaningless arguments. Mr. Fitzgerald was married in 1873 to Miss Sarah Comfort, a native of the City of London, Ontario. He has held many public offices and positions of trust and responsibility, and has come to the front in every sphere he has entered as a contestant for public favors, and is now spoken of for still higher honors, in connection with the representation of the county in Parliament.

Frederick Ardell Fitzgerald.

Frederick Ardell Fitzgerald, President and Manager of the Imperial Oil Company, the largest enterprise of the kind in Canada, was born in London Township, Middlesex County, Canada, October 16, 1840, and is a son of John and Rebecca Fitzgerald, who immigrated from Ireland to Canada in 1820, and settled in London Township. Of a large family born to their union, one son and five daughters survive them. Frederick A. Fitzgerald was reared in Middlesex County, and received a good English education. He began life in the grocery business in the City of London, and by unremitting industry, watchfulness and ability, he soon built up a large trade, which is now conducted upon his own property on Dundas street, known as the Fitzgerald Block. For the past seventeen years Mr. Fitzgerald's attention has been largely directed to petroleum oil operations. He is largely interested in oil refining, and is President and Managing-Director of the Imperial Oil Company, a large corporation composed of leading oil men, and is also a member of the firm of F. A. Fitzgerald & Co. He is largely interested in the production of crude oil, and owns extensive and valuable producing property in Lambton Co. He was one of the builders of the London Water-works in 1878. He is also President of the London Furniture Manufacturing Company, which is one of the substantial industries of the city, giving employment to a large number of men. He is also associated with the manufacturing and commercial institutions, and in every walk of life his career has been above criticism or reproach. He is a man of unbending honor and uncorruptible honesty, and well merits the position he holds as a business man and citizen. He was married to Miss Mary Edith, eldest daughter of Major Charles Jones, of this County, who came here from London, England. This family circle consists of four children. Mr. Fitzgerald is a member of the Masonic Order, and is an attendant at the Methodist Church.

The Imperial Oil Company, organized in 1880, of which Mr. Fitz-

gerald is President, is the largest enterprise of the kind in Canada. They have a paid up capital of $500,000, and the Company's works at Petrolea cover an area of over forty-six acres, while the one at London extends over ten acres. They have the most improved plant, and stand unique, from the fact that they have their own wells, their own steam cooperage that make their own barrels, and are the owners of the only plant and machinery in the Dominion that manufacture their own patent tin cans. They manufacture lubricating oils, paraffine wax and candles in London, and their manufactures have a reputation extending from Halifax to British Columbia. There is perhaps no man in Western Ontario who, both directly and indirectly, is of greater benefit to the substantial growth of the city than Mr. Fitzgerald; for the number of men who are employed in the various capacities of his numerous enterprises alone contribute very materially to the substantial business interests of the city. The Company employ a large number of hands, who find constant and steady work. Their pay roll exceeds the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) per week, and many of their men have been with them from the date of the organization of the Company.

PIRNEY FLINT.

Pirney Flint, farmer, was born in England in 1825, and is the son of Robert Flint, who was also a native of that country. Robert Flint was a fisherman by occupation, and owned a fishing smack. He followed this business for many years, and married Miss Harriet Pirney, daughter of Patrick Pirney, a Scotchman. He was a soldier, and had served in America, and had charge of a fort in England in the French wars. To Mr. and Mrs. Flint were born four children—Pirney, Mary, Robert (deceased), and George (deceased). In 1834, Mr. Flint immigrated to America and landed in New York. He left his family in that city while he went to Pottsville to earn some money, having been robbed before leaving England. Not returning as soon as expected, Mrs. Flint became anxious, made inquiries, and heard that he had died of cholera. She then returned to England. In the meantime, three days after Mrs. Flint had started back to England, Mr. Flint returned to New York and found his family gone. He then went to Canada, settled in Byron, and later sent to England for his family, they coming on in 1836. Mr. Flint, not being successful in business, left Byron and purchased sixty-three acres of land where his son Pirney now lives, 1st Concession, Lot 42. Mr. Flint was a member of the Church of England, and was an honest, hard-working citizen. He died in 1870 at the age of 75 years. His son, Pirney Flint, was twelve years of age when he came with his parents to this country. He received a common school education, and learned the mason's trade, which he followed until 1855. He went to Indiana in 1845, and from there to

California in 1850, coming home in 1855. He was married, about two years after he came home, to Ann Elson, the daughter of John and Mary Elson (of German descent), of London Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Flint were born these children:—Charlotte Hannah, Annie, Fannie, Mary, Eliza, Edna, Peter and Robert. After marriage, Mr. Flint settled down on the old homestead, and there he has since resided, with the exception of a short time when he was in Valparaiso, Ind., and was there engaged in mining until 1855. He then returned to his present farm. Mr. Flint takes an active interest in all laudable enterprises, and has been school trustee for a number of years. He is a Reformer in politics, and a man of liberal views on all subjects of importance. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an honorable, upright citizen.

James H. Flock.

James H. Flock, barrister, has been prominently connected with the professional interests of London for over thirty-three years. He was born in Toronto on the 6th of April, 1834, and is a son of William Flock, who was born in Kingston, and settled in Little York (now Toronto) during its early history, whose wife's maiden name was Mary McAvitt, a native of Ireland. James H. Flock received a liberal education in his youth, and at an early day determined to make the practice of law his calling through life, and began his preparation for this work by applying himself closely to his legal studies. He settled in London in 1854, and was called to the Bar in 1856, and is recognized as one of the prominent members of his profession, and is the fourth eldest practitioner, in point of residence, in the city. He is a man who fully realizes the truth, so often urged by the sages of the law, that of all men the reading and thought of a lawyer should be the most extended. In his practice he has been faithful and laborious almost to a fault, and has spared no pains in preparing his cases, and has relied solely on his clear understanding of law, rather than on meaningless argument. He has always taken an active part in enterprises tending to benefit the city, and although of decided opinions, he has won the confidence and esteem of all. In 1859 he was married to Sarah J., only daughter of Murray Anderson, one of the early settlers of London. Mr. Flock has associated with him in business his son, E. W. M. Flock.

Samuel Flory.

Among the many skillful and successful contractors and builders of London may be mentioned Mr. Samuel Flory, who was born in Wickhamskeith, Suffolk, England, March 15th, 1833, his father being Dennis Flory, a bricklayer of that place, who married Lydia Ripper,

by whom he became the father of nine children. S. Flory is their youngest child, and in early life learned the bricklayer's trade under direction of his father. He worked in different towns in England until 1854, when he immigrated to America, and first went to Chicago, but July 13 of that year came to London, Ont., and began working on the Tecumseh House for Messrs. Green and Taylor. After working as journeyman for three or four years, he commenced contracting, one of his first contracts being the Huron Hotel. Then, in connection with Mr. James Johnston, built the brickwork of St. James's Church, after which he had the contract for the brickwork of the Bank of Montreal, St. Andrew's Church, a large portion of the Car Works, Grand Trunk Passenger Station, Oddfellows' Hall, Mechanics' Institute, St. James's Church, London South, large additions to the Asylum, Police Station, Talbot St. Baptist Church, large addition to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and the Church of St. John the Evangelist, besides many other buildings. He was the first contractor in London, and perhaps all Canada or the United States, who paid full pay for short Saturday to bricklayers. In 1856 he was married to Miss Eliza Elliott, who was born in Besthorpe, Nottinghamshire, England, and by her became the father of the following children:—Lydia Jane, of Tasmania ; Marian and Hannah, who conduct a Kindergarten School, and are very successful; George, also in Tasmania ; Ruth and Harriett; four sons are deceased. Mr. Flory has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for over twenty-five years, and is an an energetic and enterprising man, and a successful builder.

JOHN FORRESTAL.

John Forrestal is a native of Newfoundland, being born at St. John's, August 22, 1843, his parents being Gregory and Martha (Wheelan) Forrestal, who were both born in the same place. John learned the cooper's trade in his youth, and after remaining with his parents until 1868, immigrated to Canada and settled in London, where he entered the employ of Mr. Hockin, with whom he is now associated in business. In 1870 he engaged in the business on his own account, and carried on a successful trade until the establishment of the present enterprise, and like his associate, Mr. Hockin, is a through master of his trade, being thoroughly conversant with all its most minute details. He is known to be thoroughly honest in his business transactions, and the firm have built up a trade highly complimentary to their standing as shrewd and successful financiers. The establishment is one of the most valuable and important in the city, and materially assists in upholding the reputation London has acquired as a great business centre, besides being one of the most important industries of the kind in the Dominion, both in point of magnitude and in the quality of their products. Their factories, offices and warehouses are

located on Simcoe street, and cover three acres of ground, giving employment to at least sixty hands, a number which is often increased in especially busy times. The factory is fitted up with all the labor-saving machinery necessary for the production of their wares, and turns out about 2,000 tight barrels and 3,000 ordinary barrels per week. Messrs. Forrestal and Hockin are practical coopers, and the confidence which they enjoy from the public at large is a natural result of their honorable business career. In 1870, Mr. Forrestal married Miss Bridget Pumphrey, also a native of Newfoundland, and by her has the following children:—Gregory, Frank, William, Martha, John P., Richard, Walter, Mary and Agnes.

Charles James Fox.

Charles James Fox, Clerk of the Fourth Division Court for Middlesex County, was born in the County of Dorsetshire, England, Nov. 1, 1833, and is the son of John Fox, a surgeon at Weymouth. He grew to manhood in his native land, assisting his father in his practice at Weymouth, and in 1856 came to Canada, located in Delaware Township, where he engaged in farming. In 1870 he was appointed Clerk of the Court, succeeding Mr. William Bullen, and in February, 1876, he was appointed Treasurer of the Township of Delaware, and still holds that position. He now resides just east of the Village of Delaware, where he has a pleasant home. In 1858 he married Miss M. O. Girdlestone, who was born near Toronto, and to them have been born eleven children, nine now living. Mr. Fox and family worship at the English Episcopal Church, in which for many years he acted as Warden, and always took an active interest in the same, and in 1884 he took an active part in looking after the building of the new church, which is a handsome brick building. He was also School Trustee for several years. Mrs. Fox died in the summer of 1888. She was a good woman, and was universally respected by all who knew her.

William Francis

William Francis, Treasurer of Caradoc Township, came to Middlesex County with his parents in 1839. He was born near Toronto in 1833, and is the son of Henry and Maria (Black) Francis, both natives of the "Emerald Isle." The father made several trips to this country when a young man, and after returning to his native heath was united in marriage to Miss Black, who returned with him to this country, locating in York, where for some time Mr. Francis was engaged in farming. He then moved to Albion Township, purchased land and remained there several years, and in 1839 moved to Caradoc Township, where he purchased 100 acres of land. On February 14, 1842,

he met his death by a falling tree. He was the father of seven children, William Francis being the sixth. All these children are living and are residents of this township. William Francis received meagre educational advantages, but, by his own exertions and by observation, he is considered a well-informed man. On the first of January, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bateman, of Caradoc Township, and the daughter of Charles and Mary Bateman, both natives of Ireland. Her parents were early settlers of this township, and both died several years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Francis have been born six children—Robert H. (who died in infancy), Charles B., Mary M., Annie, Hester B., and Willie (who died in infancy). Mr. Francis and wife are members of the Church of England, and are much esteemed citizens. They have a fine residence at Mt. Brydges, and are in a condition to enjoy the fruits of their labor. Mr. Francis is a Reformer in politics, has held several township offices, and has held the office of treasurer of Caradoc Township for eight years.

Hon. James H. Fraser.

Hon. James H. Fraser, of the firm of Fraser & Fraser, barristers, of London, Canada, was born in the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex, in the month of February, 1842. His parents, Donald and Jane (Martin) Fraser, were born in Inverness, Scotland, and County Down, Ireland, respectively. They were married in the "Emerald Isle," and in 1833 immigrated to Canada, settling in Middlesex County, where he purchased a farm of 200 acres, in a very wild state, but soon had it under good cultivation. The father was a Colonel in the Militia, and took an important part in the Rebellion of 1837, and also held a commission as Captain of the Scotch Volunteers. He was a Conservative in his political views, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1861. His widow still survives him, and is 76 years of age. She is a sister of the celebrated John Martin, who took part in the Irish trouble of 1838, and was a member of the English Parliament at the time of his death. To Mr. and Mrs. Fraser eleven children were born, nine of whom are living. James H. Fraser was reared in Westminster Township, and at the age of fifteen years began the study of law in the office of Judge Elliot, and at the end of five years was called to the Bar. He immediately formed a partnership with Judge Elliot, which was continued until the latter was elevated to the Bench in June, 1869, and, after practicing alone for some time, formed a partnership with his brother, M. D. Fraser, who was admitted to the Bar in 1872, and the firm has since been known as Fraser & Fraser. In 1875, Mr. Fraser was elected to the House of Commons, which position he held until 1878, when he declined renomination. He was appointed Queen's Counsel, Oct. 26, 1885, and is filling the duties of that office very acceptably. He was married in June, 1871,

to Sophia, eldest daughter of Judge Elliot, by whom he is the father of three children—Florence, William E., and Kathleen. Mr. Fraser is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his brother are solicitors for the Bank of British North America, the Masonic Temple Company and several mercantile firms.

JOHN FULCHER.

John Fulcher, of London, Ontario, is the proprietor of the Tally-ho Stables, and is teacher of riding at Hellmuth College. Few men have ever engaged in a new enterprise in London and met with a more favorable reception than Mr. Fulcher, who was born in London, England, in 1850. His father, Isaac Fulcher, was also born in London, England, and was a breeder and trainer of fine horses, in which business he acquired a wide reputation. His son inherited from his father a fondness for horses, and at an early day took an interest in their management, and from the early age of ten years has devoted his time and attention to handling and training both racing and hunting horses. In 1884 he was induced to come to London, Canada, as an instructor in horsemanship of Hellmuth College, a position he is still filling. He also has a riding school in the city, which fully occupies all the time he can spare from his other duties, and not only has he awakened an interest in graceful riding, but he also inaugurated the London Hunt Club, which has proven a decided success under his management, and is fast gaining popularity. As an instructor in riding he is without a rival in the Dominion, and his stable is one of the best appointed to be found in Ontario, and is largely patronized. His stock has been carefully selected for the purpose intended, and he is noted for his courteous and obliging disposition, and his desire to anticipate the wants of the public.

ROBERT GALBRAITH.

Robert Galbraith, another well-to-do farmer of Adelaide Township, is a native of the "Emerald Isle," born November 17, 1843, son of Robert and Alice (Denison) Galbraith. His father was born in Ireland in 1814, and died in Adelaide Township in 1874. He first came to Canada in 1836, where he remained for three years, after which he returned to Ireland. In 1847 he again returned to Canada, settled in Adelaide Township on Lot 6, Concession 4, south of the Egremont road, where he passed the remainder of his life. The mother was also a native of Ireland, and died in Adelaide Township in 1864, at the age of 48 years. Robert Galbraith, jr., is the third of five children born to his father's first marriage. He was reared on a farm, educated in the country schools, and tilling the soil has been his life-long employment.

In 1868 he settled where he now lives, and where he has a well-improved farm of 200 acres. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Haire, who was also born in Ireland. They have eight children—David, Alice Sarah, Margaret, Robert Thomas, James, Rachel, Edward and William Joseph. He has lived on the same farm ever since coming to Canada; can remember when the sickle was used in reaping the grain, and has seen the country grow and develop to its present prosperous condition. He is a member of the Methodist Church of Canada, and is Liberal in politics.

JOSHUA GARRATT.

Joshua Garratt, a skillful builder, of London, Ontario, was born December 1, 1849, in Leicester, England, his father, Robert, being a native of the same place, and also a builder by trade. The latter was married to Lucy Hurst, who died in 1854, and by her became the father of the following family of children :—John, Joshua, Thomas and Lucy. Joshua was reared in his native land, and there resided until August, 1870, when he immigrated to Canada, thinking to better his condition. After working as a journeyman until 1873, he started in business for himself in company with Flory, Wattam & Goldsmith, in building the Oddfellows' Hall, the Grand Trunk Station on Bathurst street, and the greater portion of the Car-works ; Goldsmith & Garratt built the Masonic Temple and High School, McCormick's residence, Benj. Cronyn's residence, C. F. Goodhue's residence, Masuret's, the Bishop of Huron's, the Simcoe Street School building, and many others. In 1886 he was elected to the City Council from the Fourth Ward, previously known as the old Sixth Ward. On the 1st of June, 1872, he was married to Miss Lucy Read, who was born in County Suffolk, England, and by her has six children—Gertrude, Grace, Frederick, Ernest, Lucy and Charles. Mr. Garratt belongs to the Ancient Order of Foresters, and is a Royal Arch Mason, St. John's Chapter, No. 3, Richard Cœur de Lion Commandery. In 1888 he was elected to the position of Alderman of the Fourth Ward, filling the duties of the office very efficiently, and in every calling of life has been a conscientious worker and an honorable man.

WILLIAM M. GARTSHORE.

William M. Gartshore was born in Dundas, Ont., April 3, 1853, his parents, John and Margaret (Moir) Gartshore, being natives of Scotland. The father was an iron manufacturer, and was one of the first to engage in that industry west of Kingston. William M. Gartshore was reared in Dundas, and his primary education was supple-

mented at Galt College. He learned iron manufacturing in his father's establishment, and in 1873 came to London, and for three years was manager of the London Car Wheel Company, and then became connected with the McClary Manufacturing Company, being made Secretary of the same in 1878, and Vice-President and Manager in 1889, and is now filling this position. He has held a commission in the 7th Fusiliers since 1874 (and is at present Major of that regiment), and for three years previous to this was connected with the "Queen's Own," of Toronto. Mr. Gartshore was married in 1876 to Miss Cassie McClary, a daughter of John McClary, and by her is the father of one child, Edna. He is one of the rising young business men of London, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him.

JOSEPH GATECLIFF.

Illustrating the possibilities of this country for young men without means or influence but character and determination, ability and industry to succeed, a most striking example is afforded in the life and career of the subject of this sketch. Joseph Gatecliff was born in Yorkshire, England, March 31, 1852, and is the son of George and Mary (Smith) Gatecliff, both natives of Yorkshire, England. Of their seven children, Joseph Gatecliff is the youngest son but one. When eleven years of age he commenced working at the butchering business, and this calling he has since followed. He became impressed with the belief that America afforded better inducements for a young man to succeed in life, and as a consequence he came to Canada in 1873. In 1872, before leaving his native country, Mr. Gatecliff was married to Miss Ellen Bickerdike, a native of Yorkshire, England. They have five children—George, Joseph H., Charles B., Lovina and Alfred. After coming to Canada, Mr. Gatecliff at once found employment at a small salary, and worked with a will to make his family comfortable. He continued working for others until 1882, when he engaged in the business for himself, and since that time the career of no business man in London has been more marked. His trade has been of a steady and increasing growth, and he has added from time to time as his surroundings demanded. He has now all the improved conveniences for conducting the business, and it may be here stated that a more complete and better equipped market cannot be found. Mr. Gatecliff is an excellent judge of meat, and buys to the best advantage, always having on hand the most desirable stock for the customers. He receives and merits the respect and confidence of all who know him. What he has accumulated has been by industry, economy and good management, and he now has a comfortable competency to conduct his successful and prosperous business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Independent Order of Foresters, Canadian Order of Foresters and Royal Arcanum.

H. E. Gates.

Among the many enterprises to which London is indebted for its good name as a business centre, may be mentioned the Canada Life Assurance Company, which ranks among the representative enterprises of the Dominion. The operations of this institution extend through all parts of Canada, and its business transactions more than double that of any three Companies put together. The Canada Life Assurance Company was established in 1847, with headquarters at Hamilton, and from its inception until the present time, the career of the Company, under careful conservative management, has proven a successful one, as may be inferred from the fact that the capital and funds of the Company at this date is over $10,000,000, and their annual income is over $1,700,000. This Company issue on all approved systems, having a thoroughly sound financial basis, and on Assurance by ten annual payments for a policy payable at death, at rates which no rival can beat. This is essentially a national institution of which the people may well be proud, and all who have the interest of home institutions at heart should, without hesitation, accept the liberal terms in insurance offered by the Company. The executive officers are :—A. G. Ramsey, President; F. W. Gates, Vice-President; R. Hills, Secretary; and Alex. Ramsey, Superintendent; while the list of Directors embrace some of the most prominent business men and capitalists of the Dominion, sufficient in itself to form a guarantee of success to any enterprise. The London Branch of this establishment is under the supervision of H. E. Gates, under whose able administration the business of the Company is well looked after.

John Geary.

John Geary, oil manufacturer, farmer, and stock raiser of London Township, Middlesex County, was born on the farm on which he now resides on the 2nd of March, 1838, and is a son of John and Eliza (Haskett) Geary, both of whom were born in County Tipperary, Ireland. The father came to Canada with his parents when he was about twelve years of age (in 1812), and settled with them on a farm in Middlesex County, Ontario, where he spent the remainder of his days; his death occurring on the 24th of May, 1873. He was a contractor by occupation, and he and his uncle, William G. Geary, who came to Canada at the same time he did, built the most of the public works for the Government throughout Canada. Both served in the Rebellion of 1837, John Geary attaining the rank of Major. He became the father of eight children, seven of whom are living—George, a resident of Missouri; William, at Sacramento, Cal.; John; Mary J., wife of Justus Ingersoll; Theophilus J. (deceased); Bessie, wife of Rev. R. T.

Dixon of Tilsonburg; Robert, a resident of London Township; and Richard, a druggist at Sarnia. The paternal grandfather first became a resident of Middlesex County when the country was almost a wilderness, inhabited by all kinds of wild game. He took a free land grant of 100 acres, built him a little log cabin and began clearing his land. Here he lived for many years, but made some valuable improvements before his death, which occurred December 2, 1852. John Geary, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on the old homestead, receiving his primary education in the Grammar Schools of London and Goderich, supplemented by a law course under D. M. Thompson of London, which course he finished in Toronto. In 1862 he began the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1868, then gave it up entirely to engage in the manufacture of oil at London. A partnership was formed with J. R. Minhinnick and George Moncrieff, the firm taking the name of Minhinnick, Geary & Co., manufacturers of petroleum oil, which continued until 1873, when they sold out. Mr. Geary and Mr. Minhinnick re-engaged in the business shortly after, and have done a prosperous business up to the present time. Mr. Geary has also given his attention to farming and stock raising, and has one of the finest herds of cattle in Canada, they being of the Polled-Aberdeen Angus breed. His horses are imported English Shire, and his sheep, Lincoln and Shropshire—all registered. He was engaged in buying and selling stock until a short time ago, when he turned his attention to the dairy business, and now has 160 fine cows, which he milks twice a day, a portion of which goes to the city, and the rest to his cheese-factory, which was erected in 1882, and turns out about eighty tons of cheese annually. Mr. Geary is the owner of 286 acres of land in one tract, where he lives, and 100 acres in another, making him one of the extensive and wealthy landholders of the county. His residence, which was erected in 1883, is one of the handsomest in the township, is beautifully situated and surrounded by trees. He has never taken part in politics, with the exception of assisting his friends to office; but is a staunch Conservative. In 1864, his marriage with Miss Mary M. Smart was celebrated. She was born in Scotland, is a member of the Episcopal Church, and the mother of two daughters—Isabel P. E., and Alice.

ROBERT GEARY.

Robert Geary, stock dealer and importer of fine horses, was born in the Township of London, Middlesex County, October 13, 1847, and is the son of John and Eliza (Haskett) Geary (a short history of whom is given in the sketch of John Geary). Robert Geary acquired a good education in the common schools and schools of London, which enabled him to understand the principles of commercial life, and insured his success in after years. He remained on the home farm with his parents

until his marriage, then located and still lives on the farm which his father cleared, it being originally heavily timbered. When he was about fourteen years of age, his brothers all left home, and he was left to manage the home farm as best he could. After seven years' hard labor, he was married and came to his present home; but soon after, his house, which was a frame, caught fire and was burned to the ground, one of his hired men being burned to death in that conflagration, and another barely escaping with his life, even with Mr. Geary's assistance. About one year later, Mr. Geary erected his present residence, a handsome two-story brick, which is very pleasantly located in a grove of forest trees. For several years past he has given his attention almost entirely to raising fine stock, and has some exceptionally fine Clydesdale and English Shire horses, and Lincolnshire sheep. He goes west about twice a year (into Utah, Montana, and other territories of the United States), to sell his stock, which necessitates his absence from home the most of the time, and his business transactions in those regions have been very satisfactory. His farm is very valuable for its grazing facilities, its location, and for its spacious and substantial residence and outbuildings. Mr. Geary is a gentleman well adapted for the business in which he is engaged, owing to his intelligence, energy and love for animals. On account of his many sterling business and social qualities, he has won many friends, who have shown their appreciation of his many excellencies by electing him to a number of offices of trust. He was elected to the office of assessor in 1879, which position he held two years, and during 1877 and 1878 was a member of the Township Council. He is Past Grand in the Masonic fraternity, and is, also, a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. On October 7, 1880, he was married to Miss Eleanor Collins, by whom he has three little daughters—Eleanor L., Anna I., and Mary B.

William Geddes.

William Geddes, of the firm of Geddes Bros., dealers in dry goods, clothing, carpets, millinery, etc., Strathroy, was born in London, Ont., in 1851. His father, James Geddes, died in 1859, and those who knew London before that date, well remember him as an active, progressive, business man. William received his early education in London, and finished at the Strathroy Grammar School. His first experience in business was in the book trade, but only for one year. Since that time, dry goods has been his occupation, principally in Strathroy and Brantford. In 1881, in partnership with his brother, J. Ross Geddes, the present firm of Geddes Bros. was organized, and the business as it now stands is the result of their enterprise, energy and push. Not many towns can boast of as handsome a place of business as that of the Messrs. Geddes Bros., a large double store,



A MIDWINTER SCENE.

45x100 feet, with two flats above the ground floor. The trade is done on cash basis, the house being known as "The People's Popular Cash Store." Semi-annual trips are made to Great Britain by one or other of the firm, all the imported goods being personally selected in the home market. The Messrs. Geddes deservedly enjoy the confidence of the people.

William Gerry.

William Gerry, contractor and builder and proprietor of a planing mill in London South, first became a resident of Middlesex County, Canada, in 1868. He was born in Devonshire, England, November 27, 1841, and is a son of Oliver and Fannie (Baskerville) Gerry, who were natives of the same shire. William Gerry is the third of their five children, and was reared in his native county on a farm until thirteen years of age, when he began learning the carpenter's trade, which occupation he has since followed. In 1868 he immigrated to Canada and settled in London, where he continued working at his trade and afterwards opened a shop of his own. In 1875 he put in power machinery for doing all kinds of planing and for manufacturing doors, blinds and sashes, and, in addition to his mill work, takes contracts for building, and his business, which at first was of a modest description, has grown gradually to its present proportions. He commenced his career without means, and what property he has acquired is the result of his own industry. He was married in July, 1871, to Miss Fannie Baker, a native of Devonshire, England, and by her is the father of seven children—Thomas, Mary F., Edward E. A., Jessie Maud, Millie M., Virginia Pearl and Willie B. Mr. Gerry is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Foresters.

John M. Gibbs.

John M. Gibbs, the present mayor of Parkhill, and one of the leading merchants of the town, was born at Dundee, Scotland, in 1837. He came to Canada in 1857, locating at St. Marys; established the St. Marys *Advertiser*, a weekly newspaper, which he edited for some time. He then sold the paper and became a member of the mercantile firm of A. Beattie & Co. In 1862 they opened a branch store at Parkhill, Mr. Gibbs assuming charge of the business. In 1864 the partnership was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Gibbs has been in business at Parkhill. He is interested in the educational advancement of the county, and, since the organization of the village, has been a member of the School Board. In 1888 he was elected mayor of the town, the duties of which office he is now discharging. In 1862 he married Miss Margaret MacIntosh, of St. Marys. Mrs. Gibbs was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1873, leaving three children. He is a Reformer in politics.

Richard Gibson.

Richard Gibson, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, of Delaware Township, was born in Belvoir, Leicestershire, England, Feb. 10, 1840, and is the son of Richard and Mary Gibson. Of a family of fourteen children, he is the eldest son, and at the age of twenty-one he came to Canada, and in 1862 went to Long Island, where he accepted a position as manager of a farm of 1,500 acres, belonging to Mr. Delameter, of New York. In 1865, Mr. Gibson went to New York Mills, and assumed the management of the New York Mills Stock Farm, where he remained six years. In 1871 he came to Canada and located in London Township, near the City of London. In 1883 he removed to Delaware Township, and located on his present fine farm of 300 acres, one of the best in the county, where he is devoting his time and attention to the breeding and raising of short-horned cattle, and has achieved a wide reputation as a leading man in this business, he having received the largest average in Chicago of the short-horned breeders of America. He has imported many. In 1862 he married Miss Elizabeth Robson, a native of London, and a daughter of George Robson. Five children—four daughters and a son—are the result of this union. Mr. Gibson was appointed to a position on the board of the Ontario Agricultural Commissioners, April 12, 1880. He is a member of the Church of England, and is Conservative in politics. He devotes much attention to the raising of thoroughbred collie and fox terrier dogs.

Thomas Gillean.

Thomas Gillean, jeweler, of London, Ont, is one of the rising young business men of the place, and was born in the city in which he is now residing, January 13, 1855, being the son of James Gillean, who was born in the North of Scotland, July 3, 1823. The latter was reared and educated at the home of his birth, and after leaving school, served a seven years' apprenticeship at the book-binding and stationery business. In 1842 he immigrated to London, Canada, and entered the employ of Thomas Craig, the pioneer book-binder and stationer of London, remaining thus employed for five years, then embarked in business for himself. His establishment was the second of the kind in London, and he conducted the business for about eighteen years, and furnished in the meantime all the military supplies. After disposing of his stock he became connected with the staff of the *Advertiser*, and served in this connection for fourteen years, after which he engaged in the insurance business. He served three years in the City Council, being unanimously elected the third term. In 1848 he was married to Miss Ann Darch, a native of Devonshire, England, by whom he had five children—William D. (manager of the Canada Paper Company,

Toronto), James R., John, Thomas and Alexander. Thomas, the fourth son and child, was reared and educated in London, and at an early day began learning the jeweler's trade, at which he worked for thirteen years, perfecting himself in all its details. In 1884 he embarked in business for himself in a small way, but has added to his stock from time to time, until he is now considered one of the prosperous young jewelers of the city. He gives strict attention to his business in all its details, and promises to become one of the prosperous business men of the city. He was married October 5, 1880, to Miss Emily Ward, of London.

JOHN GILLSON.

John Gillson, liveryman and horse dealer, of London, was born Nov. 18, 1853, in the County of Durham, and although not an old settler of the County, is deserving of special mention. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Clark) Gillson, were born in Norfolk, England, and immigrated to Canada about 1844. They followed the occupation of farming through life, and were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living. John Gillson is their fifth child, and his early life was spent on a farm in Victoria County. He was educated in the Oakwood High School and at the Oshawa Collegiate Institute. After leaving school, he entered the ministry, and for over six years was a faithful expounder of the Methodist doctrine on the Campbellford Circuit, and was afterwards pastor in the following towns:—Perrytown, Port Perry, Darlington and Osborne. Owing to impaired health, he was compelled to abandon his chosen calling, and soon after engaged in farming, coming to London in 1883. He has since been identified with the interests of the town and county, and in addition to his farming interests, has given much attention to shipping horses to the States, his operations in this line having been on a large scale, and attended with satisfactory results. It is worthy of mention that he has done much to improve the breed of horses in the county, and his entries at the State fairs of Illinois have been uniformly successful. In 1887, in an exhibit of twelve horses at Toledo, Ohio, he took eleven premiums, and in 1888 took all the premiums that he contended for. His shipments of stock are among the best bred in Canada, and embrace both male and female for stock purposes. In addition to this business and his farming operations, he succeeded to the livery business of George T. Hiscox, which business was established in 1837, and is the oldest of the kind in the Dominion. His horses and buggies are in excellent condition, and his agreeability and accommodating spirit have won for him a liberal patronage. His farm, consisting of 63 acres, is in London Township, and is well fitted for raising stock. He was married in 1878 to Miss Elizabeth J. Harris, of Durham County, by whom he has one son, Thomas John Harold Harris.

William Glass.

William Glass, Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, was born on the 20th of May, 1827. He is a descendant on the paternal side of an old and prominent family, of County Armagh, Ireland. The old homestead is still in possession of the family, being owned by a cousin, Samuel Glass. In 1819, the father of William, Samuel Glass, who was then but nineteen years of age, left home to seek his fortune in Canada, his point of destination being the Township of Westminster, in Middlesex County, where his sister, wife of the late Lieut.-Col. Orr, had settled two years previously. While crossing the Atlantic, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Owrey, a well-to-do retired merchant, of Donaghadee, Ireland, and induced him to settle in Westminster Township. In 1826, Mr. Glass was married to Eliza, a daughter of Mr. Owrey, and purchased the beautiful farm on the North street, in the Township of Westminster, known as Mt. Pleasant, and settled thereon. On this farm, his sons William and David were born. In 1830 he sold his farm and moved to London Township, and the following year came to the then Village of London, then known as the Forks, where he was for many years engaged in carrying on the flour and grain business. Here he died in 1877, having a short time previously celebrated his golden wedding, his five sons—William, David, Samuel, James and Archibald—being present with their families. Mrs. Glass, the mother of the Sheriff, died in January, 1888. At the age of eighteen years, William, in company with his brother David, engaged in the flour and grain business, but dissolved partnership two years later, David going to California, and William continuing the business alone, only on a much more extended scale, having buyers in Chicago, Detroit, and various points in Canada. He also opened a wholesale and retail grocery, and was an extensive dealer in real estate, these enterprises proving eminently satisfactory from a financial standpoint. In 1854 he was elected a member of the City Council, which position he occupied for two years, and then refused to be re-elected. About the same time he received a commission in the militia of Canada. In 1858 he was appointed Sheriff of the County of Middlesex; although he was then considered almost too young to fill such an important office, he has proven himself to be capable in every respect, and for the past thirty years has given the best of satisfaction in the discharge of his onerous duties. During this time his brother Samuel has ably assisted him as Deputy. Mr. Glass now owns and occupies as a summer residence the farm in London Township on which his father lived nearly sixty years ago. The scenery is said to be unsurpassed in Western Canada. The grounds have been laid out and ornamented with great taste, making a charming spot, where his many friends are hospitably and pleasantly entertained. Mr. Glass has a well established reputation for generosity and kindness, and has always been ready to further any and all undertakings calculated to advance the

interests of his native county. He is one of the founders and Trustees of the Protestant Orphan's Home; Trustee and Treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association; one of the Trustees of the Methodist Church of Canada, of which he is a member; a Director of the London Life Insurance Company; and one of the founders and President of the Agricultural Savings and Loan Company. He is an extensive landholder, an honest and upright gentleman in all his business transactions, temperate, of a robust constitution and of great activity, bidding fair to spend many more years of usefulness in the county where he is so well known and highly respected. He was married in 1855 to Phebe, a daughter of John Guernsey, Esq., of Queenstown, Ont., by whom he has three sons living—Charles T., B. A., a barrister and a graduate of the Toronto University; Samuel F. and John H. are members of the firm of Glass Bros. & Co., proprietors of the extensive pottery works near the city of London.

CHARLES F. GOODHUE.

The name of George Jarvis Goodhue has for many years been closely connected with the history of Middlesex County, Ontario, and the history would be incomplete without a suitable sketch of his life. He was born in Bellows Falls, Vt., and at an early day developed strong commercial instincts, and was led to adopt that occupation as a calling through life. About the year 1822 he made Canada his home by settling in St. Thomas, and becoming the clerk of his elder brother, Dr. Josiah Goodhue, who carried on a general mercantile business in connection with Bela Shaw. As he was eager to establish himself on an independent footing, he remained here but a short time, and then established a small store in Westminster Township, on the present site of Brookville, and shortly after, in 1829, removed to London, which was then but a small collection of houses, and consisted of thirty-three families or 133 souls, and established himself in business in that place. He built the first frame house in that place, the others being of logs and mud, and his store was situated near the corner of Ridout and Carling streets. He afterwards removed his store to the corner of Ridout and Dundas streets, where he held forth until 1832, then closed up his affairs and entered into partnership with Lawrence Lawrason as a general merchant, and also held the position of post-master of the town. He also formed business relations with Bela Shaw, of St. Thomas, and with E. Ladd, of Delaware, but these partnerships were soon dissolved, as he found it necessary to concentrate all his energies and capital in his business at London. The firm of Goodhue & Lawrason prospered exceedingly, the former devoting much of his time to the various markets, and was noted as a trader of keen judgment and active habits. He was constantly speculating, and on all occasions purchased and sold to the advantage of the firm, which continued to

exist for eight years, dissolving in 1840 by mutual consent. Mr. Goodhue then engaged in land speculation on an extensive scale, and in this business laid the foundation for the handsome fortune he afterwards possessed. He was twice married, the first time to Miss Maria Fullerton, of Massachusetts, who died about a year after their marriage, and the second time in 1830, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Capt. Matthews, of the Royal Artillery, a prominent politician and a representative in Parliament. To them were born the following-named children: —George Jarvis, Charles F., Frances Cecilia, Harriet Amelia, now Mrs. F. W. Thomas; Louisa, wife of Walter Watson; Maria Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. Iovey, R. E.; and Mary G., now Mrs. B. Cronyn. Mr. Goodhue died on the 11th January, 1870.

Kenneth Goodman.

Kenneth Goodman, barrister and solicitor at Parkhill, and a representative and prominent citizen, was born at Grimsby, Lincoln County, Ontario, Canada, March 30, 1839. His father, Henry R. Goodman, was a native of Sussex, England, where for many years he was a practicing physician and surgeon. He married Miss Arabella Holloway, and in 1832 immigrated to Canada. At the age of sixteen our subject began to study law, and when of age was a solicitor at New Hamburg, Waterloo County. In 1866 he organized the New Hamburg Infantry Company, which he commanded until 1867, when he was made Colonel of the Waterloo Battalion. He retired from service in 1870, retaining that rank. In 1873 he removed to Parkhill, and two years later was called to the Bar. Mr. Goodman has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has been elected Reeve of the town three times by acclamation. He has also served as President of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Parkhill and of the North Riding of Middlesex County. On May 5, 1887, he was appointed revising barrister for the North Riding of Middlesex County, upon the retirement of Judge William Elliot. Mr. Goodman married Annie, daughter of the late Jacob Hainer, Esq., an old and influential citizen of the old Niagara District. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, of whom two daughters and one son are living. The son, Ambrose K., is a partner in the law firm of Colter & Goodman, at Cayuga.

Thomas Gordon.

Thomas Gordon, Esq., Indian Agent for the Oneidas, Chippewas and Munceys of the Thames, and a representative citizen of Middlesex County, was born at Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, April 28, 1826, and is the second of three living children born to the union of

Donald and Elizabeth (Burnes) Gordon, natives of Scotland and Ireland respectively. The father was born in 1782, and died in his native land in 1832. He was a Sergeant-Major in the 93rd Regiment of Sutherland Highlanders, and was a soldier twenty years. He also took part in the American war. His wife was born in 1798, and died in London, Ont., in 1881.

Thomas Gordon was educated in the Parochial schools of Scotland, and in 1843 he immigrated to Canada, settled in Nova Scotia and there lived for nine years, engaged in running a water saw-mill, but the last three years taught school in connection with the saw-mill business. He came to London in 1852, and, for four years, enagaged as clerk in a general store, after which for two years he filled the same position in a wholesale store. October 22, 1855, he married Miss Elizabeth Grant, of London, Ont., who was born September 5, 1836. Her parents came to Canada from Scotland in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon became the parents of nine children, viz.:—Charles G., Elizabeth, Mary, Dollie, Ethel, Thomas, Charles, Jessie and Ernest. The first-born died when three years old. In 1858, Mr. Gordon engaged in business for himself at Longwoods, Ont., where he continued merchandising for nineteen years. In 1860 he served as P. M. in the County of Middlesex. In 1862 he was appointed Justice of the Peace at Longwoods, which office he held until 1875, when he was appointed a Commissioner B. R. In 1876 he was appointed Indian Agent, which position he has since held, and a year later he was appointed one of the License Commissioners of West Middlesex. In 1878 he came to Strathroy, and here he now resides. In 1883 he was appointed County Trustee for the Strathroy Collegiate Institute, and for two years has been a member of the Board of Health. For many years he has been taking an active interest in the public affairs of the county. Mr. Gordon is a thorough temperance advocate, and is one of the favorably known men of Middlesex. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a church officer for thirty years.

CHARLES S. GOULDING.

Charles S. Goulding, farmer, fine stock raiser, and director of the Birr cheese factory, Concession 11, Lot 16, was born where he now resides, March 5, 1829, and is a son of Charles and Ann (Shoebottom) Goulding, natives of Queen's County, Ireland. They were married in their native land, and, previous to their immigration to Canada, had one child, that died on the voyage and was buried at sea. They reached Canada in 1818, and, after locating in Middlesex County, the father worked for some time at the blacksmith's trade, which he had learned in his native land. After locating on Concession 6, he entered 100 acres of land, on which he resided for some time, and then, after a short residence on the River Thames, finally bought 300 acres of land,

where his son Charles S. now lives, of two United Empire Loyalists. He made nearly all the improvements on his farm himself, and became one of the wealthy citizens of the county. He served in the war of the rebellion, was a Conservative politically, and was a member of the Church of England. Nine of his eleven children are now living—Mary (wife of B. Sifton, was the first child born in London Township, her birth occurring the same year as that of the Queen), Esther (widow of John Sale), James, John, Charles S., Ann (widow of Charles Minchin), Jane, Thomas and Joseph. Charles S. Goulding owns 100 acres of valuable land, and all his life has resided on the farm where he now lives. He gives considerable attention to stock raising, and makes a specialty of breeding fine horses. He is a stockholder in, and one of the directors of, the Birr cheese factory, and is one of the leading and enterprising business men of the county. In 1859 he was married to Mary Talbot, a daughter of Edward Talbot, one of the early settlers of the Township, and by her became the father of eight children, four of whom are living—Mary, Charles, Edward and Willie. Mrs. Goulding died in 1878, lamented by all who knew her. Mr. Goulding is a member of the Church of England.

R. M. Graham.

R. M. Graham, Principal of the Simcoe St. School, of London, Canada, was born in Toronto, Feb. 22nd, 1857, his parents being Thomas and Eliza (Davidson) Graham, both of whom were born in the "Emerald Isle," the latter being from the County Armagh. R. M. Graham is the second of their five children, and when he was about two years of age his parents moved to Dunkeld, near Walkerton, in County of Bruce, where they resided until he was about six years of age. The family then moved to Bervie village, in the County of Bruce, and from the latter place, after six years, to Kincardine, County of Bruce, where he attended the High School under the Mastership of J. E. Burgess, and in 1875 passed an examination for a third certificate, and in the following year commenced teaching, which occupation he followed three years in S. S. No. 6, Huron Township, County of Bruce. During this period he was a close student, and prepared himself for a higher standard as an instructor, and in 1879 attended the Brantford Collegiate Institute until his admittance into the Normal School, Toronto, where he passed the July examination of 1879, securing a second-class certificate. He then came to London, and attended the London Collegiate for the first part of 1880, when he was appointed Assistant Mathematical and Commercial Master in Harriston High School, and at the same time took private lessons in mathematics from Prof. O'Connor, who is now Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, Toronto. In the fall of 1880 he took charge of a school in London Township, near St. Johns village, and in May, 1882, was

appointed Principal of London West Public Schools. He remained there till 1883, when he took charge of Horton St. School, City of London, in September. While Principal of Horton St. School, he privately prepared himself, and obtained a first-class professional provincial certificate. After the completion of Simcoe St. School, he was appointed Principal of the same, which, at the present time, is one of the most important charges in the city, there being a total of twelve teachers employed in the building.

In July, 1888, he was married to Miss May Lackie, a native of Montreal (whom he met as a pupil while in London West). Mr. Graham is a Past Master of King Solomon Lodge of A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

STEPHEN GRANT.

Stephen Grant, assessment commissioner of London, Ont., was born in Kings County, Ireland, January 27, 1847, and is a son of William and Mary (Piper) Grant, who were also natives of the Emerald Isle, and the parents of seven children. Stephen Grant is the fifth child and fourth son, and grew to manhood in his native land. At the age of twenty-two years he left Ireland and immigrated to Canada, locating at London, Ont., where for one year he was a member of the city police force. Subsequently, for twelve years he held the position of steward of the City Hospital, and the following five years served as assessor. He has held his present position as assessment commissioner for the last two years, and his fitness is fully appreciated by his fellow-citizens. In every official position he has occupied, he has proven his energy, honesty and sterling qualities. He was engaged for a short time in the insurance business, in partnership with J. A. Nelles. In 1869 he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Christian, of Killarney, Ireland, and to this union have been born eleven children, of whom ten are still living—Florence M., Julia C., Stephen F., Edmund D., Ethel J., Kathleen G., Bessie M., Lucy A., Hastings J., and John R. A. Mr. Grant is one of the prosperous, successful and highly respected citizens of the City of London.

JAMES GRANT.

James Grant, J.P., President of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Clerk and Treasurer of the Township of London, and Assistant Manager of the Royal Standard Loan Company, was born in the City (then village) of London, Canada, February 21, 1841. His father, James Grant, who was born in Strathspey, Inverness, Scotland, and came to Canada about the year 1830, was a carpenter by trade, and, at the time of the rebellion, with his brother Charles and others, ran a

grist mill nearly where Carling's brewery now stands. He died in the year 1856. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Forbes, was also born in Scotland, and by her marriage to Mr. Grant became the mother of eleven children, five of whom are still living. She is still alive, and hale and hearty at the age of eighty-two. The subject of this sketch remained in the city until he was thirteen or fourteen years old, when he, with his parents, removed to the Township of London and engaged in agricultural pursuits and teaching school, which latter occupation he followed for nearly thirteen years in one house. In 1873 he was appointed Township Clerk, and in 1887 Treasurer of the Township of London, both of which offices he now holds. For nine of the years since 1873 he was one of the County Auditors of the County of Middlesex, and is now one of the auditors of the East Middlesex Agricultural Association and of the City Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1881 he was Census Commissioner for the East Riding of the County, and in 1885 was Returning Officer in the election held in the whole County under the Canada Temperance Act of 1878. In 1882, at the solicitation of his numerous friends, he stood the Conservative convention for the selection of a candidate to contest the representation of the East Riding of the County in the Local Legislature, but was defeated by Thomas Routledge, Esq. He was married in 1872 to Miss Samantha Elson, who has borne him eight children—Margaret M., James E., Mary S., Caroline E., Annie I., Isabella C., Lilian H. and John D. Mr. Grant is a member of the Masonic Order, and is a man whose pleasant and agreeable manners make him a favorite with all who know him.

William Grant.

William Grant, who is one of the old settlers and influential citizens of Delaware County, was born in the County of Sussex, England, November 1, 1809, and is the son of William and Ann (Follett) Grant, of England. At the age of twelve years William Grant was bound out as an apprentice to a boot and shoemaker, with whom he remained six years, after which he worked as a journeyman. March 30, 1832, he sailed for New York, and on reaching that city he established himself in the shoe business, which he continued until 1835, when he removed to Canada and established himself in business, which he continued for twenty years. Mr. Grant is probably the oldest living settler of Delaware, having resided here continuously for fifty-three years. He is fond of reading, and probably no citizen is better posted on the leading topics of the day than he. He went out as a volunteer in the Rebellion of 1837–8. He is a member of the Church of England, and is Conservative in his politics. He comes of a long-lived, sturdy race of ancestry, and in all probability has a long lease of life before him yet. At the time of his settlement here, London was a

small village with but one brick building, the Bank of Upper Canada. London was at that time known as "The Forks," and Toronto as "Little York." Mr. Grant relates many anecdotes of pioneer life, and once, in 1843, he had a very narrow escape from wolves.

Thomas D. Gray.

T. D. Gray, agent of the Shedden Co. (limited), cartage agents for the Grand Trunk Railroad. Few, except those directly interested, are aware of the importance of the above company, or its close identification with the business interests of the city, or the number of men to whom it gives employment. Its history antedates the completion of the railroad to London, and it came into prominent public recognition in connection with the establishment of the depots. Thomas D. Gray, who has long been connected with the company, was born in Scotland on the 8th of August, 1838, and spent his early life on a farm, afterwards learning the miller's trade. In 1860 he came to Canada, and two years later accepted a position with the Shedden Co. in Toronto, but in 1876 was transferred to London, and has discharged the duties of his position ably and well. Much of the popularity of the company, as well as their success, has been owing to his good business qualifications and his courteous and accommodating treatment of those with whom he has business intercourse. He was married to Miss Sarah Flaherty, a native of Toronto, April 27, 1865, by whom he has a family of three sons—Thomas, William and Henry. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Masonic fraternity, the A. O. U. W., and is also Chief of the Scottish Clans. While in Toronto, he held the position of treasurer of the I. O. O. F., and was the recipient of a handsome silver service in recognition of his faithfulness and interest in the order, and when leaving was presented with a valuable clock and vases, and a very complimentary address. While in Toronto, Mr. Gray was interested in military matters, and was a member of Company No. 10, Queen's Own Battalion, and during the Fenian Raid was transferred to the Grand Trunk Regiment.

Newenham P. Graydon.

N. P. Graydon, barrister, was born in the City of London, Canada, in the month of January, 1860. His father, Simpson H. Graydon, is a native of County Dublin, Ireland, and was there reared and educated, being a graduate of the Dublin University, Trinity College. In 1840 he came with a party of sporting men to Canada on a hunting expedition, and went from here to Australia during the gold excitement, where they remained three years. Mr. Graydon then came back and located in London, where he became a disciple of Blackstone, being

admitted to the Bar at quite an early day, and practiced his profession until his death in 1883. He was for many years one of the Aldermen of London, and for two years was Mayor of the city. He was also School Trustee for a number of years, and was one of the prominent men of Middlesex County. He was a member of the Church of England, and to his marriage, ten children were born, nine of whom are living. His son, N. P. Graydon, was educated in the schools of London, and, when quite young, began the study of law under the directions of the late Warren Rock, a leading criminal lawyer, and in 1881 was called to the Bar. He immediately formed a partnership with his father, which continued until the latter's death. Since that time he has practiced alone, and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He was elected Alderman of the 5th Ward in 1888, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternity. The members of his father's family now living are as follows:—Acquilla O. (a civil engineer), Mary (wife of H. T. Ford), Mina, Stlina (who resides in California), Newenham P., Pierce, Graydon W. and Simpson.

The Green Family.

One of the oldest and most respectable families of the City of London is that of Edward Wilkins Green, late of "Pine Grove" Farm, London Township. Mr. Green, on the paternal side of the house, was of Quaker descent, his father, John Green, being one of an old and respectable family of Greens, who filled honorable positions among the Society of Friends in Hillsboro', County Down, Ireland. On the maternal side, the Wilkinses were an equally estimable family, but his mother, dying when young, he was reared by a Quaker uncle and aunt, who were childless, and whom he ever remembered with the greatest pride and affection. Inspired by a wish to see something more of the world, he came to this country when a young man, and about the year 1818 found himself in the County of Middlesex. For a short time he accompanied the surveyors who were making the first survey of the Township of London, and was thus able to secure land in a most desirable and central location. Here he lived a bachelor's life until a house had been built and sufficient land cleared to give an appearance of home, to which he then brought his bride. Being possessed of great natural taste, cultured by early training, his aim was always to improve and beautify the home; and before many years, the first log structure, which only is possible in an entirely new country, gave place to a spacious frame dwelling, in which all the later members of the family were born, and which still stands in good preservation, a monument to early industrial and laudable ambition. Fine orchards and gardens were planted in due time, and a grove of ornamental trees, in which the pine predominated, was made to encircle a spacious lawn, which dotted with beds of flowers, made the place so unusually attractive in

that section of country at that period, as to cause many a passer-by to pause to admire the beauty of the grounds. By a judicious system of grafting, the finest varieties of fruit were obtained, which commanded the highest market price, and secured many a prize at the County Fairs. The quality of the farm, too, was well sustained, no effort being spared to make the crops the finest, and always with an eye to beauty as well as utility, its boundaries were defined by a row of ornamental trees. In short, by good taste, by care and industry, and by courageously triumphing over many an adverse circumstance and the difficulties that attend agriculture in an entirely new country, Mr. Green proved himself to be one of the best farmers of his time.

Although always taking an interest in the development of his township and county, and passing through some troublous times in the early history of the country, Mr. Green never took a prominent part in politics, his early training, which imbued him with the principles of the Society of Friends, making him a lover of peace and the quietude of home. Conversation with a gentleman who, as a school teacher, spent some time under his roof, elicited this testimony: that he always cherished the greatest admiration and respect for Mr. Green's character, his sturdy adherence to the duties of family prayer, never allowing even the severe pressure of harvest labor to interfere with the morning and evening custom, which had no little influence on the after bearing of his own life. Mr. Green's father some time afterwards followed him to this country, and took up land not far from his son; but was not long spared to enjoy his new home, and has long since passed to his reward.

Mr. Green married into a family that has since become well known in this western peninsula. He married Miss Mary Coyne, eldest daughter of Henry Coyne, Esq., of Dunwich, Ont., originally from Belfast, Ireland, and a man who, by the gentleness and sweetness of his disposition, won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Mrs. Green proved a worthy daughter of a noble sire. On removal to her new home she connected herself with the Methodist people. Mr. Green soon followed her example, and their house had ever an open door for the itinerant preacher. Days would sometimes lengthen into weeks and the weeks into months, or even the full allotted period of itinerancy would pass beneath their welcome roof, but Mr. and Mrs. Green always found they left a blessing in their path. This was the age, too, when the country school teacher "boarded round." What wonder if to this comfortable home they, too, came the soonest and stayed the longest. In that early period of the country, educational advantages were few. Mr. and Mrs. Green, therefore, endeavored to supplement the district school by home intercourse with any who could bring to them the good gifts they coveted for their children, and by thus throwing open their doors to the better educated class, there were secured to the earlier members of the family many advantages which would have been otherwise impossible. Mr. Green also fur-

nished his family well with literature, having almost a mania for buying books, which were often passed on to some one else as soon as read. Mr. Green continued to reside at Pine Grove until his death, which took place on the morning of the 2nd of January, 1868, and his body was laid to rest in the old burying-ground of the neighborhood near the farm.

Mrs. Green was a woman of the most deeply-marked piety, whose beautiful Christian character developed and grew as the years rolled by. Her fine mind was well stored and blessed with rather unusual conversational powers, and she was one whom it was always a pleasure and profit to meet. Until the day of her death she was a faithful student of the press, always reading the daily paper, turning first to the foreign news, and was a staunch admirer of Mr. Gladstone, and watched eagerly the trend of discussion on Home Rule for her ever-loved country. A few years before her death she was lured from the old homestead, and took up her residence in London South. On the evening of the 8th of February, 1886, she took tea in the dining room in her usual health; but on the morning of the 9th, before the sun had gilded the horizon, she had learned to breathe an immortal air. With eight of her grandsons acting as pall-bearers, she was laid to rest in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Mr. Green's body was afterwards raised and interred there also, and there they lie side by side awaiting the Resurrection Morn. "Truly, they rest from their labors and their works do follow them." Mr. and Mrs. Green had a large family of children, and nearly all have survived their parents. The daughters, most of whom have large families, are following in the footsteps of their mother, by filling honorable and useful positions in the Church, and endeavoring to bring up their children in obedience to the principles that governed their father's household.

Thomas Green, eldest son of the above, builder and contractor, has long been one of the well-known citizens of London. Some of the leading edifices of the city were built by him. Notably St. Peter's Cathedral, Masonic Temple, and others. By business ability, coupled with a strict integrity and uprightness, Mr. Green has won for himself an honorable name. He has never aspired to municipal honors, but in countless ways has borne his part in furthering the interests of the city, and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. The firm of Thomas P. Green & Co., builders and contractors, was established over thirty years ago, and was first located on Ridout street. They now occupy premises 440 feet front by 150 feet deep. Additions have been made to the original buildings from time to time until 1881, when fire destroyed everything, and Mr. Green sustained heavy loss. He began building again; and now, when running in full capacity, employs forty to fifty men. In connection with the above, he is engaged in building and contracting largely in London and vicinity. His wife was formerly Miss Emma Sarah Cooper, a native of the Isle of Wight, who has borne him four sons and three daughters.

Henry Coyne Green, second son of Edward Wilkins Green, was long a resident of this city engaged in the lumber trade, a man of upright and honorable character, who took considerable interest in civic life, and, with his brothers, was a warm supporter of the Methodist Church. As one of the Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, he used every effort to further the interests of that institution. He recently removed with his family to the Western States.

John Green, wholesale dry goods merchant, third son of Edward Wilkins Green, has spent most of his life in this city, entering when a young man the store of his uncle, James Coyne, Esq., first as clerk, then partner, and finally succeeding to the business. In 1871 he went into the wholesale trade, on the corner of Carling and Ridout streets. In this business Mr. Green has achieved a well-merited reputation as an honorable merchant, and has secured, what is the result of a lifetime of upright and useful citizenship—a good name. As a business man and a citizen, he has contributed a full share towards sustaining the reputation which London now enjoys as a business centre, and is always to be found on the side of morality and right. He has a large family of children, most of whom are still under age.

JAMES W. GREEN.

James W. Green, editor of the *Gazette* at Parkhill, was born in Waterloo County, Canada, in 1849, and is a son of Wheeler and Lucy (Shupe) Green, early settlers of that county. Wheeler Green was born in Milton, Canada, and was a loyal soldier in the Rebellion of 1837. His mother was born in Waterloo County, and is a descendant of one of its pioneer families. In 1864 our subject began life by learning the printer's trade in the office of the Galt *Reporter*. From 1869 to 1880 he worked at his trade in and about Chicago, Ill., but previous to that time owned and edited the *Lake County Tidings*, at Waukegan, Ill. In 1880 he returned to Canada, and assumed the editorship of the *Enterprise*, at Gorrie, in Huron County. In 1885 he sold the paper, and, coming to Parkhill, was for some time the manager of the *Gazette*, of which paper he became the sole proprietor in 1887. In November of that year he lost his office, together with his type and presses, by a destructive fire; but he immediately re-established the paper, losing the publication of but three issues. The same fire swept away all his household effects, himself and wife barely escaping with their lives. Mr. Green is now a prosperous citizen, and his paper has a wide circulation and an excellent reputation in North Middlesex.

JOHN H. GRIFFITHS.

John H. Griffiths, artist, of London, Ont., is the son of William and Charlotta (Howard) Griffiths. He is from an old English family of

Newcastle, Staffordshire, England, the records showing that this has been a prominent family for 600 years. William Griffiths was born in Newcastle, England, and was a potter by trade. He was connected with the celebrated Mintons, was manager for them for thirty-three years, and was intimately associated with their success. He had charge of the bank account and enjoyed their confidence fully. A remarkable circumstance happened to him in this connection. The bank account of the Mintons was kept in two banks, and Mr. Griffiths, by custom, visited one, and his clerk the other. On one Saturday when he went to the bank, usually visited by the clerk, who was sick, to draw a large sum of money to pay the hands, the Mintons employing about 3,000 hands, he narrowly escaped being murdered and robbed, for a few days afterward two notorious thieves were arrested for robbing a church and were sentenced to be transported for life. They confessed their crime, and also that they had lain in wait to rob and murder Mr. Griffiths, but were turned from their purpose by the circumstance of his having to go to the other bank usually visited by his clerk. Mr. Griffiths was a member of the Methodist Church and was a trustee in the same. He died at the age of seventy-three, and was a man who led an active and honorable life. He took an active interest in politics and was always a Reformer. By his marriage to Miss Howard were born these children—James, William, Thomas and John (twins), Hamlet, Arthur, Elizabeth, Lydia, Martha Ann, Sarah, Charlotta and Emma. These children were all reared in Newcastle, and all lived to be men and women. Thomas and Hamlet are still residents of Newcastle, and are men of property, Hamlet being a manufacturer of china.

John H. Griffiths, subject of sketch, was born in Newcastle, England, in 1826, and received a good English education. He learned in early life the profession of an artist, and was a pupil of Rippingille, of the Royal Academy of England. He also served an apprenticeship at painting upon china. In 1845, Mr. Griffiths joined his brother, James Griffiths, in the management of a private lunatic asylum, called Sanfield House, Litchfield, England. This establishment was one of the most successful in England, and the business was conducted by the brothers for nine years. In 1854, Mr. Griffiths came to Canada, settled in London, and there engaged in speculating and loaning money. Mr. Griffiths was a heavy loser in 1856–7. Later he engaged in business with McClarys, extensive hardware merchants, and painted and japanned their ware for six years. He then conducted a wholesale photographic establishment, and dealt in artist supplies for twenty years in London. He then retired to his farm in 1875, which consists of 100 acres of fine land, pleasantly situated on the 1st Concession of Westminster. Mr. Griffiths has always taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the real advancement of the country, and was one of the nine men who founded the Western Fair, being one of the directors, and also filling the offices of president and treasurer. He also suggested

the establishment of the School of Art in London, and was one of the founders and directors, and is also secretary-treasurer and professor of painting of the same. Mr. Griffiths was the first to introduce into Canada photographing upon porcelain, for which he received a silver medal.

Mr. Griffiths is an artist of high rank, and has taken many prizes. He was awarded two medals for china painting sent to the Colonial Exhibition in England in 1886. He also painted an afternoon set, which was graciously received by the Queen of England, as a jubilee gift. He received two gold medals in this country for specimens, and for the best collection of paintings. Mr. Griffiths has travelled in Ireland and Scotland, and has visited many of the art galleries in Europe. He is a man of general talents, and has a knowledge of almost all kinds of art work. He has been an exhibitor of paintings ever since coming to Canada, and is not only well known in Canada, but in the States as well. He has a fine collection of paintings and decorated china, the product of his own skillful hand, and are of the highest artistic merit, and of rare value. His collection is one of the most valuable in Canada. His residence is filled with articles of intrinsic worth from an artistic point of view. In 1867, Mr. Griffiths married Miss Ann Wonacott, daughter of John Wonacott. To this union were born seven children—John, Eliza, Martha, Rosa, Sarah, Ada and Louise. All the children are at home with the exception of Eliza, who is with an uncle. In politics, Mr. Griffiths is a Reformer.

Samuel Grigg.

Samuel Grigg, proprietor of the Grigg House, of London, Ontario, was born in Rawdon, County of Montcalm, thirty-five miles from Montreal, February 16, 1847. His father, Isaac Grigg, was a native of Somersetshire, England, and immigrated to Canada in 1842, where he was married to Miss Jane Kite. When Samuel Grigg was about five years old, the family moved to Clinton, County of Huron, where the father engaged in blacksmithing, purchasing the plant and business of the late Wm. Rattenbury, in which calling he was an expert. Here Samuel received the greatest part of his rearing, and in 1859 commenced his hotel experience in the employ of the late Thomas Lloyd, coming with him to London in 1860. Three years later he went to Seaforth, but soon after returned to London, and in 1867 engaged in business on his own responsibility, and at the present time is the oldest hotel man in the city. For about fifteen years he conducted a large livery stable. In 1879 his present hotel was completed, and was opened on the 20th of September of that year, on the occasion of the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. Previous to opening his hotel, Mr. Grigg visited England, Scotland, Ireland and France. In the management of his hotel he is the peer of any man in

the Dominion, and in this he is ably assisted by his brother, T. K. Grigg. He is the owner of valuable farming lands, as well as timber lands, in the North-west, which is increasing in value daily, and as it was selected with great care after personal inspection, is considered a very fortunate speculation. Mr. Grigg's life thus far illustrates the possibilities of the country for men of ability, energy and enterprise, and, although scarcely in the prime of life, he occupies an enviable position among the business men of London, and is in every respect a thoroughly self-made man. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been married twice; first, to Miss Mary McQuarrie, of Brussels, who died May 7, 1880, leaving four children—Charles E., Samuel F., Clara M. and Grace B. His second wife was a Miss Russell, of Brantford. To this union was born one child—Lulu C.

GEORGE M. GUNN (Deceased).

George M. Gunn (deceased) was born in the Parish of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in the year 1820, and passed his boyhood days on the east coast of that country. The father was a builder of that place, and carried on an extensive business until 1832, when he and family left their native land and immigrated to Upper Canada, settling in the neighborhood of Embro, in the County of Oxford. Three years later, George M. Gunn entered mercantile life in the employ of William Mathieson, of Woodstock, remaining with him for some time, and in 1842 came to London and entered into partnership with his brother William, who was a general merchant at the west end of Dundas street. The brothers conducted a successful business for a number of years, and became widely known and highly respected for their upright conduct and fair dealing. A short time afterward William died, and the business was subsequently conducted by Messrs. Gunn & Gordon, the latter gentleman having been admitted to a partnership shortly after the death of William Gunn. After remaining thus connected for many years the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Gunn engaged in the insurance business, subsequently admitting his son as a partner, and did a successful business. He was kindly in his manner, of a charitable disposition, and his many admirable traits of character endeared him to all with whom he had either social or business relations, while his many acts of charity to the poor and oppressed became proverbial. He took time to consider and study an applicant's wishes, and if he found him worthy, he could be counted a true friend. He was one of the few men who assisted in the formation of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church congregation. He was a shareholder and Director in several Loan Societies. His personal contributions to deserving charities were large but unostentatious. He was in every sense of the word one of nature's noblemen. His death,

which occurred on the 20th of March, 1883, was deeply lamented by all who knew him. He left, besides his widow, three children—William A., Harriet M. (Mrs. Smart), and George C. William A. Gunn was born in London, July 26, 1849, and was reared and educated here. He was associated with his father in business, and after the latter's death succeeded him, but recently sold his property and became connected with the McClary Manufacturing Company. He was married in October, 1882, to Miss Theresa McClary, a daughter of John McClary.

George M. Gustin.

George M. Gustin, proprietor of the "Star" livery stable at Strathroy, is a native of London Township, Middlesex County, Canada, born December 25, 1853, and is the son of Charles and Margaret (Morden) Gustin, both natives of Canada. The mother was born in 1828, and died in 1888. Of the eight children born to her marriage, George M., was the third son. At the age of four years he removed with his parents to Township; was reared to farm life, and obtained a common school education. At twenty-one years of age he began the cheese-making business, which he continued for two seasons, and then followed farming, which occupation he carried on until 1886, when he removed to Forest. Here he remained for a short time, and then came to Strathroy in November of the same year, where he engaged in the livery business, purchasing the stock of Jasper Still, and now has one of the best livery barns in Strathroy, located on James street, opposite Market Square. January, 1879, Mr. Gustin celebrated his nuptials with Miss Eliza A. Woodhull, who was born in Adelaide Township, Middlesex County, Canada, in 1860. Two children, Minnie E. M., born December 28, 1880, and Berthold B., born August 22, 1883, were the result of this union. Mr. Gustin is a member of the Order of Foresters.

Surgeon Matthew J. Hanavan, I. S. C.

One of the most recent acquisitions to the medical profession of the city is the subject of this short sketch. He is a native Canadian, and was born June 5, 1842. His father, James Hanavan, was a native of Ireland, County Monaghan, and came to Canada about the year 1825. The maiden name of his mother was Ann Tulley, who was born in Cootehill, County Cavan, Ireland. The father was a farmer by occupation. Matthew J., the youngest of eleven children, spent his early life on his father's farm and in attending school. Later, desiring to enter upon a professional life, he commenced a course of study, applying himself energetically and with perseverence until finally prepared

to attend the Toronto University, at which institution he graduated with honors in the spring of 1866. He commenced active practice, first as a contract surgeon in the American army, during the latter part of the civil war, after which he attended the New York hospitals for a season. He then settled in Stratford, and twenty-one years' practice has contributed largely to establish him substantially as a prominent member of the medical profession, and it is a conceded fact that he has proven himself one of the skillful medical practitioners of Western Ontario. Gifted by nature with a love for the study of this science, he has not rested contented with the learning received in preparatory study, but has continually availed himself of the best opportunities offered for reaching a higher plane of learning in this direction. As a skillful and careful surgeon his reputation has continually increased from the first, not only from the force of his natural genius, but also from his kindness of manner and devoted attention to his patients, as well as owing to his humanity of heart; and in the discharge of his professional duties he has ever been a friend as well as a physician. While in Stratford, he served for seventeen years as surgeon of the 28th Battalion. In September, 1888, he received the appointment of surgeon to the Infantry School Corps at London, and in November of the same year removed to London with his family to fill the position. On leaving Stratford he was tendered a banquet by the officers of the 28th Battalion and their friends, presented with a valuable watch and address by the citizens, and with an address and beautiful plush easy chair by the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, being Medical Supervisor for the above Association in Canada. The doctor, when in Stratford, took a prominent part in everything for the welfare of the city, being School Trustee and Alderman, and filling many other positions of trust. He was married in 1875 to Miss Mary Agnes Kidd, of Dublin. They have six children, four sons and two daughters. The doctor is a true, warm-hearted friend, and never loses one through any fault of his.

JOHN HENRY HANLEY.

John Henry Hanley, a prominent furniture dealer of Strathroy, was born in Killaloe, Ireland, on the river Shannon, October 16, 1833, son of Roger and Susannah (Sparling) Hanley, both natives of Ireland. The father was born in 1801, and the mother in 1808. The latter is now living, and is a resident of St. Marys, but the former died at St. Marys in 1884. The family came to Canada in 1842, and settled near St. Marys, where John H. Hanley, the eldest of seven children, received a good common school education. He was reared to farm life, and followed this occupation until 1866, when he removed to the Town of St. Marys, and there followed the produce business, continuing there until 1871. He then removed to Strathroy, and here carried

on the produce business until 1883, when he sold out, and in March, 1885, engaged in the furniture business. He owns over 4,000 acres of land in Manitoba, and has been successful in all his business ventures. February 23, 1860, he married Miss Eliza J. Gilpin, a native of Ireland, born May 7, 1837, and to this union has been born an interesting family of five children—Ellen S., born December 23, 1860, and died April 4, 1887; Adaline M., born August 30, 1862; Minnie J., born December 14, 1864; John H., born April 23, 1868; and William M., born February 22, 1870. Mr. Hanley is a Reformer in his political views, for five years was a member of the Strathroy Town Council, and for five years was a member of the School Board. He is one of the leading men of Strathroy, and he and Mrs. Hanley are worthy members of the Methodist Church of Canada.

STEWARD HARRIS.

Steward Harris, produce dealer and shipper, whose name heads this sketch, needs no introduction to the citizens of London and the County of Middlesex, for his connection with its affairs dates back to 1844, and his name is never thrust before the people for the purpose of notoriety, but is borne by one whose true substantial worth of character is the equal of any resident of the place. Steward Harris was born in County Cavan, North of Ireland, in 1835; son of John and Eliza Harris, both natives of the "Emerald Isle." To them were born nine children, Steward Harris being the third eldest now living. After immigrating to Canada the family first settled at Toronto, where they lived for two years and then moved to London. They selected and bought a farm of 200 acres in McGillivray Township. Steward Harris spent about eight years in Toronto at different times, and after returning to London he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was also in the employ of the Great Western Railroad. He was on the force when the survey was made through the fair grounds. He has always been an active and industrious man, and one of varied experience. For almost one year he was on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and then returned to the farm in McGillivray Township, and after a short residence he went to work on the Port Stanley Railroad, and subsequently engaged in farming in the County of Elgin, near Port Stanley, and lived there until he purchased a farm in London Township, where he moved and where he remained for twelve years. In 1883 he retired from the farm and moved to London, where he has since been engaged to a greater or less extent in shipping fruit, vegetables or anything on which he could realize a profit. Mr. Harris was married in 1857 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Fulton, of Port Stanley. By this marriage there are four children now living—Mary M. (wife of Thomas Howard), Robert E., Elizabeth L. (now Mrs. Scandrett), and Alma. One son, John F., and a daughter, Emily L., are deceased. Mrs. Harris

died February 8, 1875. Mr. Harris selected for his second wife Miss Mary J. Amos, of McGillivray Township. Mr. Harris is what may be termed a self-made man. He commenced in life without means, and what he has accumulated has been the result of his own industry and economy. He scorns a mean action, and endeavors to live an honest and upright life. He is a man of decided opinions, and bold and fearless in expressing them; and when his mind is once made up it is difficult to change it. He has pronounced political preferences, and Her Majesty has no more loyal subject in the Mother Country or Colonies. In his religious preferences he is a Presbyterian.

GEORGE M. HARRISON.

George M. Harrison, member of the banking firm of Harrison & Rathburn, Glencoe, was born in London Township, Middlesex County, January 13, 1844, son of William and Elizabeth (Smibert) Harrison. The father was a native of Hull, England, and came with his parents to Canada when about six years of age, or in the year 1818. Here his parents passed the remainder of their days. William grew to manhood in that county, and in 1829 was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Smibert, a native of Scotland, born near the City of Edinburgh, 1811. In 1818 she came to Canada with her parents, and settled in London Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were born eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, George M. being the youngest son of the family. He remained with his parents until his nineteenth year, and then entered the public schools, passed a satisfactory examination before the County Board of Examiners in 1863, and the following year began teaching in the public school of the village of Thorndale, which position he held for four years. In 1867 he came to Glencoe and established a mercantile and grain business, but soon afterwards entered into a partnership with Mr. I. Rathburn. Together they conducted the business until 1877, when they closed out their mercantile business and immediately established the banking house, which they now conduct. In 1877, Mr. Harrison married Miss Rachel Currie, a native of Glencoe, and a daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Weeks) Currie, who were natives of Canada. Her father served as a member of the Municipal Council of Glencoe, also County Council, and was a Member of Parliament. To Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were born four children, two sons and two daughters. In 1875, Mr. Harrison was elected clerk of the village of Glencoe, and has held the position since. In 1884 he was elected to the position of secretary and treasurer of the Board of Public Education, which position he is now holding, and is past-master of Lorne Lodge, No. 282, A. F. & A. M. In political matters he has always been a supporter of the Liberal party and principles. He and Mrs. Harrison are worthy members of the Church of England.

HENRY HASKETT.

Henry Haskett, house and sign painter, decorator, and dealer in wall paper, paints and oils, in London, has been connected with the history of Middlesex County since 1846. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, October 10, 1833, and is a son of Thomas Haskett, who was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and who immigrated to County Galway when young, and there grew to manhood, afterwards marrying in that county Miss Eliza Heir. He learned the painter's trade in his youth, and made that his calling through life. In 1846 he immigrated with his family to Canada, locating in London, where he worked at his trade, until his death. His widow is still living at the advanced age of 84 years, and notwithstanding her great age, possesses a clear and active mind, and bids fair to see many more years of usefulness. She became the mother of eight children, only the following of whom are living:—Maria, Henry and Kate. He (Henry Haskett) was reared to his present business, as was his father and grandfather before him. He learned his trade under his father's instruction, and became thoroughly conversant with all its details. After his father's death, in company with his brother James, who is now deceased, established a business that has a standing second to no similar establishment in this section of the country, and the business has grown from a small beginning to its present proportions. Through nearly thirty years' experience in business life he has been very successful, and his patrons testify to his ability and popularity. He is a man of independent thought, and makes up his mind after mature deliberation, and throughout his long residence in London has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him, not only as a business man, but in society circles also.

JACOB HAWKINS.

Among the most important industries of Middlesex County, Canada, may be mentioned the St. Johns Flouring Mill, of which Mr. Hawkins is proprietor. He was born in Devonshire, England, in January, 1844, and is the son of George and Charlotte Hawkins, who were also born in England. The father learned the trades of miller, farmer, baker and maltster, but gave the most of his attention to milling. In 1855 he immigrated to Canada, taking passage at Liverpool and landing at New York City; thence to Kingston, where they resided two years, and then came to the County of Elgin, where the father was engaged in farming and flour and saw milling. At the end of ten years he came to London, where he kept a flour and feed store for about three years, and then went back to England, taking his wife and two daughters with him. Jacob Hawkins was eleven years of age when he came to Canada, but the greater part of his earlier education was obtained in

England. He learned the miller's trade from his father, and in 1867 he came to St. Johns and rented the mill for two years, which he now owns. At the end of that time he purchased the mill, also a farm of ninety-five acres, both of which he has successfully managed up to the present time. The mill is equipped with both steam and water power, and its capacity is 300 bushels per twenty-four hours. The mill manufactures flour on the stone process, and also the full roller process, with the best improved machinery. The engine is forty horse-power, the head of water is twelve feet deep, and the mill dam is an expensive one, costing nearly $3,000. In 1867 he was married to Miss Grace Penhale, a native of Elgin County, by whom he has four children—Minnie W., Edwin E., Freddie A. and Ida G. Mr. Hawkins and wife are members of the Methodist Church, he being Secretary and Treasurer of the same, and also Steward of the Quarterly Board of St. Johns' Circuit. He has held a number of offices of trust, and he is a man who holds a high position in the estimation of the people. Mrs. Hawkins died in January, 1880.

William Hayman.

William Hayman is a successful contractor and builder, of London, Ont., and was born in Devonshire, England, on the 13th of September, 1841, his parents being, William and Susan (Banks) Hayman, of the same shire. He learned the mason's trade in Devonshire, England, and then enlisted in the 53rd Regiment of the English Army, and came to Canada in 1866, during the Fenian Raid, where he purchased his discharge and went to work at his trade, which has since received the most of his attention. Among the buildings contracted for by him are :—Stevens & Burns Factory, Bennett Furniture Factory, Wortman & Ward's, McClary Manufacturing Company, Darvill's Foundry, and Union Black; and with his partner, built additions to Thompson's waggon factory, and Andrew McCormick's store and other buildings. He was the first man to use the steam hoist in London, and has made what he has by industry and economy. He belongs to the St. George's Lodge of A. F. & A. M., and also a member of St. George's Chapter, No. 5, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He was a member of the London East Council for three years. In 1858 he was married to Miss Jane Baker, who was born in Devonshire, England, and by her is the father of five children—Mary J. (wife of William M. Allister), Annie (wife of James Armstrong), Henry, Minnie, and Bessie.

Andrew S. Heake.

Andrew S. Heake, Justice of the Peace and a representative citizen of the Township, is a native of Newfoundland, born August

14th, 1843, and is of Irish-English extraction. His parents, Andrew and Amelia (Samules) Heake, were born in Ireland and England respectively. The father is now a resident of Ireland, but the mother died in Adelaide Township in 1884. Of the six children born to this union, Andrew S. was the second. He came to Canada in 1851, and lived in London until 1855, when he came to Adelaide Township and settled on Lot 23, Third Concession north of the Egremont road, where he now has an excellent farm of 100 acres. He is Independent in his political views, and was appointed J. P. in 1881, which position he still holds. July, 1865, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Jane Seed, who was born in Adelaide Township, Jan. 13, 1848, on the 2nd Concession, north of the Egremont Road, and her parents were pioneer settlers of Adelaide Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Heake were born four children —William Andrew, born April 30, 1866; Emily Amelia, born March 5, 1868; Eliza Jane, born Nov. 3, 1870, and Mary Clara Malinda, born Nov. 14, 1874. Mr. Heake is a member of the Euclid Lodge, No. 366, A. F. & A. M., at Strathroy, and in religious views the entire family are Methodists.

JAMES HEALEY.

James Healey, farmer and banker, is a native of Middlesex County; born in Adelaide Township, on the Second Concession north of the Egremont Road, February 14, 1838; son of James and Rosanna (Callahan) Healey, natives of Ireland. The father was born in 1792, and the mother in 1812. They immigrated to Canada in 1832, located in Adelaide Township, where they were among the first settlers. The father died in this township in 1861, and the mother in 1888. Of the six children born to their marriage, James Healey is the second. He attained his growth on the farm, and at that occupation he has continued—in connection with stock raising—all his life. He was chosen as one of five, by the Dominion Government, to represent the sheep industry of Canada at the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, and was successful in securing three medals and three diplomas. In 1877 he removed to his present place of residence, near Strathroy, and, in 1878, he, in partnership with Edward Rowland and John Shields, engaged in the banking business in Strathroy, under the firm name of E. Rowland & Co., and this title still continues. In 1864 he wedded Miss Johanna Walsh, a native of Ontario, born 1842, and to them were born seven children—John E., Ella, Teresa, Albert F., Alice C., Joseph P. and Lizzie May. Mr. Healey is a Reformer in politics, and a member of the Strathroy City Council for the past two years, and represents the town in the County Council at the present time. He has been a resident of Middlesex for more than half a century, and has always been considered one of the active, enterprising men of this part of the county. He and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

John Heaman.

John Heaman is a dealer in fresh and salted meats in London, Canada, and the success which has attended his efforts is a good illustration of the possibilities of the country for a young man, whose only capital is his pluck and energy. John Heaman is now in the prime of life, and occupies a prominent position among the business men of London. He was born in Dalton, Devonshire, England, February 26, 1848, and is a son of John and Maria (Pickard) Heaman, both of whom were born in Devonshire, England, the former a carriage builder by occupation. The subject of this biography is the eldest of their five children, and was reared in his native county, and at the age of eighteen years began working at the butcher's trade, and in 1871 came to London, where he has since made his home and has been engaged in his present business. At the last municipal election he was chosen to represent the First Ward in the City Council, and thus far has proven himself a faithful public servant, and has ever had the welfare of his adopted city at heart. He is now enjoying the reward of an honest and useful citizen—the confidence and respect of his fellow-men. In 1871 he married Miss Mary J. Cole, of Devonshire, England, by whom he has become the father of three children—John, Amy M. and Charlie. Mr. Heaman is a member of the Sons of England and of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Church.

George Heaman.

George Heaman, carriage and waggon-builder, of London. The life of this gentleman is a good illustration of the height that can be attained on the ladder of success by a young man of determination and energy, and he now occupies a prominent position among the business men of London. He was born in Dalton, Devonshire, England, May 5, 1849, and is a son of John Heaman, who was a native also of Devonshire, and a waggon-maker by trade. He was married to Maria Pickard, and by her became the father of five children, George being the second of their family. The latter was reared in the town of his birth, and served a thorough apprenticeship at the waggon and carriage trade, becoming very proficient in all its details. He immigrated to Canada in 1871 and settled in London, but soon after went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained three years. He then returned to London and established his present business, and since 1873 has been closely identified with the interests of his adopted city. In municipal affairs he has been a prompt and active worker, and for four years served as councillor of London East, and was deputy-reeve for one year of Middlesex County. After that suburb became a part of the City of London, Mr. Heaman was chosen alderman of the 5th Ward,

and has since held that position, there being no more faithful guardian of its interests. From his first settlement here he has taken a deep interest in everything tending to the interests of London, and while firm in his convictions and of decided opinions, his course has been so liberal and so conservative that popularity has been almost unanimously awarded him. He was married in 1874 to Miss Isabella Simpson, a native of Scotland, by whom he has the following family:—George, Agnes M., Bella, and John A. The latter is the eldest of the above family. He was educated in the Rectory street school under the charge of Mr. Eckert, and passed an examination for admission to the Collegiate Institute that excelled the record of any student in the Province of Ontario, obtaining 549 per cent. out of 735.

T. J. HEARD.

T. J. Heard, stonemason and marble worker was born in Devonshire, England, December 10, 1853, and is the eldest of three sons and seven daughters born to the marriage of George Heard and Grace Johns. He learned the stonemason's trade under the supervision of his father, and in 1873 came to Canada and commenced working at his trade, which has received his attention up to the present time. In 1876, in connection with a partner, he launched in business for himself, and has done a large portion of the flagstone work of the city. In connection with his partner, John Matthewson, he took the contract for the Masonic Temple, and also does a large work for the county in bridge building. He handles the Euclin and Berne stone of Cleveland, and also works in marble and granite. He put up the monument of Alex. Johnson in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and has lately put in a gang of saws in his establishment for sawing stone. In connection with this he keeps a wood yard, and sells all kinds of hard wood. He came to London without means, and the prosperity he now enjoys is the result of his own industry. He has built many of the finest buildings in the city, and his work is strictly first-class. In October, 1881, he was married to May Isabel Matthewson, who was born in Woodstock, and by her has two children—Bertie M. and George F. Mr. Heard is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., also the St. George's Society.

WILLIAM H. HEARD.

William H. Heard represents an establishment on which our homes are dependent for many comforts and conveniences, as well as for their sanitary arrangement, and is among the competent and reliable plumbers, steam and gas-fitters of the City of London. He was born in St. Thomas, Elgin County, Nov. 30, 1859, and until seventeen

years of age resided on a farm, then came to London and embarked on his business career in the employ of Essex, Murray & Joliffe. After some time he entered into business on his own account, in company with James Greenway, and remained thus associated for about a year and a-half; then purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone under the present firm name of W. H. Heard & Co. His business at first was very modest, but has gradually grown in size until it has assumed its present admirable proportions. They manufacture as well as deal in the various approved systems of heating apparatus, and also manufacture galvanized range boilers and stands, lead piping, electric house bells, pumps of all kinds, beer engines, artistic gas fixtures, in fact many articles too numerous to mention which are needed for the comfort and adornment of homes. They have fitted up some of the leading buildings and handsomest private residences of London, and their work has given the best of satisfaction. Mr. Heard has a natural aptitude for the business, and it only requires an inspection of his establishment to become convinced of the methodical and systematic manner in which the business is conducted, his stock of marble and hardwood mantels, with their necessary accompaniments, being especially worthy of notice. The patronage the house enjoys is a fitting tribute to the standing of Mr. Heard as a business man and a citizen. In Nov. 1884, he was married to Miss May P. Bristol, of Rochester, N. Y. He is Past Master in King Solomon's Lodge, No. 378, of the A. F. & A. M., and is a member of St. John's Chapter, No. 3. His parents, John and Susanna G. (Taylor) Heard, were both of English birth, and the father was a builder and contractor by occupation, as well as a farmer.

M. Heaton.

M. Heaton, Manager of the Molsons Bank of London, Canada, was born in Gloucester, England, in December, 1844, being a son of Rev. George Heaton, who was also born in England. The latter is a minister of the Church of England, and is residing in the County of Kent, England. He was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Wood, who is now deceased, and by her became the father of eleven children, ten of whom are living. Mr. Heaton, whose name heads this sketch, is their seventh-born, and until four years of age resided in his native town. He was then taken by his parents to London, England, where he grew to manhood and received his education, graduating at what is now known as St. John's College. In 1861 he came to Canada in company with his father, the latter locating at a place called Three Rivers, where he filled a vacant pulpit for a number of years.

M. Heaton went to Chicago, Ill., soon after his arrival in Canada, and also spent some time in the West, being absent several months. He then returned to Canada, locating at Montreal, where he entered

the Bank of Montreal as junior clerk at £50 per year. In 1870 he was promoted to accountant, and in 1876 became Inspector of the Molsons Bank at London, but continued to live at Montreal until 1887, when he moved to London, and has since become manager of the same. During Mr. Heaton's banking career he has never remained more than a year in one bank, being transferred to branch banks in different parts of the Dominion. He is a gentleman well worthy the confidence reposed in him, and is fitted to fill any position in connection with the banking business. In 1870 he was married to Emeline Hunter, by whom he has two children—Edith and Maud. They are members of the Church of England, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

R. Henderson.

R. Henderson, License Inspector, of London, Ont., has been a resident of London for over thirty years, and has attained a well-merited position as a man and citizen. His birth occurred in Montreal, Canada, January 28, 1832, he being a son of Robert Henderson, who was a native of Scotland. He came to Canada about 1818, and was married to Miss Ann Ross, who died when the subject of this sketch was a small child. The latter, after attaining a suitable age, commenced working at the cooper's trade, and in 1859 came to London, and for many years was in the employ of the late Charles Hunt, as foreman in his cooper shop. In 1876 he was appointed by the Government of Ontario to his present position, and has made an efficient and faithful officer, and has won the confidence and good-will of his fellow-men. In 1857 he married Miss Margaret Lees, a native of Scotland, and by her has a family of six children—Margaret (wife of Alex. Knox, who is in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and is agent at Centralia), William, Fred, Jane, Robert and Christina.

James M. Henderson.

James M. Henderson, J. P., one of the leading farmers of Adelaide Township, is a native of County Oxford, Canada, born October 22, 1837, and is the third son of James and Dorothy (Kinney) Henderson. The father was born in Ireland, and left his native country to come to Canada in 1834, settling in County Oxford, where he died at the unusual age of 103 years. The mother was born in 1808, and came to Canada in 1815, and now resides in Adelaide Township with her son James. Mr. Henderson was reared on the farm, and is at present engaged in agricultural pursuits, though for a number of years he carried on the carpenter business. In 1872 he purchased his present farm, Lot 16, Third Concession, North Egremont road, which consists

of 100 acres of well-improved land. He is one of the directors of the West Middlesex Agricultural Association. In 1862, Mr. Henderson chose for his companion in life Miss Bridget Burns, second daughter of James and Mary (Dillen) Burns, who was born in Ireland in 1835, and who bore him four children—Teresa, Sarah, James and Francis. Mr. Henderson is Conservative in politics, or is, rather, Independent, as he supports the one whom he considers the best man. In 1886 he was appointed Auditor of Adelaide Township, and still holds that position. He is a representative farmer and a member of the Catholic Church, and is a strong Home Ruler.

Thomas C. Hewitt.

Thomas C. Hewitt, president of the Globe Lightning Rod Co., was born in Oxford County, Ontario, January 4, 1847, son of Thomas and Mary (Cumbaugh) Hewitt, and the youngest of eight children born to them. He was reared principally at Grimsby, and commenced in early life selling goods on the road. In 1878 he came to London and engaged in the manufacture of lightning rods, all-copper cable rods. He has, this season, from thirty-five to fifty agents on the road; does a large business; has superior quality of rod, and his trade extends in all directions from London. He has served as a member of the City Council, and has served as chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners. He is a wide-awake, stirring business man, and has always made a success of whatever he has undertaken. He was married in 1870 to Miss Martha Sanford Miller, who was born in Battle Creek, Mich. This union resulted in the birth of four children, all now living —Jennie M., William Edgar, Thorpe T., and Mary Allen. Mr. Hewitt is a member of the Egyptian Rite, member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Alexander Hilton.

Prominent among the leading contractors and builders of Middlesex County, and among those deserving recognition for their long residence in this County stands the name of Alexander Hilton, who was born in County Sussex, England, Feb. 2, 1816; son of Charles and Mary Ann (Webb) Hilton, also natives of County Sussex, England. The father was born in 1795, and the mother in 1794. They came to Canada in 1832, settled first in the village of Delaware, but after a short residence there moved to Westminster in 1836. The family then moved to Adelaide Township, and were among the first settlers of that region. The father died in 1851, and the mother in 1837. Of the nine children born to their union, Alexander Hilton was the eldest. He began life for himself by farming, and followed this



GEORGE T. HISCOX.

occupation for two years, when he began clerking in a general store at Delaware. In 1835 he began the carpenter's trade under a man by the name of John Northwood, who was accidentally killed in a saw mill at Chatham in 1840. In the spring of 1837, Mr. Hilton went to Detroit, where he remained for about two years, and then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he remained for about the same length of time. He then returned to Delaware, Ont., where he lived for several years, and then removed to a farm in Adelaide Township. In 1857 he came to Strathroy, where he has since resided, and has carried on the carpenter's and builder's business for the most of the time since. He is the oldest builder in the place, and helped to erect the first church in the village of Adelaide, the first church in the village of Delaware, the first Presbyterian church at St. Thomas, and the first church in Strathroy. He is a Reformer in politics, and in 1860 was appointed assessor of Strathroy, and, with the exception of about four years, has held the position ever since. He was married in 1841 to Miss Martha Humphries of Ann Arbor, Mich. Mrs. Hilton died in 1885, leaving six children—Charlotte, Maria, Jane, Rachel, Hattie and James. Mr. Hilton is a member of the Swedenborgian Church, and has been a resident of Canada for fifty-six years. He is highly respected.

George T. Hiscox.

Among those who deservedly rank with the progressive and leading citizens of London, Ont., stands the name of the above-mentioned gentleman. His father, Thomas Hiscox, was born at Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, England, in 1811, on the farm known as Worthy Place, and remained there, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until twenty-two years of age. He then came to the United States, landing at New York, in company with a brother, now the Rev. Richard Hiscox, of Southport, Columbia County, N. Y. From there he removed to St. Thomas, and soon after took an active part in the Rebellion, early tendering two valuable horses to the Government, into whose service he soon entered as dispatch-bearer, in company with the late Wm. Meek. Upon the restoration of peace, he came to London and took a contract for carrying the mail, later starting a livery stable. He subsequently established an hotel and stable at Paris, in connection with his business in London; and about this time he carried on an extensive passenger transportation and freighting business to Suspension Bridge, over one hundred horses being used in the trade. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Hiscox became an extensive and successful dealer in horses, his operations in this direction reaching over a large territory, and while thus occupied, he found time to purchase real estate here and there until he was the owner of considerable landed property, being the largest real estate owner in the city at the

time of his death; and a marked characteristic was, he never sold any city property. He was a man of sound judgment, in the exercise of which he rarely erred, of acknowledged ability as a business man, and devoted to his business, which he established upon a substantial basis; and it is worthy of remark, that his livery interests, afterwards conducted by his son, were the oldest in the Dominion. Upon the completion of the railroad, he discontinued his Paris stable, and devoted himself to farming and his real estate business, in connection with his London stable, until 1869. January 5, 1842, Mr. Hiscox was married to Miss Anna Knott, a native of Nottingham, England. Thomas Hiscox died October 3, 1885, leaving, besides his widow, who still survives, two children—George T. and Elizabeth Ann, now Mrs. T. D. Hodgens.

George T. Hiscox, who has fully sustained his father's well-known excellent business capacity, was born in London, May 6, 1849, and was here reared and educated, growing up to a thorough knowledge of the livery business, to which he succeeded in 1868. In his conduct of this industry, the same characteristics which had so marked his father's successful career were developed and manifested to an unusual degree in the son, and, until 1887, he was numbered among the most prominent and prosperous men of that calling in the city, at the same time caring for the large real estate interest inherited from his father. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and, in 1875 was elected Alderman, serving for seven years. During this time he served as chairman of the principal committees, among which was the Hospital, Park and Special Committee, and, in 1878, ran the Hospital for $5,000 less than ever expended in any previous year. In 1884 he was made Chairman of the Attraction Committee of the Western Fair Association, and, in 1885, re-elected to the same position. He proposed and carried to successful termination the first trotting exhibition by electric light, to the delight of thousands of spectators, and large pecuniary profit to the Association. In 1887 he was elected one of the Commissioners of Water-works by the largest vote ever recorded. He was returned to the same position in 1888, and was made Chairman of the Board, discharging the duties pertaining to this position in an acceptable manner, the past year being the most successful year, financially, in the history of the works.

Mr. Hiscox is a man of recognized public spirit, earnest in all matters tending to the advancement of the community, and one ever ready to lend his influence towards the development of the resources of his city; of broad and liberal views, he his positive in his convictions, outspoken and fearless in expressing his opinions, but careful and considerate of the feelings of others. In 1884 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and he has steadfastly refused to accept a fee for duties pertaining to this position, believing it an honorary one, and should be performed without money or without price. Mr. Hiscox is the father of "Livery Reform." A number of years ago, livery keepers were licensed under municipal councils, which afforded them no pro-

tection whatever against the unscrupulous hirer, a livery hire being a civil debt. Recognizing the disadvantages of so imperfect a system, Mr. Hiscox at once took steps towards the inauguration of a law which, while just and equitable in principle, would afford substantial protection to the livery-keeper. In the meantime he consulted the late M. C. Cameron, Q. C., of Toronto, and received from that eminent jurist an opinion, the purport of which was in substantial agreement with the opinion entertained by Mr. Hiscox, namely, that municipal corporations had no power to exact any fee other than the cost of the license. A test case was made of it in the law courts, and Mr. Cameron's opinion was upheld; and a law has since been passed embodying the principle and substance of the opinion of counsel; and livery-keepers being now licensed under the Police Commissioners, full protection is given, while every facility is afforded to collect what the horses honestly earn. He is an excellent financier, and his connection with the commercial affairs of London has proven of inestimable value to those with whom he has had to do. In 1877 he was married to Miss Sarah Rattenbury, whose father, W. Rattenbury, was the first settler and founder of Clinton, and known as the father of Clinton. Their three children are Ella M., Frederick J. and Sarah Josephine. Mr. Hiscox is a member of the Masonic Order, I. O. O. F., Sons of England, Foresters, St. George's Society and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Hiscox has now retired from active life, devoting his time to his private interest, and living quietly in the enjoyment of his family at his attractive home, known as "Worthy Place."

William Hockin.

William Hockin was born in Cornwall, England, Jan. 6, 1819, his parents being Thomas and Jane (Pett) Hockin, natives also of Cornwall. The father was a cooper by trade, and reared his son to that business. After the latter had finished his apprenticeship he went to Campbellford, where he was engaged in business for himself until 1853; then immigrated to Canada, and settled at Guelph, where he conducted the cooper's business until 1867, since which time he has made his home in London. Soon after his arrival here he opened a shop, and followed his chosen calling until 1886, when he became identified with the London & Petrolea Barrel Works, in which enterprise he has met with remarkable success. The patronage they receive throughout the Dominion, and the satisfactory results of their efforts, warmly testify to the ability with which the establishment is conducted by Mr. Hockin. He is a liberal contributor and member of the Methodist Church, of which he is also an official. While residing in his native land he was married to Miss Rebecca Saltern, who has borne him the following children:—Nehemiah, a merchant of Port Hope; Margaret, wife of T. R. Parker; William, John and Jennie, wife of William Weir.

William, the son, is associated with his father in the Works, being foreman, and was born in Campbellford, England, Feb. 3, 1848, and has worked all his life at the cooper's trade, and is an excellent judge of timber suitable for their product. He was married to Miss Addie Ward, of London, by whom he has one child, Gordon William.

Charles C. Hodgins.

The Hodgins family have been so closely connected with the growth and prosperity of Biddulph Township, that it would be almost impossible to write a history of this part of Middlesex County without mentioning their names. The first of the family to settle in Biddulph Township was James, who with his wife Mary, immigrated from their native land, Ireland, and in September, 1832, located at this place. Their son John was at that time about 18 years of age, having been born in County Tipperary, Ireland, December 6, 1814. He was of great assistance to his father in the building of a home, and with him suffered all the hardships and privations incidental to pioneer life. After a short time John Hodgins entered land on his own account, which has now been in his possession over fifty years. Upon the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1837, he enlisted as a volunteer in Her Majesty's service, advancing in office until he became a captain. On March 17, 1860, his loyalty was rewarded, and he was appointed Major in the 6th Battalion of Huron Militia by Her Majesty's servant, the Governor-General. He has always been a staunch Conservative in politics; and, taking an active part in the advancement of Middlesex County, served the people of Biddulph Township ten years as Reeve and Deputy-Reeve. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace some time. On July 16, 1841, he married Miss Amelia Roberts, who was born in Ireland, November 12, 1822, and in 1829 accompanied her parents to Canada. She died August 17, 1881, having borne a family of five sons and four daughters, Of this family, Charles C. is the youngest son and eighth child. He was born in this Township, September 16, 1857, and during his youth was given the benefit of a good education. After teaching in the public schools for eight years, commencing that occupation at the age of twenty, he located upon the farm where he now resides. He, like his ancestors, takes an active interest in county and township prosperity, and in 1885 was elected Deputy-Reeve of this Township. In 1887 he was elected Reeve, which office he now fills. In politics he is Conservative. In October, 1884, he married Miss Matilda Hodgins, who is now the mother of two children. The family worship at the Church of England.

Joseph Hook.

Among the skillful contractors and builders of London, Canada, may be mentioned Mr. Hook, who was born in Bristol, England, June

8, 1839, being the youngest of four children born to the marriage of Joseph Hook and Mary Burge, natives respectively of Somersetshire and Bristol, England, the father being a shipwright by trade. Joseph, our subject, was reared in his native city and there resided until thirty-two years of age, learning in the meantime the carpenter's and joiner's work. On the 7th of June, 1871, he landed in New York City, and from that city went to Philadelphia. He immediately went to work at his trade, and from Philadelphia went to Wayne, Penn., thence to Chicago, shortly after the great fire, and there remained until the fall of 1873, when he came to London and worked for William Jeffrey for four years. In 1879 he again began doing for himself, and has since been working on his own responsibility. In 1885–6–7 he served as City Alderman from the Third Ward, and was Chairman of the Board of Works in 1886, and also served two years as Superintendent of the Fair Grounds. In 1884 he made a visit to his old home in England. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Order, and he has passed all the chairs of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge. In 1856 he married Miss Martha Cripps, who was born in Bristol. They are the parents of two living children—Ellen and Thomas. The former is now the wife of James Waistel, and the latter for fourteen years held a position of Teller in the Dominion Savings and Investment Company, but now is in business in Toronto. Joseph, another son, died at the age of twenty-four years.

Thomas Howard.

Thomas Howard, waggon manufacturer, of London, Canada, and one of the prominent business men and citizens of the place, was born in Sapford, Devonshire, England, February 29, 1832, and is the son of Philip and Mary (Rudall) Howard, both of whom were natives of the same place as their son. The father was a blacksmith by occupation, and died May 10, 1888, at the age of 88 years. The mother died in 1873. To their marriage were born seven children; the subject of this sketch being the only son now living. He learned the blacksmith business under his father's instruction, and in 1856 he came to the conclusion that he would leave the land of his birth and immigrate to Canada, which he did, and worked at St. Thomas and Norwich. Here he worked as a journeyman until 1859, when he moved to No. 781 Adelaide street, London, and here established a business, which he has since continued. He does general blacksmithing and carriage and waggon work. He was married in 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Crocker, who was born in Devonshire, England, and four children were the result of this union—Francis Phillip, Charles, Thomas Barto, and William. Mr. Howard has served as a member of the School Board for eleven years, and is one of the much esteemed citizens of London. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and St. George's Society. He is a worthy member of the Church of England.

JOSEPH HOWLETT.

Joseph Howlett, postmaster at Raper post-office, was born in Delaware Township, Middlesex County, Canada, Jan. 6, 1848, son of John and Phœbe (Schrimshaw) Howlett, and grandson of Robert and Mary (Bauwin) Howlett, both worthy people of England. John was born in Buckinghamshire, England, September 6, 1817, and was the second of a family of ten children born to his parents. He worked hard from early childhood, and later, received a position with a physician by the name of Dr. Hayward. In 1845 he immigrated to Canada and landed at Quebec, June 28, of the same year. Some time later he proceeded to Fredericksburg, and, after remaining there a short time, proceeded to Middlesex Co., where, becoming impressed with the fine appearance of the country, he settled on his present farm, in Delaware Township, in 1846, purchasing land at $3 per acre. At this time the country was sparsely settled, and Mr. Howlett experienced the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. In 1846 he married Miss Schrimshaw, who bore him ten children, nine now living. She was a native of Lincolnshire, Eng., and came with her parents to Canada in September, 1845. Mr. Howlett is Liberal in his politics, and he and wife worship at the Methodist Church of Canada. They reside on their pleasant place ten miles south-west of London, and are surrounded by the comforts of life. Their property is the fruits of their own personal industry and economy. Their son Joseph remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he began farming for himself. In 1871 he purchased a farm of fifty acres, on the 3rd Concesssion, Lot 13, Delaware Township, where he still resides. He has since increased his farm to 175 acres, and makes a specialty of stock and grain. In 1874 he married Miss Mary J. Vanstone, a native of Fullerton Township, County of Perth, Canada, and by this union became the father of six children, four now living. Mr. Howlett is a member of the Methodist Church of Canada, and is steward and trustee of same. He has served as Collector of taxes for the Township of Delaware for 1887 and 1888. In 1878 he was appointed Postmaster at Raper, and still holds that position. He is Liberal in his political views.

ROBERT HUESTON.

Robert Hueston is the proprietor of the Bon Ton Livery Barn, at London, Ont. One of the remarkable and distinguished characteristics of our Western civilization is the number and prominence of comparatively young men in professional, official and business life. Men who in older sections and under other conditions would be but entering upon the threshold of active life, are here found in the full meridian of success and usefulness. The pluck so necessary for success in any pursuit seems peculiarly a distinctive mark of the young men of this

county, and hence we find them well to the front in every avocation of life. Among those who have thus run in life's battles is the subject of this sketch, Robert Hueston. He was born in the Township of Nissouri and the County of Middlesex, Canada, in 1853. His father, William Hueston, was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and came to Canada in about 1845. The maiden name of the mother was Miss Mary Ann Logan, a native of County of Middlesex, Canada, and daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Logan, who were early settlers of this section of the county. Her mother is still living, and is ninety-three years of age. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hueston, Robert being the third child. He was reared on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, and then learned the trade of blacksmith, becoming a thoroughly skilled workman. In 1877 he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Maria Ryan, who was born in London, Ont., and who is a daughter of James and Louisa M. Ryan. Mr. and Mrs. Hueston are the parents of three sons—Frederick C., Melville G., and Robert W. Mr. Hueston is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and I. O. of Foresters.

Rev. Wintworth D. Hughson.

Rev. Wintworth D. Hughson, a prominent and well-known citizen, residing on 3d Concession, Delaware Township, was born in the parish of Springfield, Kings County, New Brunswick, November 30, 1818. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Davis) Hughson, were also natives of New Brunswick. The family comes of Irish extraction, and the progenitors immigrated to New York, and from there to New Brunswick at the close of the Revolutionary War. Joseph Hughson was a farmer by occupation, and it is from him that the subject of this sketch inherited his sturdy determination of character, which has since manifested itself. He came to the Gore District, Hamilton, whither his parents had immigrated, in 1830. In 1837 he enlisted in the Oxford Battalion of volunteers. In 1839 he began his studies for the ministry, and in 1843 was ordained a minister in the M. E. Church, by the late Bishop John Reynolds. October 12, 1843, he married Miss Eliza Dobbyn, a native of Canada, born in what is now the County of Elgin, and of Irish parentage. Of the six children born to this union, five are now living—William A., a successful practicing physician, residing at Sacramento, Cal.; Francis (deceased), who was an attorney; J. Benson, at home; Oscar H., in California; Wintworth A.; and James A., who is now in Vermillion, Dakota. In 1862, Mr. Hughson located on a farm which he had previously purchased in Delaware Township while traveling as an itinerant pastor in charge of the Circuit, making the journey from parish to parish on horseback. He has served as pastor of the church in Delaware Township known as Harris's Church for some time, and is active in his ministerial duties. The family is widely known, and is highly respected. Mr. Hughson is Conservative in politics.

William Washington Hull.

William Washington Hull, foreman for R. Nicholson, and son of William H. and Marinda (Siples) Hull, was born in the Township of Norwich, County of Oxford, Ontario, January 4, 1837. The father was born in New Jersey in 1812, and died May 24, 1884. The mother was born in Canada, and died in Westminster when her son William W. was about six years of age. He is the fourth of five children born to his parents, three of whom are now living. He received a common school education, and worked with his father at the carpenter trade until twenty years of age, when he commenced business for himself as a cabinet-maker. This he continued on his own account for eight years, and then for the succeeding eight years he was foreman in a cabinet shop. Since 1876 he has been in the employ of Robert Nicholson. He came to Strathroy in 1846, has been a resident of that village for forty-two years, and is a highly respected citizen. His marriage to Miss Emeline Wells was solemnized in 1858, and they have one daughter, Mrs. Ida Lawson. Mr. Hull has ten acres of valuable land in Strathroy and is in comfortable circumstances. He is Liberal in his political opinions, has held the office of City Councillor, and he and Mrs. Hull are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles Hunt (Deceased).

In giving a history of the men of Middlesex County who have been prominently identified with her interests, it is essential that honorable mention should be made of Charles Hunt, who was for many years a well-known business man of London. He was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1820, and in his youth immigrated to Canada and settled in the County of Elgin, at St. Thomas, but after a short period moved to Windsor, where he became familiar with the details of mercantile life. During the construction of the Great Western Railroad he became connected with the same, having the contract for building the bridges and doing a portion of the grading. Impressed with the importance of London as a manufacturing and distributing centre, he, in 1854, erected the City Mills, and afterwards changed his residence to London, and became prominently identified with its interests. In connection with his mills he was also engaged in selling coal and wood, the latter business being the oldest established industry of the kind in the city. He was a man who at all times took a deep interest in every enterprise that was calculated to advance the prosperity of the city, and was one of the best known men in Western Ontario; and by his energy and enterprise did much to stimulate a development of its resources. He served for some years as President of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Society, and was also Local Director of the Bank of British North America. He was one of

the Presidents of the Gas Company for several years, being also a Director in the Detroit & Milwaukee and Great Western Railways. To attempt to enumerate the enterprises with which he was actively connected, or to speak at length of his many admirable traits of character, would be impossible in the space allotted to this sketch. In every walk in life his career was above criticism and his honor unimpeachable. He died in 1871, lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His wife, whose maiden name was Emma Brewer, was born in England.

Charles B., the eldest son, was born in Windsor, November 26, 1849, and after his father's death succeeded to the business, having received good training under his father, with whom he had been employed. After his brother John arrived at maturity they became partners, and the firm has since been known as Hunt Bros., with the exception of three years (1881–3), when the latter was absent in the North-west. It is worthy of note that the business so successfully established by the father has not deteriorated in the least under the management of his sons; but, on the contrary, has been steadily growing, and is now considered one of the prosperous enterprises of the city. In 1888 their mill was consumed by fire, but it was speedily rebuilt and supplied with the latest improved machinery, having now a capacity of 200 barrels per day, the quality of their product being unsurpassed, and commands a ready sale both at home and abroad. The Thompson & Houston electric light plant, which was established in 1886, was purchased the following year by the Hunt Bros., who now operate it.

Charles Hutchinson.

Charles Hutchinson, County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, was born June 22, 1826, his parents being Dr. Francis Hutchinson and Frances Losh his wife, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, where their son, the subject of this notice, was born. Charles Hutchinson attended the Royal Grammar School in Newcastle, entering about the time Judge Elliot left, and although they were not school-fellows, yet they have many associations in common in connection with the old school house, long ago torn down. He came to London, Canada, in 1846, intending, like most young Englishmen, to farm; but six months' experience was enough to convince him that farming would not suit him, and he therefore attached himself to the late H. C. R. Becher, a barrister well known in Middlesex County, and after studying Blackstone for five years, was admitted to the Bar (1852), and was immediately taken into partnership by Mr. Becher, his legal preceptor. This association continued for three years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Hutchinson was a Lieutenant in the first cavalry troop organized in his neighborhood, Mr. Rivers, then of the Bank of Upper

Canada, being Captain. Mr. Hutchinson served only a short time, as the work took too much of his time and attention, and it was a period of profound peace. In 1858 he was appointed County Crown Attorney on the creation of the office, and succeeded Col. Askin as Clerk of the Peace in the fall of 1869. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity nearly thirty-five years, and is now a member of the Kilwinning Lodge, of London. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, as were his progenitors, and has been twice married, first in Detroit in 1858 to Frances M. Street, a sister of the Hon. W. P. R. Street, Judge of the High Court of Justice. She died in 1861, and he took for his second wife Miss Annie Johnson, daughter of Henry A. Johnson, of the Post Office Department of London, by whom he has six living children; two children are dead. Mr. Hutchinson is of quiet, unassuming manners, and his true ability and worth have placed him among the representative men of Middlesex County.

ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH.

The short sketch which here appears is that of one of the successful and prominent musical directors of Ontario. He was born in the City of Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 14, 1833, and is a son of Jacob Hyttenrauch and Dorothea (Hoern) Hyttenrauch, who were both born in the same place. They were the parents of four children, St. John being the eldest son and second child. He was reared in his birthplace, and at an early day manifested a talent for music, and spent his early years in preparatory study under the careful guidance of his father, who was a talented musical director, and at a later period received instruction on the clarionet and piano, of the celebrated Schieman, in the Royal Chapel, and was also a pupil of Nicholi Berrendt. Cantor Lund was his instructor in harmony. He spent seven years in the army, two years of this time as a volunteer, having entered two years previous to the time required, and after receiving his discharge, immigrated to Canada, in 1858, and settled in London, where a sister had preceded him, and here he has since made his home. By untiring effort he has succeeded admirably in raising the standard of music in London, and has given his whole time to musical instruction. He organized the first military bands, the 7th Fusiliers being one, and raised it to such a degree of perfection that its reputation excelled that of any band in the Dominion, and it also acquired an enviable reputation in the United States. He resigned his position as Band Master in 1874, and returned to Denmark to visit the home of his youth, and, after his return to Canada, he resumed his musical instruction, and for six years was the Music Master of the Hellmuth Boys' College, and held the same position in the Public Schools of London for ten years. At the present time he is connected with the Collegiate Institute as music master, and has been connected with the different musical societies of

London in the capacity of Conductor, particularly the London Musical Union and the Philharmonic. In 1881 he was appointed Director of Music in Alma College, St. Thomas. It is a noticeable fact that into his efforts he has thrown his whole mind and soul, and, as a result, he has succeeded wonderfully in elevating the standard of music in London and the surrounding country, and has been an indefatigable and tireless worker. In 1888 he was elected President of the Canadian Society of Musicians. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and also belongs to the Canadian and Independent Order of Foresters. In 1862 he was married to Miss Wilhelmine Albertus, of Denmark, and a daughter of Christian and Christine (Moerck) Albertus, both of whom were natives of Denmark, the former being a prominent merchant. Mrs. Hyttenrauch was born in 1832, and in 1862 came to Canada. She is the mother of a son and daughter—Laurards and Huldah.

William Ireland.

William Ireland, Esq., and deputy-reeve of Adelaide Township, was born in Scotland, near Springbank, August 2, 1838, and is the son of William and Jane (Bishop) Ireland, grandson of Bayne Ireland, and great-grandson of William Ireland, who was born in Scotland in 1741, and lived and died in his native country. Bayne Ireland was born in Scotland in 1777, and died there about 90 years of age, William Ireland, father of subject of this sketch, was also a native of Scotland, born in 1803, and died in Adelaide Township, Middlesex County, Canada, in 1863. His wife was born in 1812, and died at the old homestead in this county in 1885.

Their son, William Ireland, is one of a family of ten children, seven now living. The Ireland family immigrated to Canada in 1843, and settled in Middlesex County, Adelaide Township, on the 1st Concession south of Egremont Road. In making the voyage across the Atlantic, it took six weeks on the vessel California. They were among the first settlers of Adelaide Township, and erected their little home in the woods when the wolves were numerous and troublesome. William and his father in 1850 killed a bear about 100 rods from where the present residence stands, killing him with clubs and a dog. Mr. Ireland was a student at the old log school house of pioneer times, and was obliged to go two miles in order to get an education. He has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and he now lives on the old Ireland homestead, which he owns, and which consists of 100 acres of well-improved land. Here he has resided for forty-five years. He was married October 26, 1863, to Miss Deborah Ann Donaldson, who was born in Ontario, County of Peterborough, May 5, 1840, and who is the daughter of George and Mary Ann (Carroll) Donaldson, natives of Troy, N. Y., and Ontario respectively. The former was born in 1812, and was a soldier in the Rebellion of 1837. The latter was

born in 1818. To Mr. and Mrs. Ireland were born these children:—William Allen, born August 9, 1864; George Mars, born November 25, 1866; Mary Ann, born March 12, 1869; and Margaret Jane, born April 19, 1871; John Donaldson Ireland, born May 5, 1876, and died January 12, 1882. In politics Mr. Ireland is a Reformer, and for twelve years has held the position of school trustee. He was assessor of the township in 1873. In 1882 he was elected to the Township Council, and was defeated in 1883 by a majority of seven votes, but was elected to the same position one year later, heading the polls over twenty votes. He was elected to the same position in 1885 and 1886, and in 1887 was defeated by a majority of seven votes for the position of deputy-reeve. In 1888 he was elected to that position, which he now holds. He has been a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church, and takes an active interest in the affairs of the same. He was elected an elder of the Presbyterian Church in 1866, and appointed Justice of the Peace in 1874. His father was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the first church of that denomination in Adelaide Township was built on the Ireland homestead in 1847, and Rev. William Houden was the first pastor. Mrs. Ireland is a member of the same church.

Richard Irvine.

Richard Irvine, who for forty-four years has been a resident of London, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in September, 1825, and was the youngest in a family of eleven children. In 1841 he enlisted in the Royal Artillery of the British service, and in 1842 came with his command to Quebec, where he remained for over two years. He then came to London. He served in the artillery service seven years then, in 1848 purchased his discharge, and afterwards became connected with the Volunteer Artillery. In 1854 he accepted a position in the Custom Department, and is the eldest man in point of service in London, and perhaps in the Province of Ontario. He married Miss Helen McLean, and they have a family of four children living, three sons and a daughter—Alexander, Richard J., William H. and Blanche. Mr. Irvine is a Royal Arch Mason and a Past First Principal. Alexander Irvine, son of the above, was born in London, September 9, 1854, and was reared and educated in that city. He married Miss Annie Lee in 1888, a native of London, England. They have one daughter. He is a member of the Masonic Order, being not only a member of the Blue Lodge, but the Chapter, Commandery, Scottish Rites and Mystic Shrine.

Minchin Jackson.

Minchin Jackson, a farmer of Middlesex County, Canada, is of Irish descent and a son of Minchin Jackson, who was a gentleman by

birth and a landed proprietor of Tipperary County, Ireland, his estate being called Mount Pleasant. The family resided in England at a remote period, but had resided at Mount Pleasant for many generations, where they were among the highly honored and prominent old country families of the county. The arms of the Jackson family may be blazoned as follows:—Shield, on a field argent, a chevron gules, invected, between three eagles' heads sable, erased. Crest two lions' paws, erased and erected, supporting the heads, and erased neck of an Imperial or double eagle—the eagle of the German Empire. The occurrence of this device, which is quite unusual in the heraldry of Great Britain and Ireland, appears to suggest military service performed in Germany by a member of the Jackson family. The motto is:—"Haec Cæsaris illa Jovis"—"To Cæsar this belongs, and that to Jove." Minchin Jackson, sr., lived to be seventy-two years of age, and became the father of four children, who, like himself, were members of the Church of England. Their names are as follows:—George, William, Catherine and Minchin. The latter was born on the old homestead, in Ireland, in 1812, and received an excellent English education, but being of an enterprising and energetic disposition he, at the age of twenty-two years, determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and about a year and a-half after landing in Canada purchashed 200 acres of land of Col. Talbot, to whom he had a letter of introduction from his brother, Major Jackson, of the First Royals, and as he had brought considerable money with him from his old home, he was enabled to hire his land cleared. In 1849 he was married to Miss Frances Errington, a daughter of Rev. Ralph and Margaret D. (Watson) Errington, and their union was blessed in the birth of four daughters—Frances D., Louisa J., Letitia and Mary E.

Frances D. attended school in Newcastle, England, and was married there to Dr. George H. Hume, by whom she has five children—William E., Norman H., Frances E., Margaret D. and Phyllis M. Louisa J. also attended school at Newcastle, was married to Charles Henry Lloyd, and is residing in Ireland at Lisheen Castle. She is the mother of seven children—Frances L., Henry M., Jane E., Cuthbert R., George H., Harriet E. and Robert T. Charles H. Lloyd, Esq., J. P., County Tipperary, Ireland, was one of the landed proprietors of Ireland summoned by the Royal Land Commissioners to attend before the House of Lords on the land question of Ireland. He did attend. Letitia was educated at home by her mother, and was married to Thomas H. Shore, of Westminster Township, by whom she has six children—Frances E. L., William H., Mary E., Charles J., Francis M. and Arthur F. The last daughter, Mary E. Jackson, married Francis Shore, also of Westminster Township, and their family consists of four children—Thomas F., Henry M., John A. M. and Alfred E. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are the grandparents of twenty-two children, and are earnest and consistent members of the Church of England, in which he has been warden for many years, he being one of the founders of that

Church in the township. He has been a Delegate to the Provincial Synod, and also to the Diocese and the yearly Synod, and has filled the office of Captain of the Militia for many years. He has filled the office of Magistrate since about 1840, and has ever taken a deep interest in educational matters, and, in fact, has given substantial aid to all enterprises tending to benefit the County. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Railroad Station at Glanworth, spending freely his money and time, his efforts in this matter being greatly appreciated by his fellow-townsmen. He is now seventy-six years of age, but retains his mental and physical faculties to a wonderful degree, and gives promise of spending many more years of usefulness among his friends. Mr. Jackson's eldest brother, George Jackson, J. P., was first married to Miss Anne Nesbit Anderson, a lady of great wealth and accomplishments, of London, England, by whom he had seven children, all of whom have passed away. His second wife was Miss Letitia Herbert, of Mucross, County Kerry, Ireland, a sister of Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, Col. Herbert and Rev. Arthur Herbert, Rector of Trelee. His brother, William Jackson, Esq., J. P., was married to Miss Willington, daughter of James Willington, of Castle Willington, County Tipperary, Ireland.

ROBERT W. JACKSON.

Robert W. Jackson, farmer, of Concession 9, Lot 21, of London Township, was born on the farm where he now lives, October 23, 1846, and is a son of William and Margaret (Webster) Jackson, both of whom were born in the "Emerald Isle." The paternal grandfather, Robert Jackson, immigrated with his family to Canada in 1818, and after a short residence in Westminster moved to London Township, and located on Concession 7, Lot 19, where he received a free grant to 100 acres of Government land, which was very heavily covered with timber. He was one of the first settlers of the Township, and he and his sons cleared their farm and soon had it under good cultivation. Here the grandparents died. William Jackson was only eight years of age when brought to Canada, and, as the country was in a very primitive state at that time, his early days were attended with many hardships and privations. By his own energy and judicious management he became the owner of a good farm, on which he died in 1876, preceded by his wife's death several years. Seven of their nine children are living. Their son Robert W. has resided on a farm all his life, the greater portion of his education being secured in the schools of London. He has held a number of offices of trust, being Deputy-Reeve of London Township four years and school trustee twelve years. In 1887 he was a candidate for M. P., his opponent being J. H. Marshall, who was elected by a small majority. He is Steward, Secretary and Treasurer in the Methodist Church, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 20, St. Johns, of London. He resides on and owns the old home farm, and has a beautiful, comfortable and commodious residence.

JOSEPH JEFFERY.

Joseph Jeffery, president of the Loan and Debenture Company, was born in Ipswich, Suffolk, England, and is a son of Joseph and Mary A. (Godbold) Jeffery, who immigrated to Canada in 1845, and after some time located at Port Stanley, which was then a promising young village. The father was not as successful in his business venture there as he had expected to be, and he soon after moved to London, where he engaged in the furniture manufacturing business. A few years later he went to Victoria, British Columbia, thence to California, where he died. Joseph Jeffery, whose name heads this sketch, was very carefully educated in the private schools of his native town, and in his sixteenth year came to Canada, where he followed the fortunes of his father for a number of years. In 1865 he opened an exchange office, dealing principally in American money, bonds, etc., but retired after a successful business of a few years. During the late Civil War in the United States he was given the position of U. S. Consular Agent, which position he held during Abraham Lincoln's administration. In 1870 he was offered the position of manager of the Molsons Bank, which position he accepted and filled for seventeen years, when his manifold duties compelled him to retire. He is still, however, local director of the bank. In October, 1870, he with some other leading citizens, established the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, of which he was made president in 1878. He has held the office ever since, and has ably discharged his onerous duties. He was one of the organizers of the London Life Insurance Co. in 1874, and also holds the position of president in this organization. He has been very successful in his business ventures, and owing to his sound judgment on all public matters, has won the confidence and respect of all who know him. Mr. Jeffery is a member of the Baptist Church.

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L.

Albert O. Jeffery, LL.B., D.C.L., barrister, of London, Canada, and native of London Township, was born on the 5th of July, 1857, being a son of Joseph and Augusta (Haley) Jeffery, natives respectively of Ipswich, England, and St. Andrews, New Brunswick. A sketch of Joseph Jeffery, his father, appears above. Albert O. Jeffery has lived in London since the year 1858, receiving his education in the Public Schools, supplemented by an attendance for some years at Hellmuth College. When in his seventeenth year he began the study of law; was admitted as an Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in August, 1878, and called to the Bar in November, 1878, and has since practiced his profession with marked success in the city of London. He was appointed Notary Public the same year he was admitted to the Bar; in 1881 formed a partnership with Judge Macmahon, and, in

1885, formed a partnership with Harris, Magee & Co., which connection lasted only a short time. He won the degree of LL.B. in the Toronto University in 1883, and obtained the degree of B. C. L. from the University of Trinity College in 1887, and D. C. L. in 1888. He was elected by acclamation to the office of School Trustee in 1886, and was re-elected by a large majority in 1888, and was unanimously elected Chairman of the Board of Education for 1889. He has taken several degrees in the Masonic fraternity, and occupied the chair in several of their bodies; he also is a member of I. O. O. F. He was married in 1883 to Miss Edna, daughter of the late H. A. Baxter. He is a Director of the London Mechanics' Institute; was Secretary of the Middlesex Law Association from its organization in 1879 to 1885, and is now one of its Trustee Board, and its Treasurer; and is Solicitor for the Empire Loan Company, and also for the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company.

JEFFERY BROTHERS.

William and James Jeffery, of the firm of Jeffery Bros., builders and contractors, of London, Ont., are the sons of Joseph and Elizabeth (Clampitt) Jeffery, both of whom were born in Devonshire, England. Their family consisted of nine children, four of whom are living at the present time. The family came to London, Canada, in 1850, and here the father died in 1867, still survived by his widow. William Jeffery was born in London, June 7, 1859, and James's birth occurred on the 23rd of June, 1862. They served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and in 1886 commenced taking contracts on their own account, and are now doing a fairly profitable business. They are energetic and enterprising, and will without fail push their way to the front. They are members of the Foresters. William was married in 1885 to Miss Amelia H. Adams, a native of London; but James is still single.

SAMUEL JENKINS.

Samuel Jenkins, Superintendent of the Ball Electric Light Company of London, is a native of England, born 1854; son of James and and Grace (Slemen) Jenkins, who were also natives of England. They immigrated to Canada in 1856 and settled at Port Hope, where the family lived for nine years. They then removed to Lindsay. Samuel Jenkins was but two years of age when his parents immigrated to Canada. He was reared to manhood on the farm, and when he had attained a sufficient age he began serving an apprenticeship to the engineer's trade, and this business he has since followed. In 1883 he came to London, and in August, 1887, he took charge of the electric light plant, and a more competent and painstaking machinist cannot be

found. Since his connection with the same, the result has been all that the most exacting could require. He is a man of judgment and a man who thoroughly comprehends his duties and their requirements. He was married in 1880 to Miss Annie Dawson, who was a native of Toronto. This union resulted in the birth of four children—Bertie, Henry, Nellie and Beatrice.

JOHN JOHNSTONE.

John Johnstone, Reeve of the Township of Delaware, and a well-known and prominent citizen of this Township, comes of one of the oldest pioneer families of the county. His father, Henry Johnstone, was a native of Scotland, who came to Canada at an early period and located in Delaware Township, where he resided until he received his final summons in 1878, at the age of seventy-six years. He served many years as the Reeve of the Township of Delaware and Justice of the Peace, and was in every respect a prominent citizen. He was married in his native land to Miss Mary Patterson, who came with him to Canada, where she died about 1843. Later he married Miss Elizabeth Gowanlock, a native of Scotland, who died in Delaware, January, 1888. To his first marriage were born seven children, of whom John Johnstone was the youngest. Seven children were also born to his second marriage, three of whom are now living. John Johnstone was born in Delaware Township, May 15, 1837, and grew to manhood on the old homestead. In 1877 he located on his present fine farm of 100 acres in the First Concession. He is a great grain and stock farmer, and is a breeder of fine carriage horses. In 1887 he was appointed Reeve of Delaware Township, and served ten years as Councillor of the Township. In 1876 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Young, a native of Caradoc Township and a granddaughter of the late Judge Young, the first Judge in London. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone were born two sons and a daughter. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Johnstone is Conservative in politics.

HENRY M. JOHNSTONE.

Prominent among the leading farmers of Delaware Township is the the gentleman of whom this brief notice is given. He is a son of Henry M. and Elizabeth (Gowanlock) Johnstone, both natives of Scotland, and prominent people of Delaware Township. (For further particulars see sketch of John Johnstone.) Henry M. Johnstone, the subject of this sketch, was born in Delaware Township, February 25, 1848, and remained with his parents until 1875, when he went to California and located at San Francisco, where he remained two years.

In 1877 he assumed control of the home farm, where he has resided since. The farm consists of 105 acres of well-improved land on the First Concession, Lot 16, Delaware Township, and is an excellent stock and grain farm. On April 23, 1879, he married Miss Elizabeth Jane Patterson, a native of London Township, and this union resulted in the birth of three children, one son and two daughters. Mr. Johnstone is Conservative in his political views, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a good citizen, and is respected by all who know him.

ALEXANDER C. JOHNSTON.

Alexander C. Johnston, a prominent farmer of Westminster Township, is the son of George Johnston, who was a shoemaker by trade. To the marriage of the latter were born two children—Hugh and Alexander C. Hugh died at the age of eight years. Mrs. Johnston died in Scotland; and, in 1853, Mr. Johnston immigrated to Canada, and after living several years elsewhere, in 1857 or 1858 he moved to St. Marys. He here followed his trade until his death in 1878, at the age of sixty years. He was a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and an honorable, upright citizen. Alexander C. Johnston was born November 5, 1843, and was but two and a-half years old when his mother died. He came with his father to this country when about ten years of age, and in early years learned the shoemaker's trade. He received a fair education, and was united in marriage to Miss Catharine H. S. Sexton, daughter of E. and Rhoda N. J. (Shennick) Sexton, granddaughter of Henry Shennick and great-granddaughter of James Shennick, who was a native of Holland, and who, when a young man of thirty, settled in Delaware County, N. Y., and there followed farming. He married Miss Bank, and six children were the result—Frederick, Henry, John, Solomon, Cornelia and Mary. In 1818, Mr. Shennick moved to Canada with his family, and settled on the 1st Concession, north side, Lot 26, and received his deed from the Government. He was a competent farmer, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1821. His son, Henry Shennick, grandfather of Mrs. Johnston, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., and came to Westminster Township, Middlesex County, Ontario, in 1818, in company with his father. He was born in 1788, and was thirty years of age when he came to Canada. He settled on 200 acres of land, on Lot 28—deed from the Crown. He married Miss Huldah Duncombe in 1819, daughter of Thomas Duncombe, and sister of Dr. D. C. Duncombe, one of the old physicians of the county, and a well-known man. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shennick were born two children—Charles D. (who was born in 1820), and Rhoda N. J. (who was born in 1825, and is the mother of Mrs. Johnston).

Henry Shennick was a magistrate for many years, and died in 1858. He was a Loyalist in his political views, was a man of pro-

perty, and was one of the old settlers. He built the first frame house in the county, and lived to be 70 years of age. He was scrupulously honest, and his word was as good as his bond. His daughter, Rhoda N. J., married E. Sexton, from New York State, and an artist by occupation. Charles D. Shennick was a physician of note, and is now deceased. Mr. Thomas Duncombe, father of Mrs. Henry Shennick, was one of the leaders of the Rebellion of 1837. He was obliged to flee to New York State. He visited England as a reporter of the Radicals. Dr. Duncombe died in California. Shortly after his marriage, in 1869, Alexander C. Johnston settled on the old homestead, and here he has since resided. To his marriage were born two children—Ada and Effie. Ada is a teacher in the Public Schools of London, and Effie is attending school in that city. Mr. Johnston has been quite successful in his farming interests, and is one of the representative citizens of the county. He is an Oddfellow, is a member of the Royal Arcanum, is a Reformer in politics, and is liberal in all his views. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a class leader. He take an active interest in educational work, and has been trustee of the schools.

George Pennington Jones, M. D.

The short sketch that here appears, is that of one of the reliable and deservedly successful physicians of this portion of Ontario, whose experience has proven him to be well qualified for the profession he has chosen. He was born in 1845, and has always resided in Middlesex County, and has naturally a wide acquaintance among its inhabitants. His grandfather, Thomas J. Jones, was born in London, England, and there resided until over forty years of age, being connected with the Bank of England. He resigned this position to engage in ship-building, in company with John Brent, who was then mayor of Canterbury, and after being engaged in this business for some time, he embarked in the mercantile business. In June, 1822, he left England for Canada, and arrived in the County of Middlesex the following year and opened a farm in London Township. He was married to Miss Ann Attfield, also a native of London, and died in 1838, followed by his wife in 1849. Their only surviving child, Charles J., was born in London in 1814, and came with his parents to Canada. He was reared on a farm, and has made agriculture his chief calling through life, but a few years since retired from the active duties of farm life, and is now resting from his long labors. He was married to Miss Mary Carter, in 1843. She was born in London Township, and is a daughter of George and Deziah Carter, the maiden name of the latter being Pennington, and both were natives of England, and among the earliest settlers of London Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones, were born the following children :—Mary E., wife of F. A. Fitzgerald,

president of the Imperial Oil Co.; George P.; Emily A., wife of Horace McDougal, manager of the Dun, Wiman & Co., Mercantile Agency, at Winnipeg; Charles A., Dominion land surveyor; Lucinda, wife of S. Frank Peters, architect; Hannah M., who died at the age of nineteen, and Charlotte Louisa. One child died in infancy.

G. P. Jones is their second child and eldest son. At an early day he chose the profession of medicine as his calling through life, and commenced his preparatory studies with Dr. S. F. Smith, of St. Marys, Ontario. He then attended medical lectures at Harvard University, Boston, and also attended the Medical Department of Trinity College, Toronto, and entered upon the active practice of his profession in 1870. In 1883 he was appointed to the chair of Sanitary Science in the Medical Department of the Western University, and in 1887 to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of children. In over eighteen years of faithful practice he has acquired an enviable reputation in his profession; and, gifted with a natural love for science, he has not rested contented with the learning acquired in preparatory study, but has continually availed himself of the best opportunities offered for attaining a higher plane of learning, and although a comparatively young man, his career has met with flattering success. In 1886 he was married to Edith Constance, daughter of Mr. Edward Whately, by whom he has one child—Alice Hildagarde.

JOHN AND THOMAS JONES.

John and Thomas Jones are carpenters and builders of the firm of Jones Brothers, London, Ont. John Jones was born in Devonshire, England, in April, 1852, and is the third of ten children born to Thomas and Mary (Hill) Jones. He was reared in his native place, and worked with his father, who was a waggon-maker. In 1872 he immigrated to London, Ontario, and commenced working at the carpenter's trade, filling the position of a journeyman until 1882, when he formed a partnership with his brother, under the name of Jones Brothers, and this firm has continued ever since. Mr. Jones was married Dec. 25, 1878, to Miss Margaret Fletcher, who was born in Dublin. An interesting family of four children was the result of this union. They are named as follows:—Laura, Minnie, Frederick and John W. Jones. Thomas Jones was born in Devonshire, England, Oct., 1859, and after growing up came to Canada, and in 1872 worked with his brother as journeyman until they formed a partnership in 1882. In 1887 he chose for his companion in life Miss Frances Tranem, a native of London. Jones Brothers are live, energetic business men, and are doing well.

JOHN W. JONES.

John W. Jones, Auctioneer and Commissioner, of London, Ont., was born in Scotland, on October 27, 1840, his parents, James and

Margaret (Nesbit) Jones, being also of Scotch birth. John W. was reared in his native land until he had passed his fifteenth year, and in 1856 he immigrated to Canada, settling in London in 1862. He had learned the baker's trade in his youth, and after coming to this city engaged in business on his own account, and after continuing very successfully for twenty-one years, sold out, and in 1885 engaged in his present business, his services being employed in many different points in the United States. He is a thorough Cosmopolitan. He is a man of unexceptionable habits, and as a citizen no less than a business man, he has been closely identified with the city's interests for the past seven years. He served as a member of the City Council, and as such made an efficient and competent official, the city's interests being carefully guarded, and by no word or action did he bring aught but credit to those whose support placed him in this position. He also served as a member of the School Board for three years, and since the inception of the Canadian Loan Company he has been one of its Directors. He was married in 1868 to Miss Jane D. Dipure, a native of Dundee, Scotland. Mr. Jones is a Royal Arch Mason.

JOHN KAY.

John Kay was born in Scotland in 1833, and is a prosperous agriculturist of Middlesex County, Ontario. He is the son of John Kay, sr., and Mrs. Jane (McGregor) Kay. The father was a native of Scotland; was a farmer by occupation, and to his union with Miss McGregor were born four children—Emily, Rebecca, John, and Jane. In 1836, Mr. Kay immigrated to this township, and settled on the farm now owned by his son John. At that time there was but a very small clearance, and he paid between $700 and $800 for sixty acres. Mr. Kay went to work and cleared away the heavy timber with which it was covered, and by hard work and industry built up his present home. John Kay, jr., was but a child of three years of age when he came with his parents to this county. He grew to manhood in the wilderness, and received a common school education. He followed agricultural pursuits, and in 1867 was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Cobbins, daughter of John Cobbins and Christine James, both natives of Scotland. Mrs. Kay was but sixteen years of age when she came with her mother and brother to this country, her father having died in Scotland. She was one of thirteen children, eleven of whom lived to be grown—John, Elspeth, Jane, William, Margaret, Alexander, Elizabeth, James, Archie, Daniel, and Christine. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Kay settled down on the old homestead, where Mr. Kay followed farming. He is Liberal in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kay has always been a careful farmer, and has added fifty-seven acres to his property, so that he now has 111 acres of land, which is pleasantly situated near Lon-

don. To Mr. and Mrs. Kay were born nine children—John, Emily, William, Elizabeth, Frank, Mary, Ada, Gordon, and Jane (who died in infancy). Mr. Kay is a strong temperance man, and voted the Scott law. He is an honest citizen and a prominent man.

Patrick Kelly.

Patrick Kelly, of London, Canada, was born in the City of Dublin, Ireland, March 5, 1829, and is a son of Andrew and Catherine (Bearney) Kelly, who were born, reared, and married in the County of Wexford, Ireland. They were the parents of five children, the youngest being born in the city of Dublin, and made that city their home until their respective deaths. Their son Patrick was reared in his native land, but received a limited early education. While in his youth he started to learn several trades, but never served the full time at any one of them. In 1848 he married Margaret Kinsellar, a native of the City of Dublin, and, in 1855, with his wife and three children, immigrated to Canada, taking passage on board a vessel at Liverpool, and landing at New York City after a five weeks' voyage. After visiting with some friends in New York City for a few days, he came directly to London, Canada, where he had a sister living, and for some time was employed in a distillery. He then worked at the carpenter's trade for about a year, but received such meagre remuneration for his labors that he determined to seek Dame Fortune in another locality, and, accordingly, took a trip to Mississippi. The great civil war broke out about this time, and he returned to Canada, and, in September, 1861, was given a position as Turnkey at the London Jail, which position he held until July, 1883, since which time he has held the position of Jailer. Nine children were born to his union with Miss Kinsellar, four of whom are now living—Joseph H., Catherine (wife of Hugh McLean), James H. and Francis. The mother of these children died in 1881, and, three years later, Mr. Kelly married Maria McLaughlin, a native of Ireland, but an early immigrant to Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are members of the Catholic Church.

James Kennedy.

James Kennedy, a well-known and prominent citizen of Delaware Township, Middlesex County, Canada, was born in that township and county, June 5, 1864, and is the son of Henry and Jemima (Orr) Kennedy. The father was a native of the County of Cavan, Ireland; born in the year 1819, and remained on his native soil until 1857, when he crossed the ocean and made a landing in Canada. He made a settlement first near St. Thomas, but later moved to Delaware Township, and died in the Village of Delaware in the year 1881. He was

a well-known and prominent citizen of the county, and had served as Councillor and other important offices. By his marriage to Miss Orr he became the father of seven children, James being the fifth in order of birth. He grew to manhood in his native county, and assisted his father on the farm until the latter's death, when he began farming for himself on the old homestead, which he now owns, and which consists of 300 acres of fine land on the first and second Concessions. He and family worship at the Church of England.

JOHN KENT.

John Kent, retired farmer, was born in Staffordshire, England, April 17, 1810, and is a son of John and Mary Kent, who were also natives of Staffordshire. The father was a farmer, and owned 400 acres of land in England, but had a desire to seek his fortune elsewhere, and in March, 1823, with his family, took passage for Canada on a sailing vessel at Bristol, and after an eight weeks' ocean voyage, landed at Montreal. After staying in this city for about one month, on account of sickness in the family, they came to Simcoe, where a cousin who had come to Canada with them purchased 200 acres of land and located. Mr. Kent came on to the County of Middlesex in the fall of 1823, and purchased a farm of 200 acres near London. In 1825 he purchased 200 acres of land where London West is now situated, but at that day the country was almost a complete wilderness. He was very fond of hunting, and as the settler's ax was almost an unheard-of thing in that region, game was abundant, and many were the deer and wild game of all kinds that fell a victim of Mr. Kent's skill. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in the County, and died in 1859, an earnest and consistent member of the Church of England. John Kent, whose name heads this sketch, was thirteen years of age when he came to Canada, and well remembers the name of the ship, "Harding," different parts of the vessel, and the names of the captain and mates. He assisted his father in improving the farm, and remained with him until thirty years of age. He never attended school but one day after coming to the Dominion, as the facilities for schooling were of the most meagre description at that day. He remembers the first log cabin that was built in London, it being erected where the McFarlane House now stands, and was built in 1826. During the Rebellion of 1837 he participated in quelling that uprising, being stationed on the lake shore when the Battle of Windsor was fought. A number of the enemy were taken prisoners, and Mr. Kent was chosen to conduct them to jail at London, and stood guard over them at the Court-house for several days. During that conflict, guns were not to be had, and pitch-forks and other weapons of like character were used.

After his marriage, Mr. Kent located three miles east of London,

where he purchased a farm of 150 acres, the greater portion of which he improved by his own exertions. Here he resided until 1858, when he moved to where he now lives, in London South, the last few years having been spent in complete retirement from the active duties of life. He was married in 1840 to Sarah Shoff, a native of London Township, whose parents were early settlers of the county, and by her is the father of two children—Elizabeth A. (wife of Dr. D. McAlpine) and Malcolm J. He is Conservative politically, and has been Justice of the Peace for several years, but has never been an aspirant for office. He is a member of the Church of England, and is the oldest resident in the City of London or its suburbs, and lived in the first house that was built in the township. His son, Malcolm, is Manager of the London Loan Company, and was born in Canada in 1854. He was educated in the Grammar and High Schools of London, winning the Robb Gold Medal before leaving the latter. At the age of nineteen he began working for the Huron and Erie Loan Company, remaining four years, and in 1877, when the London Loan Company was organized, he became its manager. He handles $1,500,000 annually, and is youngest bank manager in the City of London, being capable, honorable and courteous. He was married in 1882 to Anna L. Gibbons, a daughter of William Gibbons, of Toronto, and a sister of George C. Gibbons, barrister of London. Mr. and Mrs. Kent have two children —John V. and Edna L. Mr. Kent gives his strict attention to business, and has never sought publicity, although he has many times been urged to offer his name for different offices of a public nature.

Thomas F. Kingsmill.

Thomas F. Kingsmill, dealer in dry goods, carpets and ordered clothing, needs no introduction to the citizens of London, for he is recognized as a prominent business man of the city, and by his industry and fine business ability has succeeded in establishing a large trade, and ranks among the foremost merchants of the Dominion. His business career has been a series of triumphs over difficulties that would have discouraged a man of weaker nature, and his tireless energy, unyielding perseverance, together with a fine knowledge of the necessities of the public, have been the means of placing him in his present enviable position. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, April 6, 1840, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Fraser) Kingsmill, who were both born in the "Emerald Isle." He served a thorough apprenticeship at the dry goods business in his youth, and in his many years' experience obtained that knowledge of commercial life for which he has become famous. In 1858 he immigrated to the United States, and after spending a short time in Savannah, Ga., came to Canada and settled in Toronto, where he entered the employ of Murray & Co. In 1865 he was sent by this firm to manage their business in London,

and subsequently engaged in business on his own responsibility, beginning at first on a very small scale. He increased his stock from time to time, and now carries the most complete line of goods in the city, his carpet and silk departments being the largest in Western Ontario, and would reflect credit on any large city. At times in the busy seasons the services of over 100 employés are required. Mr. Kingsmill visits the foreign markets twice a year, and is recognized as a shrewd and skillful buyer. His life has been one of ceaseless activity, and he has always aided in advancing the city's interests. His country seat, known as Belleview, comprises 200 acres of choice land, and is one of the most attractive places in this section.

R. F. LACEY.

R. F. Lacey, manufacturer of boot and shoe uppers, of London, Canada. In the brief sketch which here appears, will be found some interesting facts connected with the history of Mr. Lacey, who throughout life has pursued the even tenor of his way, and has now an honored name among his many acquaintances. He was born in England on the 8th of January, 1836, and is a son of Septimus and Elizabeth Lacey, who were also natives of England, the former a gardener by occupation. Their family consisted of six children, R. F. Lacey being their fourth child and second son. He was reared in his native county, and at an early age began serving an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade in Somersetshire, and became thoroughly skilled in all the details of the trade. In 1870 he came to Canada, and settled in London, and five years later established his present business of boot and shoe uppers, to which he has recently added leather and shoe findings, which has been steadily increasing, until he is now considered one of the prosperous citizens of the City of London. He served on the School Board of London West for three years, being chairman of the Board one year, and also served as councillor and deputy-reeve. In January, 1888, he was elected to the office of reeve, and again in January, 1889. He has shown his fraternal spirit by becoming a member of the following secret organizations:—Masons, Foresters, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Sons of England, and Royal Arcanum. He has always labored faithfully in the discharge of his duties and for the welfare of his adopted city, and is now enjoying in a marked degree the confidence and respect of his fellow-men. In 1860 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Mary Grapes, a native of the Isle of Wight, by whom he became the father of six children—Susie May, Frances Louisa, and Annie Alice, who are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Lacey lost three children by the flood of 1883. (Full particulars of this melancholy disaster are given elsewhere in this volume.) Those who were drowned are:—Frederick C., aged twenty-one years; Florence M., aged twelve years; and Horatio J., aged nine years.

Robert Larmour.

Robert Larmour is Assistant Superintendent Grand Trunk Railroad, London. Permanent success in any undertaking is always regulated by well-known causes, and no one can hope to secure a lasting reputation with a solid foundation of success without merit. That Mr. Larmour has made himself eminently successful in his chosen occupation over thirty-two years' experience abundantly testifies, and this is amply corroborated by those with whom he has long been associated. Mr. Larmour is a native of the County of Dundas, Canada, and was born in the year 1841. He was the fifth child born to his parents; was reared to farm life, and enjoyed the advantages of a good education. He began his business experience in the railway telegraph service in 1857, and, after passing various grades of promotion, he was, in March, 1866, appointed Assistant Superintendent, and for many years was stationed at Stratford. In 1886 he was changed to London, where he has since remained. He is a man who is strictly attentive to business, even to the most trivial details; has the respect of all with whom he has business, and has made a success of all his enterprises. Mr. Larmour was married in 1867 to Miss Lizzie Gardham, of Brantford, Ont. They have a family of five children. During the Fenian raid, Mr. Larmour was connected with the Grand Trunk Brigade, and retired with the rank of Major.

Frederick Thomas Lawson.

Frederick Thomas Lawson, accountant of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Strathroy, and whose birth occurred in Montrose, Scotland, Aug. 24, 1856, is the son of James and Isabella (Rolph) Lawson, both natives of Scotland. The father was born in 1812, and the mother in 1828. The latter died in 1881. The family immigrated to Canada, settled at Sarnia, where they remained for some time, and then removed to Minnesota. Here they resided for a few years, and then returned to Sarnia, Canada, where Frederick T. Lawson received his education and where he began a business career at an early age, entering the employ of Michael Fleming, a banker and broker, with whom he remained until 1875. He then went to Toronto, and entered the employ of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, but in August of the same year, came to Strathroy, where he has since been in the employ of the same bank. Since 1878 he has held the position of accountant, and is well qualified in every respect for that position, is courteous and obliging, and has the entire confidence of the people. His marriage to Miss Ida L. Hull occurred Aug. 29, 1877. She was born in Strathroy in 1861, and is the daughter of W. W. Hull, one of the old settlers of the city. To Mr. and Mrs. Lawson were born two children—Gwendoline R. and Roxieline E. H. Mr. Lawson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a Reformer in his political views.

HON. ELIJAH LEONARD.

Among all classes of people there are some men who become leaders in whatever business they are engaged, and these men are almost invariably interested in enterprises tending to benefit the community in which they reside. Such a man is Mr. Leonard, who was born in Syracuse, N. Y., September 10, 1814. His father, who also bore the name of Elijah, was a native of Massachusetts, and was of Welsh descent, his ancestors having come from Wales to America on account of religious persecution. They settled in Taunton, Mass., in 1637. The mother's maiden name was Polly Stone, and her union with Mr. Leonard resulted in the birth of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Elijah, the second son, resided in his native State until fifteen years of age and assisted his father in the foundry, the latter being an ironmonger by occupation, which business the family have been engaged in for 250 years. In 1830 the father was offered inducements to go to Upper Canada and take charge of Long Point Furnace, and removed there with his family. In early life, Elijah, our subject, learned the ironmonger's trade of his father, and at the age of nineteen years was given his liberty, and, in company with W. C. Vanbrocklin, went into business, and they established the fifth foundry in Upper Canada, at St. Thomas, in 1834.

In 1838 he came to London, and the business which he established was at first on a very small scale, but gradually grew until it has assumed its present proportions. In 1857 he was a candidate for Parliament for London, but was successfully opposed by Hon. John Carling. He served as a member of the City Council, and in 1857 was elected Mayor of the city. In 1862 he became the candidate of the Reform party for the representation of the Malahide Division in the Legislative Council, and was elected. He continued to represent this Division until 1867, when he was appointed a Senator under the British North American Act. He takes little part in party politics, but his sympathies are with the Reform party, of which he is an influential member in the Senate. His business is left largely to the management of his sons. Their trade extends east and west, with agencies in Montreal, St. John, N. B., and Chatham, Ont. (Mention is made of these works in another part of this volume.) In 1847 he was married to Miss Emeline Woodman, of Buxton, in the State of Maine, by whom he has two sons and two daughters—Frank E., Charles W., Ella A. and May A., the wife of J. C. McCorkill, of Cowansville, Province of Quebec.

GEORGE LETHBRIDGE.

George Lethbridge, retired, and an old settler of the region, was born in Somersetshire, England, Aug. 29, 1829; son of William and

Mary (Criddle) Lethbridge, who came with their family to Canada in 1843. They settled in Southwold, Elgin County, engaged in agricultural pursuits here, and here resided the remainder of their days. George Lethbridge remained at home until of age, and, September 5, 1854, he married Miss Sarah Shepard, a native of Canada, born in the County of Oxford, near Ingersoll, and the daughter of Joseph and Salome (Corey) Shepard, who emigrated from Vermont to Oxford County prior to the Revolutionary War. In 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge removed to Middlesex County, where he purchased 100 acres of land, which he afterwards increased to 220 acres. They resided upon the farm until the spring of 1887, when they removed to the village of Glencoe, and have resided there ever since. They are the parents of one child, John G., who is now farming on the homestead. Mr. Lethbridge is Liberal in his political views; has served as a member of the School Board of Ekfrid; and he and wife are respected members of the Methodist Church, of which he is steward and trustee. In the early days of the Township, when the facilities for the accommodation of the pioneer ministers were limited, they always found a ready welcome and safe harbor under the roof of Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge, and it soon became known among the ministers where to go. Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge have always remained prominent in Methodist circles.

Robert Lewis.

Robert Lewis, manufacturer of stained glass, and dealer in wall paper and house decorations, was born in Quebec, April 4, 1827. His father, Alexander Lewis, was a native of Scotland, and was a member of the celebrated 71st Highland Regiment, a regiment that has become historic, and whose reputation is fragrant with many associations. The mother's maiden name was Catharine Rainbow, of Dublin. Thirteen children were born to them, and Robert is the second son and child. He was reared in Toronto, and after leaving school served an apprenticeship at the painting trade, and followed the same until 1852, when he changed his residence to Simcoe, and in 1853 came to London, where he laid the foundation for his present prosperous business, commencing at first on a small scale and increasing from time to time until it has assumed its present proportions. (A complete history of his stained glass manufacturing will be found in another part of this work.) In 1874, Mr. Lewis was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, and served from that date until 1876. In 1878 he was elected Mayor, and re-elected in 1879. He was one of the Waterworks Commissioners when the works were built, and saw them completed. Mr. Lewis was married in March, 1854, to Miss Jane Noble, a native of Ireland. Mr. Lewis is a Scottish Rite Mason, and has held all the chairs in the Chapter, as well as all in the Blue Lodge;

he is also a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. His life is a good illustration of what can be accomplished by young men of character and determination, but a detailed account of his enterprise, or to review even passingly his official and public life, or to speak of his moral and social traits, would be impossible in the space allotted to this sketch. In every walk of life his career has been above criticism or reproach. A man of unbending honor and incorruptible honesty, he has the respect of all who know him. He is a member of the Methodist Church, of which he is treasurer and steward.

FRANK WALDER LILLEY.

Frank Walder Lilley, postmaster, of London East, is a son of Charles Lilley, who for many years has been prominently identified with the business interests of the eastern portion of the city, and in the following brief article will be found a sketch of his life:—Charles was born in London, England, December 26, 1833, his parents being James and Caroline (Walder) Lilley, who were also born in the same place, and became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living at the present time. In 1836 the family immigrated to Canada and settled in Caledonia, where the father engaged in farming, and died in 1858. Charles, his youngest son, was reared in Ontario, and in early life worked as a messenger boy, and afterwards as a telegraph operator in Hamilton. In 1854 he came to London and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and up to the present time has been identified with the business interests of the city, especially the eastern portion, where he resides. He has always been deeply interested in municipal matters, and has served as reeve, councillor, a member of the School Board, and the last year of the separate organization, held the position of mayor of London East, and after the amalgamation, became a member of the City Council as alderman from the 5th Ward. January 1, 1857, he was married to Miss Martha A. Rawlings, who was born in West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, England, and by her became the father of three children—Charles J. D.; Elinore F., wife of Frank Barnard; and Frank W. In all matters of public interest Mr. Lilley is a man of decided opinions, but he gives every subject earnest consideration. Frank W., his son, was born in London, June 4, 1863, and since eleven years of age, has been connected with the post-office department. In 1877 he was appointed assistant postmaster, and in August, 1886, was appointed postmaster, and the success with which he has managed the office is highly complimentary to his ability as a business manager. He is past-master of Corinthian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., St. George's R. A. Chapter, and Richard Cœur de Lion Preceptory, 18th degree Scottish Rite, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. Since 1884 he has been connected with the I. O. O. F. In 1888 he married Miss Rose O' Gorman, who was born in London, and is a daughter of Daniel O'Gorman.

JOHN W. LOCKYER.

John W. Lockyer, butcher and meat dealer at London, Ont., is a fair example of the possibilities of this country for young men without means or influence, but with character and determination, industry and ability to succeed. Mr. Lockyer, now in the prime of life, occupies a favorable position among the business men of his occupation in London. He was born in Exeter, Devonshire, England, June 26, 1846, and his father, John Lockyer, was a native of the same place, and a cabinet-maker by trade. The mother was Elizabeth (Baldry) Lockyer; was born in Twickenham, Middlesex, England. John W. Lockyer was the second of five children born to his parents, and he remained in his mother's birthplace until twenty years of age, after which he served an apprenticeship at the butcher's business, which he has made his occupation in life since. In 1866 he immigrated to America, landed in New York, and went from there westward, working in different places in Montana, Arkansas, California and Oregon. After an experience of several years, which added to his already extensive experience in his chosen calling, he came to Canada in 1875. On July 12 of the same year, Mr. Lockyer was married to Miss Hannah Swan, of Brook Township. They have a family of seven children—Lizzie, Annie, Evaline, Harriet, John, William and Bertha. After coming to Canada, Mr. Lockyer farmed for two or three years, and then in 1873 he engaged in his present business, which he has since followed with a good degree of success. He came to this county without means, and what he has accumulated is the result of his own industry, economy, honesty and fair dealing, and this is evinced by the patronage he has secured and the quantity of meat with which his market is supplied. Mr. Lockyer is a member of the I. O. of Foresters and Royal Arcanum.

HENRY DAWSON LONG.

Henry Dawson Long is manager of the London Soap Company. In a city like London, the different lines of manufacture are many and varied, and this is due not only to the enterprise and energy of the business men, but to its natural advantages. Among the enterprises that are at the present time contributing largely to the reputation of the city as a manufacturing centre, may be mentioned the London Soap Company, of which Mr. H. D. Long is the manager. He has been a resident of London since 1849, and was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, June 20, 1828, his father being William Long, and his mother Mary (Eagan) Long, both of whom were natives of the same place. He was reared in the county of his birth, and received fair educational advantages in his boyhood days, but being of an enterprising disposition, he was not content to settle down in his native land, but determined to seek his fortune in America; and accordingly, in 1849, came

to Canada, settling in London, where he embarked on his mercantile career as clerk in a dry goods store, and afterwards entered the employ of Edward Adams & Co. He remained in the employ of this company for ten years, and then became a partner in the business, and remained connected with the house until 1884, being, no doubt, the oldest commercial traveller in Ontario. The works with which he is now connected were formerly owned and operated by Thomas Churcher, who conducted the same until 1886, since which time Mr. H. D. Long has had the management of affairs, and was sole owner until 1888, when a joint stock company was organized, with a capital of $25,000. The business was put under the management of Mr. H. D. Long, who has some of the leading business men of the county associated with him, among whom may be mentioned Hiram Walker, of Walkerville; W. J. Reid, President of the Company; J. K. Clare, and C. H. Elliott. Their manufactory has a capacity of 500 boxes per week, and the quality of the product is unsurpassed in the Dominion, and the patronage the house enjoys is largely due to Mr. H. D. Long's success as a travelling salesman. He was married in 1850 to Miss Hannah Eagan, of Galway, Ireland, and their family circle consists of four children.

JEREMIAH LOUGHLIN.

Jeremiah Loughlin, Foreman of the Car Works at London, Ont., was born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, in August, 1845, and when very young was deprived of parental care by the death of both his father and mother. When quite young, he came to Canada and was reared at Drummondville, on the historic battle ground of Lundy's Lane, and received his education at that place. August 11, 1862, he entered the employ of the Great Western Railway at Hamilton, and served a regular apprenticeship in the Car Department, and after finishing, continued in the employ of the company until the road was amalgamated with the Grand Trunk, and has been in the employ of the two roads for the past twenty-seven years. In 1874 he came to London, the Car Shops being completed at that date, and for over seventeen years has served in the capacity of foreman, filling the duties of this position faithfully and efficiently. After he entered the employ of the Great Western Railway, he became identified with the Fire Brigade, which became noted throughout Canada for its efficiency. He has also taken an interest in military affairs. As a schoolboy he belonged to a company organized by Captain Leonard at the time of the Trent excitement. Upon the organization of the 13th Battalion, the officers and privates of Nos. 5 and 7 Companies were employed on the Great Western Railway. Mr. Loughlin was a member of No. 5 Company of this Battalion, and was in active service at Prescott at the time of the St. Alban's raid, and spent three months at Old Fort William. He was out with the same Battalion and engaged

in the battle of Ridgeway, being encamped in the fall of the same year at Thorold under General Wolseley. He left the Battalion in 1868, having held the position of sergeant for several years. He has been twice married, first to Miss Mary Ann Moore, of New Brunswick, who died in 1880, leaving three children—Mamie, John and Charlotte; and second, to Mrs. McKenna, of Hamilton, by whom he has two children —Josephine and Irene.

William Gibson Lumley, M. D.

William Gibson Lumley, M. D., a practicing physician of Glencoe, is a native of Canada, born in Southwold Township, Elgin County, April 4, 1844. His father, John Lumley, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came with his parents to Elgin County when a child, the Lumley family thereby being one of the earliest pioneer families of the County. John Lumley took as his wife Miss Maria Gibson, a native of the State of New York, born near Rochester, and who came with her parents to Canada. Of a family of twelve children, William Gibson Lumley was the youngest member. At an early age he entered the public schools of Southwold Township, and subsequently attended the St. Thomas Grammar Schools, where he shortly afterwards began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. George Billington, then at Delaware, Ont. In 1866 he entered the Medical Department of Victoria University of Toronto, and in the spring of 1870 graduated with honors from that institution. Immediately following his graduation he came to Glencoe, established himself in his profession, and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Provincial and Dominion Medical Associations, and for the past ten years has served as surgeon for the Grand Trunk Railroad, and has been Coroner of Middlesex for a number of years. On Nov. 4, 1883, he married Miss Elizabeth T., a daughter of the late Nathaniel Currie, Esq., ex-M. P. P. (see sketch), and to them have been born one son and three daughters. In 1884, at the establishment of Company No. 3 of the 26th Middlesex Battalion at Glencoe, the Doctor was appointed First Captain, which position he resigned in 1886. He has been a member of the Public School Board, and is at present a trustee of the High School Board. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, having served as D. D. G. M. for the London District for 1885, and is Past Master and charter member of Lorne Lodge, No. 282, Glencoe.

James S. Luney.

James S. Luney is a prosperous contractor and builder, of London, Ont., and was born in Cornwall, England, in 1848, being the third of

ten children born to the union of James Luney and Sophia Daw. He resided in Cornwall until twenty-two years of age, and learned the brick-mason's trade, which occupation was the chief calling of his father and grandfather, and in 1871, determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and accordingly immigrated to Canada, locating in London, and began working at his trade. Two years later he embarked in business on his own account, and took the contract for the Waterloo block, on Richmond, and also erected Knox church, the residence of George C. Gibbons, Reid Bros. building on Clarence, and did some effective work on the Asylum for the Insane, and the Medical School building. He has had the contract awarded him for building the Pall Mall street Methodist church, and through his industry and good management, has acquired a comfortable competency. He is considered a skillful workman, and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. In 1868 he was married to Miss Mary Grace Parsons, a native of Devonshire, England. She died on the 29th of December, 1887. Mr. Luney has been a member of the Methodist Church for thirteen years.

T. H. Luscombe.

T. H. Luscombe, of the firm of Luscombe & Glass, barristers and solicitors, of London, was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, in 1853, and is a son of Henry A. and Elizabeth (Congdon) Luscombe, who are natives of Devonshire, and who are now residing in London, England. The father is an artist. T. H. Luscombe was reared in Plymouth, and received a good practical education in the Grammar Schools. After quite an extensive trip through England, he sailed for America, landing at Philadelphia, where he remained for a short time, thence to New York and several other cities, and then came to Canada. He located in London in 1875, and began the study of law with Hon. David Glass, and was admitted to the Bar in 1882. He soon after formed a partnership with Glass & Son, which continued for some time, and then practiced alone until November, 1886, when the firm became Luscombe & Glass, the junior member of the firm, who was called to the Bar in 1886, being a son of Sheriff William Glass. Mr. Luscombe was married to Miss Henrietta Ellis, by whom he has one child living named Mabel F. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the National Union. Messrs. Luscombe & Glass are the solicitors for several important institutions, and are acquiring an enviable reputation among the legal fraternity of the county.

Rev. Thomas Macadam.

The Rev. Thomas Macadam, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Strathroy, has only been a few years in Canada, but is already well known

throughout the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a distinguished minister. He was born in the County of Aberdeen, Scotland, on July 9, 1843, and is the son of James and Margaret (Johnston) Macadam, both deceased. Having early evinced a taste for study, he was afforded the best facilities for obtaining a thorough education. After a preliminary course at the famous Grammar School of Aberdeen, he entered Aberdeen University in 1860, winning by competitive examination in classics a bursary of $60 per annum, tenable for four years, and standing next in order of merit to Professor W. Robertson Smith, of Cambridge University, editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica. He pursued the full course of four years in classics, mathematics, natural sciences, logic, English literature and mental philosophy, having as professor in the last of these departments Dr. Alexander Bain, author of "The Senses and Intellect," "Emotions and Will," and other standard works used in many leading institutions of learning throughout the world. He secured a place on the honor list in Greek and Christian Evidences. In 1864, Mr. Macadam entered the Free Church Theological College in Aberdeen, where he studied Hebrew and cognate languages, along with theology, for another four years, gaining during this period the prize of $35 for an essay on "The Headship of Christ," and being chosen by his fellow-students to the highest offices in their gift, viz., the Presidency of the "Free Church Students' Association," and of the Missionary Society. Receiving license to preach the Gospel, in 1868, from the Free Church Presbytery of Aberdeen, he was immediately called to West Calder, but declined to accept the pastorate of that congregation, and pursued his studies for two years longer, while acting as assistant to Rev. W. Mitchell, of Halbum, Aberdeen, and Rev. J. Munro, Rutherglen, Glasgow. In 1870 he accepted a call to Chrysston, near Glasgow, where he remained for ten years, during which, in 1874, a remarkable revival of religion took place in the congregation. On Oct. 19, 1870, he married Miss Elizabeth Whyte, daughter of John Whyte, Esq., of New York City, and sister of Rev. Dr. Alexander Whyte, of Free St. George's, Edinburgh. Mrs. Macadam died on Aug. 21, 1888. Their family consisted of—Elizabeth (born 9th October, 1871), Margaret (born 2nd June, 1873), and Alexander Whyte (born 22nd November, 1874, and died 18th February, 1884).

Mr. Macadam came to Canada in 1881, and having been elected Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Strathroy, he commenced his labors there on March 1st, 1882, and was formally inducted to pastoral charge of the congregation by the Presbytery of London, on July 11th of that year. Mr. Macadam is recognized as a vigorous and independent thinker, a ripe scholar, and an elegant writer, well-read in English, French and German literature. Hitherto he has published little under his own name; but has been an extensive contributor to the daily press by editorials on politics and educational subjects, and by reviews of English and German books. A small work of his on The Lord's

Supper, entitled "Master's Memorial," has received the highest praise from literary and theological authorites, and in two years has reached the large circulation of 1,300 copies, besides being republished in Edinburgh. We understand he is at present engaged on a work on "The Atonement." Mr. Macadam has had the advantage of extensive foreign travel, and a large experience of public business. On the passing of the Scotch Education Act, in 1872, he was elected a member of the School Board of the populous parish of Cadder, bordering on the City of Glasgow, and served two terms of three years each, taking a prominent share in the work of reorganizing the educational institutions of the parish, at a cost of nearly $100,000. He was also an active member of the Parochial and Sanitary Boards of that parish. In his political views Mr. Macadam is a Liberal.

Colonel John Macbeth.

Col. John Macbeth, Deputy Clerk of the Crown at London, Ont., and was born in 1836 in the settlement of Kildonan, on the Red River, in Manitoba. His parents, George and Catherine (Sutherland) Macbeth, were both born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, at Kildonan. They were among the early Selkirk settlers of Manitoba, the grandparents being first of the early settlers there. The grandfather was a British soldier, as were also some of the mother's people, three of her uncles being at the battle of New Orleans. George Macbeth, the father, was for some time in the Hudson Bay Company, and in 1838 came with his family to Canada, via the lakes in birch bark canoes, and located in the County of Lambton, where he died in 1852. He was quite an extensive real estate holder, owning 400 acres of land, and was serving his township in the capacity of Reeve at the time of his death. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, his wife being a member of the Presbyterian Church. His death occurred in 1882. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living at the present time—Alexander (residing at Port Talbot), Col. John, Robert (residing in Pennsylvania), Isabella (widow of a Mr. White), and Kate (residing in the County of Elgin).

Col. John Macbeth was a very small boy when he came with his parents to Lambton County. Up to the age of fourteen years he assisted his parents on the farm and attended school, and then entered the law office of Henry C. R. Becher, Q. C., of London, studying with him until 1859, when he was admitted to the Bar. He immediately engaged in practicing his profession, and, in 1860, was appointed to his present office, which he has filled up to the present time. In 1854 he joined the volunteers, and the year that the Prince of Wales made his visit to the Dominion of Canada, Mr. Macbeth acted as Captain of the Guard of Honor, and furnished the guard at the

Tecumseh House during his stay. In 1865 he entered a military school, obtaining a first-class certificate, and attended the camps at La Prairie and Thorold, under Colonel Wolseley, now Lord Wolseley, and various camps up to the year 1878, when he resigned his position as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Battalion, retaining his rank. He was in the volunteer service nearly twenty-five years, and no man has served his country better than Mr. Macbeth. The battalion was in a flourishing condition under his management, and had a celebrated brass band, which was considered the best in Canada. In 1863 he was married to Miss Constance Webster, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the following are the children born to their union:—Herbert G., a barrister, of London; Frank I., in Molsons Bank at Montreal; Hugh, in the wholesale house of Birrell & Co.; George and Charles, in college; and Frances, Helen and Isabella, residing at home. Mr. Macbeth is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Past Master of Tuscan Lodge, 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite. His eldest brother, George, now deceased, was Lieut.-Colonel of the 25th Battalion of Elgin, and represented that county in the old Parliament of Canada before Confederation, and was Alderman of the City of London at the time of his death, in 1870.

Hugh McCallum, M.D.

Hugh McCallum, M. D., was born in the County of Elgin in 1860. His father, Alexander McCallum, was a native of Scotland, born April 22, 1810, and the mother, whose maiden name was Annie McAlpin, was also of Scotch birth. They were married January 22, 1841, and to their union were born ten children, six of whom are now living—three sons and three daughters. The father immigrated to Canada in 1831, settled in the County of Elgin, where he remained for several years, and then went to Illinois, where he remained for about two years. In 1841 he returned to Canada, and was here engaged in agricultural pursuits for forty years. He resided on this farm previous to coming to London.

Dr. Hugh McCallum passed his youth on a farm in Middlesex County, and received his primary education in Westminster Township. He is a graduate of both the Western University of London and the University of Toronto. In 1887 he was elected to the chair of physiology in the Western University. The year previous to this he began practicing in London. He married Miss Annie Nattrass, who was born in Bradford, and who is the daughter of Rev. Timothy Nattrass. The doctor is a member of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Independent, Ancient and Canadian Order of Foresters, and surgeon of all three orders. He is one of the prominent and rising young physicians of the county.

McClary Family.

There is no name more favorably known or one with which the interests of London are more closely connected than that of the McClary family, for the manufactory that bears their name is the most important industry among the many of the city, as well as Western Ontario, and the career of this family is identified with every step of the city's progress. Their manufactory, which at first was started on a small scale, has grown so steadily that those who have witnessed the progress in their business, have failed to realize its importance. The number of men to whom it gives employment and the number of individuals sustained by this establishment would, of itself, make a town of no small proportions; and the good judgment and energy manifested in the development of this industry has stamped the leaders thereof as men above the average. In the manufacture of stoves and tinware their name is a familiar word throughout the Dominion, and the quality of their product is unsurpassed. Their manufactory is well supplied with all the latest and most approved machinery, no expense being spared in this particular. The business is now superintended by John McClary, who, from boyhood, has been familiar with its details, and who has given his whole attention to its development. No history of Middlesex county would be complete which failed to include a sketch of the McClary family, for the senior McClary was one of the very earliest pioneers, having come to the county as early as 1817.

John McClary, who was the father of Peter, William, Oliver and John McClary, was born in New Hampshire, March 18, 1784, and was partially reared in his native State. In 1804 he moved to Pennsylvania, and was there married to Miss Sally Stark, who was born in that State, March 17, 1786, and was a descendant of Gen. Stark, of Revolutionary fame. John McClary's father was the son of a Scotchman, who came to America long before the Revolutionary war, and the son took part in this war, his wife being Dolly Fletcher, a daughter of Peter and Ruth (Adams) Fletcher, the latter a niece of John Adams, President of the United States. About 1740 the latter's grandfather, Henry Adams, came with a family of eight sons from England to the United States, and settled in Massachusetts. The father of John Adams was a farmer of limited means, who managed to give John a good collegiate education, and he was graduated from Harvard College in 1755, after which he spent some time in teaching a Grammar School and in studying law, being admitted to the Bar. He soon turned his attention to public matters, and became noted for his opposition to the Stamp Act. He became the second President of the United States, and was married to Abigail Smith in 1764. She was a daughter of a clergyman of the neighboring town of Weymouth. John Quincy Adams was the eldest son of John Adams, and became the sixth President of the United States. He was born July 11, 1767,

and died in Washington, February 23, 1848. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1788, and in 1791 was admitted to the Bar. He married a Miss Johnson on the 27th of July, 1797, and by her became the father of one son—Charles Francis Adams. The latter died in 1886 leaving two sons—Charles Francis and Josiah Quincy. The former is prominently identified with the railroad interests at the present time, and is President of the Union Pacific Railroad. John McClary, who married Miss Sally Stark above mentioned, was a lumber manufacturer in Pennsylvania, and, in 1813, during the war between Great Britain and the United States, a large cargo of his lumber was seized and burned, which loss so crippled him, financially, that about 1817 he determined to come to Canada to see if he could better his fortunes. He settled in Westminster Township, near Nilestown, and, in connection with farming, re-engaged in the lumber business, and here resided until his death, in 1848. He and wife became the parents of twelve children—Dorcas (born Oct. 16, 1806, and died in February, 1889), Daniel (born October 22, 1808, and died in infancy), Dolly (born March 5, 1810), William (born January 16, 1812), Peter (born April 5, 1814), Oliver (born October 31, 1816), David (born March 24, 1820, and died at Mormon City on his way to California), Sally (born March 7, 1822, and is now deceased), Maria (born January 4, 1824, also deceased), Isaac (born June 26, 1826, living in California), John (born January 22, 1829), and Henry (born February 20, 1831, and died August 8, 1832).

William McClary, the eldest son, came with his parents to Canada and spent his early life on a farm. He prepared himself for the occupation of teaching, and followed this calling for some time. In 1845 he received a license as a Provincial Land Surveyor, and has followed this calling for many years. Peter, the second son, was born in Pennsylvania, April 5, 1814, and, after coming to Canada, was engaged in farming until 1878, when he retired from active life. In 1855 he was appointed Collector of Inland Revenue, and continued to fill this office until 1876, when he was superannuated and retired on a pension. He was married to Miss Clarissa Myrick, a daughter of Gardner and Elizabeth (Hall) Myrick, and eight children was the result of their union—William Henry (deceased), Charles, Sarah E. (wife of Jas. Gilmour), Nancy M. (wife of Geo. Donaldson, of Buffalo, New York), John, Clara L. (wife of Arthur W. Pritchard), and Katherine (wife of George Morehead). Mr. McClary has held the office of Justice of the Peace for over thirty years, and served for several years as either Councillor or Reeve of Westminster Township. Oliver McClary, the third son, was reared on the family homestead, and at an early age he commenced teaching school, holding a Government certificate; but, owing to impaired health, relinquished this calling, and commenced selling goods on the road, which occupation he followed five or six years. He then began manufacturing tinware, and the result of his enterprise is fully stated above. In 1854 he married Miss Martha Coombs, who was born in England.

She died in 1871, leaving four children—Eliza (wife of John Gauld), Louisa (wife of John M. Moore), Arthur (who married Miss Whetter), and George. On February 3, 1881, Mr. McClary married his second wife, Mrs. Fanny Murphy, whose maiden name was Hyde. She has one son, Charles, by her former husband. John McClary, the next son living, was born in Middlesex County, and spent his early days working at the tinsmith's trade. During the early history of the gold excitement in California, he went to the Pacific slope; but at the end of one year returned, and in connection with his brother Oliver began to work at his chosen calling, and attended to the manufacturing while his brother disposed of the wares; and this was the commencement of their present business, which is the most important industry in London. Mr. McClary has been married twice, first to Miss Mary Ann Drake, a daughter of Phineas Drake; she died, leaving two children—Theresa (who married W. A. Gunn, son of the late George M. Gunn) and Bessie (wife of William M. Gartshore). He selected for his second wife Miss Mary Pavey, a native of Devonshire, England.

George O. McClary, Treasurer of the McClary Manufacturing Company, is the eldest son of Oliver McClary. He was born and reared in London, and when sixteen years of age he commenced his business life with the above company, and for eleven years has been connected with this establishment, and in 1889 elected Treasurer of the same.

John G. McClary.

John G. McClary, another prominent farmer of Westminster Township, is the son of Peter McClary and grandson of John McClary, who moved from Pennsylvania to Canada and settled on the 1st Con., Lot 2, of Westminster Township, among the earliest settlers. Peter McClary lived on the Second Concession for some time, and then moved to London. He is a prosperous farmer, and is the owner of a large tract of land. He is still living, is seventy-three years of age, and has given his sons each a good farm. He has always been an active temperance man, and is respected by all with whom he comes in contact. He is a man whose judgment is held in high esteem by his fellow-men, and held the position of Reeve and Councilman for many years. He was collector of internal revenue for twenty-three years, took an active interest in the cause of education, and was School Trustee for a number of years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His son John G. McClary was born on his father's farm in 1849, and received a High School education in London. He married Miss Matilda Norton, daughter of Frank and Catherine (Decker) Norton, and became the father of these children—Kate, Charles, Fred, Peter, Lou and Walter. Mr. and Mrs. McClary are members of the M. E. Church, of which Mr. McClary is steward. He is also School Trustee, and in his political opinions is a Reformer. He is a man of

liberal views on all important subjects. He has a good record, is an enterprising farmer and a good business man.

Arthur E. McClary.

Arthur E. McClary, son of Oliver McClary, was born in London, June 6, 1863, and was reared and educated in his native city. On the 27th of November, 1884, he was married to Miss Ella Whetter, a daughter of Francis Whetter, Esq., and by her is the father of one child—Ella. Francis Whetter was born in Cornwall, England, in 1819; his parents, Richard and Jane (Thomas) Whetter, being natives of Cornwall and Devonshire, England, respectively. Francis was reared in Cornwall on a farm and followed the occupation of a drover, becoming an excellent judge of stock. In 1855 he decided to immigrate to Canada, and after reaching this country, located in London and began looking around for a business opening. Soon an opportunity offered for opening a meat market, and he availed himself of this opening, and for fourteen years was one of the prominent meat merchants of the city, his former experience in purchasing stock assisting him materially in this enterprise. In 1856 he purchased his present farm of thirty-three acres, and since retiring from business has been engaged in raising thoroughbred and good graded cattle, and in this business has been very successful. In 1855 he was married to Miss Ellen Peter, a native of Cornwall. She has ever been his confidante, adviser and counsellor, and has proven a helpmate in every sense of the word. They have three children—Kate (Mrs. Dodd, of Toronto), Ella (wife of Arthur E. McClary), and Clara (at home).

Peter McCann.

Peter McCann was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1822, and two years later was brought to Canada by his parents, who located in London. He was educated in the old school building, which still stands on York street, near Westminster bridge. After attaining his majority, he took charge of the Western Hotel on Richmond street, with which he was connected until 1862. In 1851–2 he shared in the speculation mania of the period, and invested largely in city lots, but this investment was unfortunate, for when the financial crisis of 1857 reached Canada, Mr. McCann and many others were taken into the maelstrom. A reference to the early history of London will show many of the various public duties performed by this old resident; and it is said that wherever a friend was wanted, or an earnest effort required by the village to carry out some design of improvement, Mr. McCann's name was mentioned and his services called into play. This willingness on his part to do a public

or charitable act was displayed by him at an early age, and it is told of him that in 1830 he rode from St. Thomas to Niagara Falls to summon the priest of that parish to the bedside of a missionary father who was dying at St. Thomas, and succeeded in his errand. In 1862 the Western Hotel property passed out of his hands, as one of the results of the panic of 1857. Indeed, it may be said that he lost everything he possessed, except the regard and respect of his fellow-citizens and the perfect health which was an hereditary legacy. He has lived to see London grow from a small village to a city of several thousand inhabitants, with good business blocks and handsome residences, and the almost unbroken wilderness, with a few scattered settlers, become a country rich in fertile farms and fine homes; and views with pride and satisfaction the prosperity of the city and county, and the part he has taken in the change.

Mr. McCann, in the year 1875, was appointed Fishery Inspector by the Dominion Government, a position he still holds. He was married in 1844 to Miss Annie Dignan, a daughter of the late Bernard Dignan, who was one of the very early settlers of London Township. Their union resulted in the birth of Jane (who married Charles. C. Whateley), Amanda (now Mrs. John B. Givens), Thresa Clare (wife of Edmund Meredith, Q. C.), Bernard C. (who studied law under W. R. Meredith, Q. C.), Henrietta, Beatrice, and Harry M. Mrs. McCann died 21st August, 1886.

Hugh McColl.

Hugh McColl, postmaster at Strathroy, was born in Ekfrid Township, County of Middlesex, Ont., and is the eldest of nine children, six now living, born to the union of Duncan and Sarah (McTaggart) McColl. The father was born in Scotland, in 1800, and died in Ekfrid Township, in 1872. He was a farmer by occupation, and one of the first settlers of Ekfrid Township, in this county, having immigrated from his native land in 1831. The mother was also a native of Scotland, born 1812, and died in Ekfrid Township in 1868. She came to Canada in 1829, and settled in Lobo Township. Their son, Hugh McColl, attained his growth on the farm, and received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his township, but finished at the Normal School at Toronto. In 1855 he began teaching school, and followed this avocation for thirteen years—nine years in Ekfrid Township, and four years in Lobo. His marriage occurred October 17, 1865, to Miss Annie M. Harris, who was born at Lobo, October 5, 1839, daughter of John and Margaret (Cutler) Harris, old settlers of Lobo. The former died in 1872 at the age of fifty-six years, and the latter in 1887, at the age of seventy-five years. In 1868, Mr. McColl came to Strathroy and purchased the *Strathroy Age* of William Fisher Luxton, now one of the prominent men of Winnipeg. Mr. McColl continued to publish the *Age* until the first of April, 1876,

but previous to this, on November 1, 1875, he was appointed postmaster at Strathroy, which position he has held continuously since. Mrs. McColl died May 27, 1881, leaving one daughter, Maggie S., who was born October 24, 1874. Mr. McColl is a member of Masonic fraternity, Beaver Lodge, No. 83, and is a charter member of Howard Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been a resident of Middlesex County for more than half a century.

ANDREW MCCORMICK.

In sketching the life of this gentleman, it is but just to say that his good name is above reproach, and that he has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He was born in London, Ontario, on the 1st day of January, 1835, and he is one of the oldest male residents of London, born within the organized limits of the city. His parents, Andrew and Alice H. (Begg) McCormick, were both natives of Donaghadee, County of Down, Ireland, and in 1829 immigrated to the Dominion of Canada, and selected for their home Lot 19, North York St., London. The father was a plasterer by trade, and after following this calling for some years turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He was the first Pathmaster of the town. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a Royal Arch Mason and a Charter member of St. John's, No. 3, and filled the chair of First Principal. He died on the 20th day of July, 1860, leaving besides his widow, who still survives, three sons and one daughter—William, a resident of London; Thomas, in New South Wales; Andrew, and Ann, the widow of Gilbert Porte. Andrew, the third son and youngest child, was reared to manhood in his native city, and his early career was spent in his father's store. He subsequently learned the shoemaker's trade and engaged in the shoe business in his own name, and continued this calling until 1865, when, owing to impaired health, he abandoned this occupation, and embarked in the grocery and provision trade, and also engaged in buying and selling horses, and was thus engaged for several years, doing a large business in this line. His services for years were in frequent demand as a judge of horses at the leading fairs of the Dominion, but he steadfastly refused to act in this capacity at home. In all of his decisions he was accredited with impartiality, and gained many friends and no enemies.

In municipal matters he has been prominent, having served as a councilman, alderman, and mayor. In 1864 he was induced to accept the nomination for councilman from the 4th Ward, and in 1866 he was elected by acclamation alderman of the 1st Ward. In 1873 he was elected mayor, and during his administration the fire department of the city changed from a volunteer to a paid department, and steam engines took the place of hand engines. During his term of office, the Huron & Bruce Railway received its subsidy from the city, and Mr. McCor-

mick was one of the active workers in the interests of the road. In 1873 the Provincial Fair was held in London, and Mr. McCormick received a vote of thanks for his management and co-operation and its successful termination, the officers of the Board being Hon. David Christie, and Hon. George Brown. The whole debt of the city was adjusted that year. In 1875 he was made president of the Western Fair Association, and for fourteen years he has been president of the Ontario Mutual Fire Insurance Co. It was while he was mayor that the land for the present park was secured. He was elected a member of the Hospital Trust, and served as chairman of the Board. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has filled the chair of First Principal, and for the past thirty years has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and has filled all the chairs of this order.

In the space allotted in this volume, it would be impossible to give a detailed account of his public and private career, or speak at length of his many sterling, social and business qualities. Suffice is to say, that in every walk in life his career has been above criticism or reproach. February 17, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann E. Clegg, who was born in Chatham, Ontario, a daughter of the late John Clegg, who was one of the early pioneers of the city. His widow is still living and is one of the landmarks of the city, having been in business in London longer than any other of its present residents. To Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have been born thirteen children, ten of whom are living—Letitia (wife of John T. Stephenson), Charles J., Robert, Andrew George, Henry K., Thomas B., Albert E, Alice A., Chester G., and Mary H. William J. F. died in March, 1882; Ernest Alfred died in June, 1884; and Andrew died in 1865.

D. C. MACDONALD.

D. C. Macdonald, manager of the London Mutual Insurance Company, of London, Ontario, was born in the Township of Seymour, County of Northumberland, Canada, February 13, 1835, and is a son of Alexander Macdonald (a nephew of Sir Archibald Campbell, the hero of Ava, India), who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1809, and was married in his native land to Miss Mary A. D. Cameron, of Fort William, Inverness, Scotland. He was a lieutenant in Her Majesty's 59th Regiment, and after coming to Canada in 1834, settled on a farm in the County of Northumberland, and then removed to Grafton, near Cobourg, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and also operated a distillery. When the Rebellion of 1837 broke out, he was appointed by Sir George Arthur to act as adjutant of the First Frontier Light Infantry, and afterwards had command of the Whitby Independent Company. Later, he commanded the colored troops of the Province, which were disbanded in May, 1850. He then came to London, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and in 1859

organized the London Mutual Insurance, and acted as manager and co-manager until his death, in 1879. He left two sons—A. J. B. Macdonald and D. C., our subject. The latter received liberal educational advantages, attending school at Niagara and Port Robinson. After studying law for some time he passed as a solicitor in 1861, but gave his attention to insurance, and succeeded his father as manager of the London Mutual, and no individual in London is more familiar with the calling, or manifests a more natural aptitude for underwriting than he. He has figured prominently in municipal affairs, and for six years served as a member of the City Council. In 1875 he was appointed by the Council to the position of Mayor, and was elected by vote to the same position in 1876. He was married in 1862 to Miss Alicia Thomson, who was born in the Township of Adelaide, County of Middlesex, and by her has one surviving son. Mr. Macdonald is a Mason, and is Past Master of King Solomon Lodge, No. 378.

L. McDONALD,

DENTIST

Removed his Office to Union Block, 185 Dundas St.,

OVER GURD'S GUN STORE.

VITALIZED AIR USED FOR THE PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Jerry McDonald.

Jerry McDonald, proprietor of the West End Hotel and Restaurant, 87-89 Dundas st., London, is a native of the County, born Feb. 5, 1856, and is possessed of those requisites, such as pluck and energy, which are so necessary to success in any business. He is the third of eight children, and was reared and educated in London, and since 1877 has been engaged in the hotel and restaurant business, having first built and kept an hotel in London West known as the "River Side," which he still owns. In 1884 he opened his present establishment on Dundas st., which, under his able management, has become one of the popular resorts of the city. He is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the business, and his spacious dining-room is capable of seating a

large number of guests, while the other rooms of the establishment are proportionately commodious and well kept. He has several pool and billiard tables, and his well-appointed bar is well stocked with choice wines, liquors and ales. His establishment is a popular resort as an oyster house and restaurant for the ladies and gentlemen of the city, and his luncheon department is patronized by many. Mr. McDonald is well known and popular throughout the city, and on all sporting matters is an excellent authority and judge.

Thomas McDonough.

Thomas McDonough, retired wholesale and retail grocer, was born in the City of Limerick, Ireland, December 12, 1824, and is a son of Patrick H. and Margaret McDonough, who were born, reared and married in Ireland, the latter event taking place in the Church of England in 1818. Patrick was the only son of John McDonough (who died in 1836, at the age of ninety-three years and six months), and came to Canada with his family in 1830, settling on a large tract of land near Quebec, where he remained for some years and afterwards moved to Ontario, locating on a farm in London Township. Soon after the Rebellion of 1837 broke out, and at the first call for volunteers, he enlisted and led a company to the front, where he remained until peace was declared. He then returned to London, which was then only a small village, and engaged in business, but owing to the hardships and exposure which he endured while in the army at the front, he was compelled to give up his business and retire to his farm, near London. Here he died on the 12th of May, 1844, leaving a wife and ten children to mourn his loss. He had uncles who preceded him to America, but they settled in the United States, where they became distinguished citizens. One of them entered the navy and afterwards rose to prominence in the history of the United States as Commodore McDonough. Thomas, whose name heads this sketch, received a good business education in the Grammar School of London, under Wright, Bayly and Thompson, and then remained on the old home farm until 1848, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits in London, which occupation he followed until a short time ago. He was exceptionally successful in his business ventures, and his many duties prevented him from taking part in public life, although eminently fitted to fill positions requiring marked business ability. From 1855 to 1865 he was engaged in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, but afterwards he carried on the business unaided. In 1853 he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and throughout life has been a staunch Conservative in his political views, taking an active part in political campaigns and making a sturdy fight for his candidate. He attends the Church of England, and in social as well as business life he is very popular and successful. He is unmarried.

Andrew M. McEvoy.

A. M. McEvoy, Treasurer of the County of Middlesex, was born about 1841, in County Down, Ireland, where both his parents, Dr. William and Margaret (Miller) McEvoy, were born. The father was a graduate of the Edinburgh Medical School, one of the leading medical institutions of Scotland, and practiced his profession in his native county until his death, which occurred about 1842, followed by his wife about a year later. Of their four children only two are living—Andrew M. and Mary (wife of Hiram Miricle, residing in Wisconsin). Those deceased are John, who, when the great civil war broke out in the United States, joined the 4th Michigan Volunteers, and was sent south with his regiment. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., where he also received a gunshot wound in the left arm, and was taken to the tobacco-house (Libby) prison at Richmond, Va., where all trace of him was lost; it is supposed he either died or was killed. Margaret died in Wisconsin. Andrew M. McEvoy came to Canada with his uncle in 1848, and located with him on a farm in Lobo Township, where he grew to manhood, and received a good English education, and, in 1869, he was elected to the Council of Caradoc, serving until 1876, when he was appointed Clerk of that township, and served until June, 1887, being nearly twenty years a servant of the people. At the latter date he was appointed to his present office of County Treasurer. In 1859 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Northcott, a native of Caradoc.

Robert McEwen.

Robert McEwen, another enterprising and successful farmer of Westminster Township, was born in 1855 on the farm he now owns, which was reclaimed from a perfectly wild forest by his father, David McEwen, to a high state of cultivation. Robert McEwen, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, following the footsteps of his ancestors, took to farming, and was a tenant on Clochranhill, a small holding belonging to the Hamiltons, of Roselle, and across the road from the widely-known Burns' cottage, in Ayrshire, Scotland. In 1799 he married Jane McIlwraith (also of an Ayrshire family, who could boast of a residence in this county, as well as an ancestry tracing back over 700 years), and they had seven children—Margaret, James (writer to the *Signet*, Edinburgh), John (established church minister of the Parish of Kirkmichael), David, Robert (member, and for some years chairman of the Stock Exchange, Manchester, England), Hugh (agent of the Oriental Bank, Calcutta), and Janet, who all received a thorough education in the Ayr Academy. For a number of years, and at the time of his death, he was factor to the estate of which he was a tenant. Upon his death the management of the farm fell to his son

David, who carried it on until the expiration of the lease, when he come to Canada as early as 1834 and purchased from Colonel Talbot 200 acres in the Township of Delaware. Through some settlement duty, claim was made against this property after considerable improvements had been done. Eighteen months subsequently he was obliged to give it up; but not discouraged, and with a firm determination to make himself a home with what little available means left, he again bought, this time 100 acres in the First Concession of the Township of Westminster. By patience, industry and careful attention, though working against many misfortunes and striving with difficulties which settlers in new countries of the present day know nothing, he increased his holding to 230 acres, to which he gave the name of Alloway Lodge, from his native parish in Scotland. In 1852 he was married to Martha, the daughter of William McIlwraith, of Penvallie, to whom were born four children—Ellen, Robert, Jane, and a boy who died in infancy. He died in 1879, at the age of seventy-four years. In religion he was Presbyterian, and for over thirty years attended St. Andrew's Church, London. He was a man of sterling qualities, and highly respected by all who knew him.

Robert, his son, was given every advantage of obtaining an excellent education, and, on his return from a four years' course in Scotland, settled down to farming. He soon directed his attention more especially to stock raising, and by his superior importations of Clydesdales has done much to improve the farm horses in his neighborhood. For some years he has been connected with the active militia of this county, and now holds the responsible position of Adjutant, with the rank of Captain. In 1888 he was married to Annie Isabel, daughter of Thomas H. and Isabella (Robson) Brettell.

DANIEL MACFIE.

The following outline, briefly narrated, is a sketch of one of London's representative citizens—a man of recognized worth wherever known, and whose present substantial position in life has been reached entirely through his own perseverance. The facts connected with his operations, therefore, and their results, show what a person of determination and good judgment can accomplish. He was born on the Island of Bute, Frith of Clyde, West of Scotland, October 10, 1819; son of Daniel and Isabel Macfie, *nee* Campbell, also of Scotch nativity. The former was a cooper by trade, and devoted himself to that calling. Daniel, the eighth child and sixth son in the family of ten children, was reared in his native place, and in early life commenced working in a cotton factory. Upon attaining his eighteenth year he went to Glasgow and entered a haberdasher warehouse, where he remained for three years, but learning of an advance advertisement of Peter Buchanan & Co., of that city, for a competent person to go to Canada in the capa-

city of salesman, he made application for the position, and subsequently entered into an arrangement for three years, whereby his expenses to Canada and salary were given him. In 1841 he arrived in Toronto, where he had the choice of three positions—one in Toronto, one in Kingston, and one in St. Thomas. Isaac Buchanan was then elected a member of the first Parliament of the united Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and Peter Buchanan was his brother. Upon reaching Toronto, he presented himself to Isaac Buchanan, and was advised by him to enter the business of John McKay, at St. Thomas. In going thence he passed through London for the first time—this was in 1841. When his three years' engagement expired, he returned to London, where he has remained ever since, and has proven of no little benefit to the interests of the community.

In 1849 he embarked in business for himself on the corner of Dundas and Talbot streets, and for nineteen years conducted a substantial trade at that place. In 1860 he was elected to represent his ward in the City Council; and, as one of the city's officials, accompanied His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Sarnia, when he was on a visit to this Province. In 1861, Mr. Macfie was elected by the Council as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and for five years acceptably discharged the duties of that position. In the year 1866 he removed to London South. In 1867 he became a candidate for a seat in Parliament as a Liberal, in opposition to the then member, Mr. Crowell Willson, and made a highly complimentary contest, being defeated by but a small vote in a very Conservative constituency. In 1871 he assisted in establishing the Dominion Savings and Investment Society, of London, and he was made its first President, continuing as such about nine or ten years; and upon retiring from this position he left it in a most prosperous condition, the stock being at 25 per cent. premium. In 1885 his well-known qualifications for the position led to his election as President of the Carling Brewing and Malting Company, and in this capacity he proved himself to be the right man in the right place, further adding to his reputation as a careful and successful financier and business man. In 1845, Mr. Macfie was married to Miss Jean McKay, sister of the late John McKay, Registrar of the County of Elgin. She was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. To them were born three children, one son and two daughters. The latter are deceased. The son, Robert Macfie, is a prominent wholesale dealer in hats, caps and furs, and is recognized as one of London's enterprising business men.

JAMES WALKER MACFIE.

James Walker Macfie, one of the highly respected citizens of Ekfrid Township, was born near where he now lives, Feb. 12, 1845; son of Charles and Ann (Walker) Macfie, both natives of Scotland.

The father was born December 14, 1810, and was married in his native country to Miss Walker, who was born January 11, 1812. The family came to Canada in 1844, and settled on Lot 13, Second Concession of Ekfrid Township, where the father commenced teaching in 1846, and continued this occupation until 1852. He was a leading Presbyterian, and was a Sabbath School superintendent for forty-two years. He was a most estimable man, and was respected wherever known. He died May 9, 1888, and his faithful companion preceded him to the grave April 16 of the same year. Their son, James Walker Macfie, received a fair education, and has followed agricultural pursuits the principal part of his life. In connection with this, he also for a number of years was engaged in the dairy business, and is now one of the stockholders of the Appin Cheese Factory. He is the owner of a valuable farm of 220 acres, which he purchased in 1872, and which is situated near the village of Appin. The same year he was united in marriage to Mrs. Jane Ann McGregor, whose maiden name was Maitland, daughter of John Richard and Mary (Walker) Maitland. Miss Maitland was born in Leeds County, Ont., August 14, 1848, and by her marriage to Mr. Macfie she became the mother of four children—Charles Maitland, John Walker, Mary Ann Maude, and Archie William. Politically, Mr. Macfie is a pronounced Reformer. He is an enterprising man, a popular citizen, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church, and an amiable, intelligent woman.

Thomas McHattie.

Thomas McHattie, locomotive foreman, Grand Trunk Railway, London, Ont., was born in Scotland, August 8, 1854. He is a son of George and Jane (Grant) McHattie, also natives of Scotland, who immigrated to Canada in October, 1854, and settled in Hamilton. Our subject attended school until about sixteen years of age, and then commenced working in the round-house. He next engaged in firing on a locomotive, and afterwards was given charge of an engine. In 1886 he was promoted to the position of locomotive foreman at Palmertson, which he retained until appointed to his present position at London in 1889. Beginning at the lowest round in the ladder, he has successfully passed through various promotions with much credit, and he well merits the high compliment paid him in his last promotion. Mr. McHattie was married in 1878 to Miss Margaret McFarlane, of Hamilton. They have five children—Charles, George, Walter, Margaret, and John. Mr. McHattie is a member of the Masonic Order, I. O. O. F., and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

John D. McIlwain.

John D. McIlwain, superintendent of Grand Trunk Car Shops, London, Ontario, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio; was born

December 11, 1842. His parents, John and Sarah (Dixon) McIlwain, were both natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared and received his education in Cleveland, Ohio. Evincing an aptitude for railroad work, when he had attained a suitable age, he commenced the practical part of his education to fit him for the calling to which he has since given his attention. In the late American Civil War he took an active part, and served three years in the Federal Army. After leaving the army he returned to his previous avocation at Cleveland, Ohio, where he spent a number of years; was also for some time at Jeffersonville, Ind., and was one year in Texas. All these years were spent in connection with his chosen occupation. In 1881 he was called to a position in Columbus, Ohio, as superintendent of a car manufacturing works. In 1882 he became connected with the Grand Trunk Railroad. Mr. McIlwain is a man of large experience, especially as a railroad mechanical engineer, for one of his years, which is evinced by the important position he is now filling. He is a man of energy and push, and this, together with his pleasant, agreeable manner, makes him popular with all with whom he comes in contact.

Peter Paul McKellar.

Peter Paul McKellar, a skillful and successful blacksmith of Middlesex County, Ont., was born in Lobo Township, on the 17th of August, 1840, his parents, Peter and Mary (Paul) McKellar, being natives of Argyleshire, Scotland. Peter Paul McKellar is one of their nine children, and was reared on a farm in Lobo Township, where he also learned the occupation of blacksmithing, becoming well versed in all the details of the business, and has followed this occupation with fair success up to the present time. He has been seven years a volunteer, and previous to 1866 and part of 1875 he served six months in barracks and frontier duty. In the year 1866 he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary Graham, by whom he has become the father of five children, whose names are as follows:—Argus Peter, Malcomb A., Mary Catherine, Archibald D. and William J. Mr. McKellar is highly esteemed by all who know him, and is ever ready to assist all worthy enterprises with both money and influence. He has shown his brotherly spirit by becoming a member of the Orange order.

A. McKellar.

Among the representative and energetic business men of Glencoe is the one of whom this notice is given, and who is one of the leading merchants of the place. Mr. McKellar is a native of Middlesex County, having been born in Mosa Township, July 14, 1850. His



BY THE RIVER.

parents, Malcolm and Catharine (Leitch) McKellar, were worthy people of Argyleshire, Scotland, and are known as pioneer settlers of Mosa Township, having immigrated there prior to their marriage. Their son, A. McKellar, remained with his parents and assisted in the duties on the farm until he had attained his eighteenth year. He had early in life experienced a fondness for mercantile pursuits, and at the aforementioned age he came to Glencoe and began clerking in the store of Donald McRae, with whom he remained four years. In 1873 he established himself in business, and now has the largest grocery trade in the village. The same year, being in immediate need of more room for his large and constantly increasing business, he erected the fine double brick store occupied by himself below, with the assembly halls of the A. O. U. W., the I. O. F. and the L. O. Lodges above, of all of which he is a member. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Miss Isabella McFarlane, and their union has been blessed by six sons and two daughters. Mrs. McKellar is a native of Glencoe and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this region. Her father, Donald McFarlane, served as the first assessor of Ekfrid Township. Mr. and Mrs. McKellar worship at the Presbyterian Church, and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

D. G. MACKENZIE.

D. G. Mackenzie, Clerk of the County of Middlesex, Ont., is a native of London Township, born on the 28th of December, 1833, and is a son of Duncan and Margaret (Bartley) Mackenzie, both natives of Inverness, Scotland. The father joined the army when quite young, and served until the battle of Waterloo, and in 1817 came with his family to Canada, their first child (Ann by name) being born on their journey thither. They located in London Township, where the father got a free grant of 800 acres of land, which was heavily covered with timber. He was the first permanent settler of the township, the rest of the inhabitants being Indians. He was afterwards compelled to give up 600 acres of his land to the incoming settlers, but continued to reside on his 200-acre farm until his death in 1876, in his 88th year. His wife died two years later, in her 84th year. Five of their twelve children are living—Mary (wife of Alexander Macdonald), Isabella (wife of the late Alexander Patterson), Sarah (wife of Dr. Hoar, of Strathroy), D. G., and John A., (who is now County Judge of the County of Lambton). D. G. Mackenzie was educated in the common schools, and up to the time of his election to his present office, in 1873, was engaged in tilling the soil. He still resides on the farm at Hyde Park, London Township, where he owns the old homestead. He was united in marriage, in 1868, to Miss Mary J. Hoar, a daughter of John Hoar, of Adelaide, Ont., by whom he has three children—Annie, George and Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie are members of the

Presbyterian Church, and he holds a captain's commission in the Sedentary Militia.

Donald McKenzie.

Donald McKenzie, boot and shoe dealer, and one of the oldest residents of Parkhill, was born in North Uist, Inverness-shire, Scotland, in 1836, and is a son of Alexander and Janet (McRarry) McKenzie, who immigrated to Canada in 1849, and immediately located in McGillivray Township, Middlesex County, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The father died at the advanced age of 95, and the mother was 75 years old at the time of her death. Mr. McKenzie was a member of a sturdy Scotch family, and was of great assistance in the upbuilding of the country in which he lived. Of a family of eight children, Donald McKenzie is the seventh, and at the age of sixteen he began to serve an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, working at the bench in London, Ont. After completing his trade he established himself in business at Nairn, where he remained fourteen years, at the expiration of which time he removed his business to Parkhill, where he has the largest stock of boots and shoes outside of London, in the county. June 19, 1862, he married Miss Sarah McDonald, a native of Scotland, who came to Canada about 1851. Mrs. McKenzie has borne five sons and one daughter, of whom all are living save one son. January 29, 1888, Mr. McKenzie was half a century old. Himself and family belong to the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., being a member of Ivy Lodge, No. 90, and is also a member of the Blue Lodge in Masonry.

Dr. A. MacLaren.

Dr. A. MacLaren began the practice of medicine in Delaware in April, 1873. He is a graduate of Trinity Medical School, Toronto, and a Canadian by birth. He has established a large and lucrative practice, and is deservedly a very popular man.

James and John McMartin.

James and John McMartin, proprietors of the City Hotel, London, are the sons of Peter McMartin, a native of the town of Cornwall, County of Glengary, Canada, whose ancestors resided in the Highlands of Scotland. Their mother was formerly Miss Lucy Randall, of Caledonia, whose uncle, during the Rebellion of 1837, was obliged to leave the country for a time, owing to the character of his utterances in his

newspaper, which he then edited at Hamilton. Peter McMartin came to London in 1839, and at first secured a position as dry goods clerk; but later engaged in that business for himself, though he subsequently met with severe reverses from having endorsed the paper of friends who failed in business. Succeeding this, he moved into London Township, near the city, where he conducted an hotel for several years, at the expiration of which time he returned to London and soon took charge of the City Hotel, which he conducted successfully until his death, which occurred in 1875. His widow still survives him, and resides on her farm near the city. He left the following children:—Lizzie (wife of George McNab), James, John, Etta, Robert, Duncan, Aggie (wife of Daniel Burn), George, Clara and Edward. After the death of the father, the hotel was conducted in the interests of the mother by James and John until the expiration of the lease, when they purchased the property, and have since conducted it in a highly creditable manner. There is no better hotel in the Dominion at the price, and the success with which the brothers have managed it amply testifies to their fitness for the business. The house has a large, paying and permanent patronage.

JOHN MCPHERSON.

John McPherson, one of the leading agriculturists of Lobo Township, is nicely located in a fine brick residence one mile north of Poplar Hill Village. He was born in this Township, Oct. 31, 1844, and is the son of Alexander and Mary (Zavitz) McPherson. The mother was the first white child born north of Bear Creek. Alexander McPherson was but fifteen years old when he came to Canada from Scotland with his father, Hugh McPherson, who was one of the first settlers of Lobo Township. Alexander McPherson was a successful farmer, and by his industry and good management became the owner of 300 acres of the very best land in the county. He reared an interesting family of five children, and died in 1867, his life's companion having departed this life fourteen years prior to his death. Their son, John McPherson, attained his growth in his native county, and in 1870 was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Moore, of East Williams, and the daughter of Dugal and Jeanette Moore, both of whom were natives of Scotland and pioneers of Middlesex County. The first land bought by the subject of this sketch was 100 acres on Concession 10, Lot 1, which was owned originally by his grandfather. He received from his father's estate the farm on which he is so nicely located, and to this he has added 100 acres in Lot 5, Concession 10. Mr. McPherson is one of the leading farmers of Lobo Township, and, indeed, of Middlesex County. His well-kept farm and the quality of his products attest his ability as a true tiller of the soil. He has been a delegate from West Middlesex to the Western Fair and Provincial Exhibition; is at present Justice

of the Peace, and has been Township Auditor for thirteen years in succession. He is Director of the West Middlesex Agricultural Society, and served as its President for one year. Both he and his estimable lady are members of the Baptist Church, and are the parents of three children—Minnie, who is an accomplished musician and artist; Emma and William A. Politically, Mr. McPherson is a Reformer, and an active advocate of the principles of his party. He is a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters, and is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

DUGALD MCPHERSON.

Dugald McPherson, one of the largest land-holders of Middlesex County, is of Scotch descent, his ancestors being members of the Clan McPherson of the Scottish Highlands. The great-grandfather moved from County Inverness, the original home of the McPhersons, and settled in Argyleshire, Scotland, where he married a Miss Mary Campbell. Their son, Hugh McPherson, was there born and spent his life, his occupation being that of a shepherd in the service of John Campbell, of Lochead. He was married to Jeanette McNabb, Duncan McPherson being one of their children. The latter was born near Loch Gilpherd, in 1792, and was also a shepherd by occupation, and after reaching manhood was married to Mary Black, a daughter of Archibald and Sarah (Lamond) Black, by whom he became the father of eight children—Archibald, Catherine, Hugh, John, Donald, Malcolm, Dugald and Ann.

In 1847, Mr. McPherson immigrated with his family to Canada, settling in Westminster Township, Middlesex County, on a farm of 200 acres, a portion of which was cleared, and from time to time continued to add to his land, until he became the owner of 610 acres of valuable land, purchasing the Labatt property, which adjoined his farm, in 1848. He also dealt largely in cattle, and being very industrious and a shrewd business manager, he became a wealthy citizen. He and wife were members of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, he being an elder in the same for fifty years, and was one of the founders of that church in Westminster Township. He was a thorough Scotchman, a man of fine character, beloved and respected by all who knew him, and was exceptionally intelligent and well-informed. His son Dugald, the subject of this biography, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1828, and was a young man, twenty years of age, when he came to Canada. He assisted his father in building up their home, and was married about 1858 to Miss Barbara Buchanan, a daughter of William and Mary (Sinclair) Buchanan, who were also early settlers of the township, from Argyleshire, Scotland. Ten children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, their names being :—William, Mary (who died at the age of twenty), Kate, Duncan, Malcolm, Mina,

Louie Bell, Ada F., Norman A. and Douglass. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson settled on the old homestead, where they have since lived, and now own 400 acres of fine farming land, Mr. McPherson being one of the representative farmers of the county. He is an extensive raiser and dealer in cattle, and is well known throughout the county. He and wife are members of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and he has held the office of Township Auditor for many years, and is Ensign in the County Militia. He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education, having been School Trustee for many years, and throughout his walk through life he has been a worthy representative of the sturdy race of people from which he sprung.

GEORGE J. MAHLER.

George J. Mahler, a prosperous, enterprising farmer of Delaware Township, and a first-class carpenter and builder by trade, was born in Alsace, when a part of France, October 7, 1834, and is the son of Jacob and Margaret (Martin) Mahler. In 1852, George J. left the home roof and immigrated to America, where he spent some time in travelling over the country. In 1866 he came to Canada, found his way to Middlesex Connty, and located in Delaware Township. He had learned the carpenter and builder's trade in his native country, and followed the same for some time after coming to Canada. He then purchased a fine farm one and a-half miles from the Village of Delaware, where he located, and where he is now living. In 1857 he chose for his companion in life Miss Margaret Buntner, a native of Germany, who came to Canada with her parents when but a child. This union was blessed by the birth of nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Mr. Mahler is a Conservative in his political opinions, is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

GEORGE T. MANN.

George T. Mann is a member of John Mann & Sons, dealers in coal, coke, wood, cement, fire brick, fire clay, calcined plaster, etc., London, Ontario. One of the remarkable and distinguished characteristics of our western civilization is the number and prominence of comparatively young men in professional, official and business life—men who in older sections and under other conditions would be but entering upon the threshold of active life, are here found in the full meridian of success and usefulness. The pluck so necessary to success in any calling seems to be peculiarly a distinction of the young men of this western country, and hence we find them well to the front in

every avocation of life; and among those who have thus won in life's battles and attained to a well-merited position among the business men of London, is the subject of this sketch. John Mann, the father of George T., was born in Yorkshire, England, and reared there. He married Miss Harriet Elliott, a native of the same place. In 1866 he immigrated with his family to Canada, and, after a short stay in London, settled in Brantford, where he has since made his home. For several years he was connected with the gas interests of the city, as lessee, and in 1870 he engaged in the coal and wood trade, in addition to which he has transacted a large lumber business. In 1883 his two sons, William E. and George T. became interested with him in the business, and this relation existed until the death of the former in July, 1886.

In April, 1886, the business in London was established, and it has since been under the management of George T., who is assisted by his brother Walter. From the first inception of the business it has been a success and of rapid growth, and is equal to, if not greater than, any similar enterprise in the city, which fact is largely due to the methodical business habits and honorable dealings of the firm. Their original facilities for doing business on Bathurst street have been augmented by the purchase of the premises formerly occupied by the North American Manufacturing Company, corner of York and Burwell streets, and extending back to the Grand Trunk Railroad, with a double siding on the Grand Trunk front. On this property is being constructed a coal trestle, or elevator, with a capacity of 1,500 tons of coal, all of which is handled by machinery, and this is the only yard in Western Ontario thus equipped. The firm numbers among it important patrons, besides many others, the London Insane Asylum, City Gas Works, Carling Brewing Company, City Hall, City Hospital, Water-works and the Military School. George T. Mann, the manager of the business in the city, was born in Yorkshire, England, September 30, 1862, and came with his parents to Canada. He was reared principally in Brantford, receiving a good business education, and commenced his business training under the guidance of his father; and the success that has attended his career is highly creditable to his standing as a business man and a citizen. He was married in 1887 to Miss Minnie, daughter of John McGeary, grocer, of Brantford. The business in Brantford is conducted by the father, who has associated with him his sons John R. and Fred.

Mark Mann.

Mark Mann, another of the old settlers of Adelaide Township, and an excellent citizen, was born in County Sussex, England, about forty miles from London, June 11, 1819; being the son of Samuel and Ann (Downer) Mann, natives of County Sussex, England, the former born

in 1782, and the latter in 1783. They immigrated to Canada in 1836, settled in County Middlesex, and in the fall of 1836 moved to Adelaide Township. The father died in Montreal in 1836, while on his way to Ontario from England, and the mother died in 1846. Their son, Mark Mann, was reared to farm life, and this has been his principal occupation. In 1844 he settled on his present farm, Concession 5, east half of Lot 14, and has 100 acres of well-improved land. Aside from this, he owns a valuable farm of 100 acres just outside the corporation limits of Petrolea. He is a successful farmer and an excellent citizen. In 1841 he chose for his wife, Miss Sophia Rapley, daughter of Charles Rapley, and a native of Sussex County, England, born November 22, 1821. Charles Rapley died in 1862. Her father came to Canada in 1832, and was one of the pioneers of the township. He was a drummer in the Rebellion of 1837. To Mr. and Mrs. Mann were born these children:—John R., born 1842; Henry, born 1844; Charles, born 1846, and died in 1886; Malinda Jane, born 1849; Cynthia Ann, born 1851; Frances Elizabeth, born 1854; Sarah Sophia, born 1856; Wesley, born 1859; Jessie B., born 1862; David Wallace, born 1864; and Alice Maud, born 1867, and died in 1872. Mr. Mann is a Reformer in politics, and is a member of the Canada Methodist Church.

JACOB J. MANNING.

Jacob J. Manning is of Irish-German lineage, and is a descendant of a prominent old family, the founder in America being a native of Ireland, and a pioneer settler in Dutchess County, New York, in which county he located many years before the Revolutionary war. Jacob Manning, the grandfather of our subject, was born in York State, and was a farmer by occupation, and during the American Revolution was a Loyalist, emigrating a few years after that struggle to Canada, where he and his three sons each were given 200 acres of land for the assistance they rendered the British Government during that war. Here the father died, and, in 1833, his son Isaac (father of Jacob J. Manning) removed with his family to Westminster Township, settled on 200 acres of land on the Fourth Concession, where members of the family still reside. He was married in 1794 to Miss Sarah Willsey, by whom he became the father of the following family:—Jacob J., John, Harry, Alpha, Willsey, Isaac, Polly, Matilda, Evis, Eleanor, and Sabrina. Mr. Manning was a member of the Methodist Church, one of the first settlers of Westminster Township, and died at the age of seventy-seven years.

Jacob J. Manning, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born near Rouse's Point, N. Y., in 1795, but was reared on his father's farm in Canada, marrying, after a suitable age, Elizabeth Palen, which union resulted in the birth of eight children—Henrietta,

Lawrence, Lucetta, William, Rachel, Sally A., John G., and Almina. Mr. Manning was appointed Lieutenant in the Militia, and rose to the rank of Captain, and afterwards began filling the duties of Magistrate. He owned a farm, and, about 1834, emigrated to Middlesex County, and settled on the Sixth Concession of Westminster Township, where he cleared a farm of 200 acres. He was appointed Magistrate soon after coming to this county, which office he is still filling, and became Captain of the Militia, being afterwards appointed to the rank of Colonel, an office he filled until old age compelled him to resign. He has been a church member for more than sixty years, and throughout his long and useful walk through life has commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. During his early career he kept a store for fourteen years, where Belmont now stands, which enterprise was attended with good success, and although at the present time he has reached the advanced age of ninety-three years, he is still active, and retains his mental faculties to a remarkable degree. His son, Lawrence Manning, was born in Henrysburg, Canada, 1818, and was in his sixteenth year when he came to Westminster Township, where he assisted his father to clear their farm and get it in good tillable condition. He was married to Miss Hannah Duncaw, a daughter of Joseph Duncaw, sen., by whom he became the father of one son, who grew to manhood —Jacob J. The family attend the Methodist Church, and are classed among the prosperous, highly honored, and progressive citizens of the county.

Jacob J. Manning, his son, is a man of forty-three years, and was born on the old homestead in Middlesex County. He received a common school education, and was wedded to Miss Rebecca A. McKnight, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Borland) McKnight, which union was blessed with the birth of a daughter—E. Addie. Mr. Manning has always been an industrious farmer. Neither he, his father, nor his grandfather was ever sued for any cause, being peaceable, law-abiding citizens. There are four generations now living on the old homestead, the fifth generation being Harry L. Collard, son of Mr. M. Collard, of North Dorchester. This instance forcibly illustrates the remarkable longevity of the staunch old pioneer family.

HENRY MATHEWSON.

Among those at London who have made for themselves an honorable name by a long term of years of steady and successful business pursuits and upright citizenship stands Henry Mathewson. He is a native of Scotland, and was reared mainly at Dundee. In early life he learned the trade of baker and confectioner, at which calling he served a regular apprenticeship. In 1841 he came to Canada, and upon his arrival was shipwrecked off the coast of Newfoundland, but reached the shore without injury. He first went to

Montreal, where he remained until 1842, when he came to London, and here he has since resided, having built up a name and an honor without reproach. He engaged in his trade as a baker and confectioner, and in 1845 suffered seriously from the great fire of that year. He continued the business until 1856, and subsequently with a partner engaged in the manufacture of steam engines. After relinquishing this business, he became connected with the *Advertiser*, with which Company he remained for four or five years. In 1867 he accepted a position with the *Free Press* Printing Co.; in 1871 became a partner, and in 1882 was elected to his present position as Secretary-Treasurer. The paper is an exponent of the great Conservative principles of National Policy, is a recognized leader of opinion and owes much of its prosperity to the business qualifications of Mr. Mathewson. Mr. Mathewson has been twice married—first in 1844 to Miss Ann Smith, a native of England, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, of whom only one son, George, is now living. He selected for his second wife Mrs. Annie Newcombe, whose maiden name was Lancaster, who has presented her husband with two children, one daughter only now living—Maie.

T. Herbert Marsh.

T. Herbert Marsh, wholesale dealer in saddlery hardware, coach trimmings, and manufacturer of leather goods, at London, is a native of Canada, and one of London's prominent citizens as well as most progressive business men. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1849, and his father, Thomas W. Marsh, was a native of Englaud, and came to Canada while young. He married Miss Catherine Wyatt, a native of England.

T. Herbert Marsh received a liberal education in his youth, and in 1864 he accepted a position in the Gore Bank, in London. In 1879 he engaged in his present business, at first on a small scale, but gradually adding to his capacity, until his business has assumed its present magnitude. In 1885, owing to the requirements of his trade, Mr. Marsh purchased his present commodious building, and a singular coincidence is, that it is the same building in which he was employed as a clerk of the Gore Bank, and he is to-day carrying the same keys he did when a boy in the bank. His stock is full and complete in all the departments, and his trade extends throughout the Province, and east to Halifax. His straightforward and honorable methods of transacting business have secured for him a large and continually increasing patronage, and he well merits the position he has attained as a reliable business man. As a citizen, Mr. Marsh has proven himself progressive, and takes an active interest in the advancement of the city. He is a member of the Western Fair Board, and has rendered valuable aid in making it a success. In 1889 he was elected president of the London

Board of Trade, and he is a director of the Agricultural Loan and Savings Bank.

James S. Marshall.

In professional, agricultural or commercial life, there are always some men who attain prominence, and these men are, in nearly all cases, intelligent and energetic. Such a man is James S. Marshall, who was born in County Holton, April 5, 1850, being the fifth child born to the marriage of James Marshall and Mary Lamb, who were born in Paisley, Scotland, and Holton County, Ontario, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and when young immigrated to Canada, where he was married to Miss Lamb, a daughter of Hugh Lamb, who was an early immigrant from Ireland. James S. Marshall was reared on a farm in his native county, and followed the occupation of husbandry until, in company with his brother, he engaged in the livery business in Milton. In 1875 he changed his place of residence to London, where he purchased his present business, which he has conducted with satisfactory success. His stable is well kept and is consequently patronized by those who desire good horses and stylish and comfortable carriages. November 18, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Rundle, a native of the county, by whom he has one daughter, Nina. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 209.

Captain Benjamin Matthews.

Captain Benjamin Matthews was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, on the 2nd of February, 1812, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Abraham) Matthews, also natives of South Wales. The father was a veterinary surgeon, and was a son of William Matthews, who was a gardener by occupation, and lived in his native country until his death, which occurred in his ninetieth year. His son Benjamin was a soldier in the British army. In 1821 the Matthews family came to Canada, taking passage at Bristol in the sailing vessel Fidelity, and landed at Quebec after a voyage of six weeks and five days. On their way farther into the interior, they stopped at Little York (now Toronto) and went to the Governor-General's residence, where they made known their wishes to him. He sent an order to Colonel Talbot, of London, to grant Mr. Philip Matthews 1,800 acres of land in any portion of London Township he saw fit. Philip Matthews located on Concession 16, Lot 28, where he began clearing a farm of 100 acres. He built a log house in the fall, and in this they lived for a number of years, until he could make better improvements. All their trading was done at Kettle Creek (now St. Thomas), and was only accomplished after an

absence of several days, with ox teams. Their waggons were made of wood with sawed timber wheels, and continued to remain in use for a number of years. There were only two horses in the township at this time, and wild animals roamed the woods at pleasure, the timber being so dense that the family were afraid to go far from home for fear of being lost. On this farm the parents died, and are buried at Danfield Cemetery. They were the parents of ten children, only five of whom are living—Benjamin, Philip, Ruth, Mary and Catherine. Benjamin, whose name heads this sketch, was about ten years of age when he landed with his parents in Canada, and became inured to the hardships and dangers of pioneer life. The schools of his boyhood days were in a very primitive state, and were very few in number, consequently, his educational advantages were of the most meagre description. His remembrances of his boyhood days are of a very pleasant description, however, as he was very fond of hunting and trapping, and game was very abundant. He has now in his possession a wolf trap that has caught twenty-nine of those animals, eight lynxes and two young bear cubs. He has lead an active and adventurous life, which has materially benefited his naturally strong constitution, so that now in his old age he is hale and hearty. He served in the Rebellion of 1837, and the following extract will show how his courage and bravery were rewarded:—

"His Excellency, Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and all over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, etc., etc., etc.

"To Benjamin Matthews, Gentleman, Greeting,—Reposing especial confidence in your loyalty, courage and good conduct, I do hereby constitute and appoint you during pleasure, to be Lieutenant in the Second Battalion of Middlesex Militia, taking rank and precedence in the said Battalion, from the 28th day of February, 1856, and in the Militia of the Province from the 28th day of February, 1856; you are thereupon carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Lieutenant by exercising and well disciplining the inferior officers and men of said Battalion; and I do hereby command them to obey you as their Lieutenant, and you are to observe and follow all such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from me, or any other of your superior officers, according to law.

"Given under my hand and office seal, at Toronto, this 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 19th year of Her Majesty's reign."

On May 2nd, 1856, he was promoted to Captain of the same Battalion, which shows that his services as Lieutenant were appreciated. He and his venerable wife have hosts of warm friends, who on the 12th of July, 1888, assisted them in celebrating their golden wedding. Their marriage occurred in the Church of England at Stan-

ford, near Niagara Falls. They became the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living—Eleanor (wife of John Scott), John, Thomas, Philip, Benjamin, David, Mary (widow of D. Douglass), William and James L. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are members of the Regular Baptist Church, and during their long career as settlers of London Township have experienced many hardships, as well as seen many prosperous and sunshiny days. Their declining days are blessed with prosperity, and they are now enjoying the fruits of their long and well-spent lives.

Robert Mawhinney (Deceased).

Robert Mawhinney (deceased) was one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of the county. He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, October 25, 1829, and is the son of James Mawhinney, who was a native of the same place and a farmer by occupation. The mother's name was Martha Richardson, she also of the same place as subject. Their family consisted of six children, Robert Mawhinney being the second in order of birth. He was reared on a farm in Ireland and came to Canada in 1848, settled in London and followed different occupations until June, 1855, when he was appointed to the police force, filling that position for eighteen years. In 1873 he was appointed caretaker of city buildings. Mr. Mawhinney was married first to Mrs. Eliza (Carson) Loftus, who was a native of Ireland, and who died in 1868, leaving four children—Martha, James, Eliza Jane and Sarah Ann. Mr. Mawhinney took for his second wife Miss Henrietta Stephens, a native of Middlesex County, Canada, and the fruit of this union was one child, Margaret Henrietta. Mr. Mawhinney was a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters, and was an honest and much respected citizen. He died on September 8, 1888, bearing with him to the grave the universal respect of all his brother men.

Orlow M. Maybee.

Orlow M. Maybee is one of the prominent residents of North Dorchester. His ancestors were English. He was born in the State of New York about the year 1827; later his parents went to Michigan. When about fifteen years of age he came to Delaware, Canada; after residing there about three years, he spent one year in study at Oberlin Institute, Ohio; leaving that institution, he taught a school in Medina County, that state. Returning to Delaware, he went into trade, keeping a store for a time in that village. In 1848 he married Miss Amelia Eliza Mount, daughter of the late R. Mount, Esq., who was for years postmaster at Delaware, and Crown land agent. At his death,

in 1837, he represented the County of Middlesex in the Canadian Parliament. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Maybee went to Dorchester, where he and his wife taught in S. S. No. 4. While in Dorchester he was township clerk and license inspector for the township. In 1850 he went to Lexington, Mich.; went into general trade. For a number of years he was postmaster, a magistrate, and the proprietor and editor of the Sanilac *Signal*, a weekly Democratic paper. Upon Lincoln's election to the presidency, he went South, teaching in the State of Arkansas. When the State seceded, he joined the Confederate Army as a private. A few months later, for special services at the Battle of Oak Hills, he was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant. At the Siege of Vicksburg he had reached the rank of Major, in command of a regiment. At the surrender of that place he made his escape and rejoined the Confederate force at Canton, Miss. Here he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Adjutant-General's department, and ordered to Charleston, where he served as Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General Hardie. At the close of the war, he was at Richmond, Va. He participated in the battles of Oak Hills, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, The Siege of Vicksburg, and Charleston, and a great number of minor engagements. For a time after peace he was engaged in a fruit store in Charleston. In 1869 he returned to Dorchester Station, and has since resided on his farm. He and his wife are members of the Church of England. For a number of years he has served as churchwarden. Has been a trustee and secretary-treasurer for twelve consecutive years, and takes a general interest in the cause of education. He is an occasional contributor to the city press, and his paragraphs are generally read with interest.

F. W. Meek.

F. W. Meek, druggist and pharmacist, and a representative of one of the pioneer families, is a native of Port Stanley, Middlesex County, Ontario; born in 1853; only child born to W. H. and Nancy (McCallum) Meek, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1817, and the mother in Scotland, in 1828. The family came to Canada as early as 1818, and settled in Montreal for a short time, after which they came to Middlesex County, settled about three miles from Port Stanley, in 1819, and were among the pioneers of that region. James Meek, the paternal grandfather of F. W. Meek, was born in the year 1778, and died in this county, near Port Stanley, in 1833. W. H. Meek was Sergeant in the 1837 Rebellion, and was in service during the entire time of that war. He was a contractor and builder by occupation, which he continued until about ten years ago. The family removed to Detroit in 1857, and there remained until 1863, when they removed to Port Stanley, and, in 1865, came to Strathroy. F. W. Meek first attended the Public Schools of Detroit,

then a private school taught by a Mrs. Goodwin in Strathroy, and later was a student at the Strathroy Grammar School. In 1872 he entered Toronto University, where for some time he passed special studies, and from which institution he graduated in pharmacy, in 1873. Three years later he began the drug business in Strathroy, where, in 1881, he purchased the bookstore of W. H. Ewer, and since then has carried on a joint drug and book business. He has a well-stocked store, and is succeeding well. He is a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, No. 58, Howard Lodge, is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Euclid, No. 366, and is Liberal in his political convictions.

ANDREW MEEKISON.

Andrew Meekison, who was born in Scotland, February 14, 1836, and who is now one of the successful and popular men of Strathroy, is the son of James and Jane (Rodger) Meekison, also natives of Scotland, born in 1769 and 1806, and died in 1844 and 1886 respectively. Their son, Andrew Meekison, was the eldest of two children and received limited educational advantages, being compelled at the early age of ten to make his own way in life. His first effort was in a tobacco manufacturing establishment, where he labored for about two years, and then for seven years worked on a farm for wages. In 1867 he immigrated to the United States, and for a short time lived at Napoleon, Ohio, after which he came to Canada, settled at Windsor, where, for twelve years, he was conductor on the Great Western Railway. In 1867 he came to Strathroy, engaged in the grocery business, wholesale and retail, which he has continued since, and in which he has been quite successful. In 1860 he married Miss Margaret McFie, who was born in Scotland, in 1835, and to this marriage have been born five children—Andrew, Mary, John, Jane and William. Mr. Meekison is a reformer in his political views, and for one year was a member of the Strathroy City Council. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, Browl Lodge, No. 83, for five years, and is a wide-awake, thorough-going citizen. He is a fair sample of what may be done by perseverance and industry; having started with nothing, his success must be attributed solely to his own energy and enterprise.

HON. DAVID MILLS. LL.B.

Hon. David Mills, LL.B., M. P. for Bothwell and ex-Minister of the Interior for Canada, is a son of Nathaniel and Mary (Guggerty) Mills, and was born in the Township of Oxford, in the County of Kent, Ontario, March 18, 1831. Nathaniel Mills removed to Nova Scotia at an early day, where he continued to reside until 1817, when he

emigrated to the western part of Upper Canada, and became a resident of Talbot St., in the Township of Oxford in 1819, continuing to make this place his home until his death in 1860. His son David attended the public schools for some time, then became a student under the private tutorship of the Rev. Dr. Frey, subsequently entering the Michigan University, receiving from that institution the degree of LL.B. In 1856 he was appointed Superintendent of Schools for the County of Kent, which office he held nine years, and in 1867 received the unanimous nomination of the Reform electors as candidate for election to the House of Commons, and was returned to Parliament in September of that year. He has represented Bothwell continuously since that time. In 1872 he was requested by the Government of Ontario to enquire into and report upon the boundaries of Ontario. He did so, and the report made by him contains a large quantity of valuable information relating to Colonial history and Imperial policy in reference to the Government of the British Dominions in North America. As there was other valuable information to be obtained, he was again requested to look into the matter and prepare a second report, which he did in 1875 and the early part of 1876. Upon the appointment of the Hon. D. Laird to the Governorship of the North-west Territories, Mr. Mills was offered a portfolio in the Cabinet, and accepted that of the Interior, which position he filled until October, 1878, when he resigned with the Ministry. In 1875, Mr. Mills was elected by the Public School Inspectors of the Province as their representative on the Board of Public Instruction.

After the fall of the Mackenzie administration, Mr. Mills concluded to engage in the practice of law, for the duties of which he was eminently fitted, and for the past four years has been engaged in the practice of that profession. He was also editorial writer on the London *Advertiser* for a few years. In politics he is an advanced Liberal, and favored the union of the provinces, but was wholly opposed to the means by which it was brought about. He did not favor the admission of British Columbia into the Canadian Confederacy at the time it was admitted, for he thought it not to the interest of either that such a union should exist while there was such a large amount of unoccupied territory between. He thought the resources of the country could be better employed by developing the North-west than by building a road which would always be without transcontinental traffic, and for a great part of the distance without local traffic for many years to come. He has always been opposed to a nominated Senate, which, he contends, ought to have no place in their system of government, and favors an amendment of the Constitution so as to provide for the election of senators. He holds the economic doctrines of Gladstone and Bright, and is in favor of a real, not a sham, national policy, and favors a national policy based upon principles of commercial extension, not of commercial exclusion. He thinks Canada ought to regulate and control her commercial relations with foreign states,

and is opposed to handing over the work of legislation to the ministry as, he affirms, is now done at Ottawa. He is opposed to the practice of abdicating the duty of effective supervision over the national expenditures, and does not regard a large public debt as a national blessing. Care and economy in the expenditure of public money, a desire to do what is honest and fair on the part of the representatives, personal independence and a sense of justice are, in his opinion, of immeasurably greater consequence in promoting the prosperity of Canada than by heavily taxing the people, the enormous public debt, and the erection of costly public works, built in uninhabited regions.

During his service as Minister of the Interior, he proved himself careful, capable and popular, and there is no man in public life in Canada to-day who has a wider and more accurate knowledge of public affairs than he. He is one of the ablest Parliamentary debaters in the country, and ranks among the first, if he is not the first, in mastering and representing a large question. He is considered a formidable opponent, and when he rises to talk on any question in Parliament, he receives the prompt attention of the entire house. He is the author of a pamphlet treating of the "Present and Future Prospects of Canada," and, "The Blunders of the Dominion Government in Connection with the North-west Territory." He was married in December, 1860, to Miss M. J. Brown, of Chatham, by whom he is the father of three sons and four daughters—one daughter being deceased.

John R. Minhinnick.

John R. Minhinnick, dealer in and refiner of oil, was born in Devonshire, England, March 18, 1838, his father being Henry Minhinnick, and his mother Hannah (Rowe) Minhinnick, both of whom were born in the same place. John R. was reared in the home of his birth, and at the age of nineteen years immigrated to Canada. He learned the trade of plumber and gas-fitter in his youth, and it was while following his chosen occupation, in fitting up oil refineries, that he was led to engage in the oil trade, and he is one of the few who has continued this occupation up to the present time and has met with satisfactory success. He has always taken great pains to perfect the quality of his product, and has discovered a process by which they are enabled to place upon the market an oil that cannot be surpassed, it being freed from all unpleasant odor and will not smoke. [Full mention of his business is given elsewhere in this work.] Mr. Minhinnick is a large stockholder in the Imperial Oil Co., and is Vice-President of the Carling Brewing & Malting Co. His career since coming to London is a good illustration of the possibilities of the country for a young man of pluck and perseverance, and as a citizen no less than a business man, he ranks among the first of the county. He has represented his Ward several terms in the City Council, and was also selected as the suc-

cessor of E. W. Hyman (deceased) as Water Commissioner until the completion of the Works. He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary O'Dynes, and by her is the father of three children—Gertrude, Henry S. and Edwin Rowe. Mr. Minhinnick is a Mason, and is one of the shrewd and successful financiers of the county.

B. A. MITCHELL.

In inserting in this history the sketches of eminent business men who came to the City of London years gone by, and who, by their pluck, perseverance, energy and honest dealing, contributed to building up the Forest City, or London-the-Less, we cannot omit the name of the old veteran and pioneer druggist, B. A. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell, the subject of this sketch, was born in Kingsclere, Hampshire, England, on the 13th of September, 1824, being one of the issue of the Rev. John Mitchell, of the Church of England, and Ann Ashford Mitchell. After receiving a liberal education in England, he was apprenticed to one John Huntly, a leading druggist of Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, England. After completing his term of service, five years, the young druggist took a notion, as was the fashion in those days, to see the world, he being naturally of an ambitious turn of mind, and could not content himself to settle down in England, as in those days there was little chance of making more than a bare living without having capital.

Without any means save his education, energy and pluck, he shipped as a sailor before the mast on a common timber ship bound for Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa, in 1842, and arrived there safely. A short time after he landed, he was prostrated with yellow fever, then prevalent in that locality, and was confined in the hospital at Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, for six weeks or more. After recovery, he embarked in a timber ship for his native home as a passenger. A short time after leaving the port, three of the crew died from the yellow scourge, and Mr. Mitchell was compelled to again take the place of a common sailor; and, although weak from his recent illness, by the exercise of his indomitable will and courage, was enabled to get through all right, and again land on his native shore. After remaining at his home a few months to recuperate his health, he sailed for the Dominion of Canada, *via* New York, and went to the town of Simcoe, Norfolk County, where his brother resided. Mr. Mitchell, after arriving in Canada, held responsible positions in Dundas and Hamilton. In 1846 he came to London, where he has resided ever since in the drug business. He was commissioned to take charge of a bankrupt stock belonging to T. Winer & Co., which he had taken under execution from one Nowal.

This was the commencement of the successful career of Mr. Mitchell as a druggist, which he has continued and still continues. Mr.

Mitchell when he commenced business in London on his own account had no capital, except his business character for probity and integrity, a character he has retained to the present date. During the long time he has been in business, both in the wholesale trade and retail, he has never been served with any writ or creditor's papers whatever relating to suits for debt. For many years he did a large retail business. About the year 1869 he opened up one of the largest wholesale drug establishments west of Toronto, an institution which still exists at the present day, under the title of the London Drug Company (who purchased the business from Mr. Mitchell in 1883), and enjoys a patronage second to none in Ontario, the trade and reputation of the house being the fruits of the honest, square and straightforward dealings of B. A. Mitchell, who laid the foundation and the prosperity and business reputation of that establishment.

Mr. Mitchell still continues the retail drug business at the Old Gothic Hall, which he erected shortly after he came to London, and is the same genial, honorable and accommodating person that he always was. He looks hale and hearty as ever, and enjoys a chat with his old friends about his early struggles and ups and downs in life. Mr. Mitchell is an heroic example of what determination, energy, honesty and laudable ambition will effect. He is a consistent Christian, of a benevolent disposition, and an honorable and valuable member of society. He enjoys what he deserves—a large patronage in his business—and has a host of friends.

Mr. Mitchell has been twice married, first in 1846, to Miss Ann Little, a native of Ireland. She died in 1882, leaving three sons, John A., Fred H. and A. B. Mitchell. He chose for his second wife Miss Catherine Lougheed, daughter of the late Dr. Lougheed, of Prince Edward County, of Irish birth. They have one daughter—Florence.

William J. Mitchell, M.D.

William J. Mitchell, M. D., another successful practicing physician of London, Ont., was born in the Township of Adelaide, County of Middlesex, Ontario, and is the son of John and Mary Mitchell. John Mitchell was born in the North of Ireland, County Armagh, and left his native country to immigrate to Canada about 1850. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother was also from County Armagh. They were the parents of five children, William J. Mitchell being the youngest son and child. He was reared in his native county, and received a good practical education in the same. He then read medicine under Dr. Wishart for some time, and later attended lectures at Toronto and at London, where he graduated in 1885. He commenced practicing in the last-named place, and is a demonstrator of anatomy in the Western University. He is also on the visiting staff at the hospital. Dr. Mitchell is a close student, and is one of the rising

young physicians of London. He has a large and constantly increasing practice, and stands well with his professional brethren. He takes a great interest in surgery, at which he is very successful and skillful, and although a young man, he stands at the head of his profession. He is a member of the following orders, viz.:—A. F. & A. M., Knights of Pythias, I. O. Foresters, and A. O. Foresters.

George Mitchell.

George Mitchell, a well-to-do farmer, of Concession 4, Lot 4, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1842, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Dummitt) Mitchell, also natives of Devonshire. The father was a farmer, and died in his native land. Six of his eleven children are living at the present time—James, Robert, Samuel, Alfred, Joel and George. The latter was reared on his father's farm, in England, and followed the occupation of agriculture until his removal to Canada in 1866. He took passage at Liverpool and landed at New York City, from which place he came directly to London, Canada, and hired out as a day laborer on a farm. At the end of one year he abandoned this work and began learning the brick and stonemason's trade, and after serving an apprenticeship, followed this occupation for about ten years. In 1875 he purchased and located on the farm where he now lives, and has made some valuable improvements. In 1875 his marriage with Miss Eleanor Hale was celebrated. She was born in the County of Middlesex, on the farm now owned by her husband, and is the mother of two children—Richard L. and Anna L. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Methodist Church.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Moffat.

James Moffat, Lieutenant-Colonel, and late Brigade Major of No. 1 District, of Ontario, is one of the old residents of London, and for almost forty-five years he has been prominently identified with its interests. He was born in Lanark, Scotland, and is the son of James and Rachel (Harrower) Moffat. He received a liberal business education in his youth, and spent his early life on a farm. In 1841 he immigrated to New York, where he remained for a time; thence to Lockport, and, in 1845, to London, where he has since made his home. He was a member of the Town Council of London at an early day, and, in 1860, he was elected Mayor. While the Prince of Wales was visiting in Canada, the Colonel had the honor of presenting His Royal Highness with the address on that memorable occasion. Colonel Moffat has been much interested in educational matters, and for several years was a member of the School Board, and served as Chairman. He has

always, while occupying official positions, been a faithful and consistent guardian of the city's interests. After a few years' residence in London, Colonel Moffat went to Montreal, and received instructions in military drill, in connection with the 47th Regiment. In 1856 he raised a Highland Company. In 1862 he was gazetted Brigade Major, and, in 1872, Lieutenant-Colonel, since which time he has been engaged in superintending and inspecting military in the First District. He received his degrees of Master Mason in Lanark, Scotland, in 1841, and after coming to London, he affiliated with St. John's, No. 209, and, in 1855, after having filled subordinate offices, was made Worshipful Master, and again in 1867. In 1856 he was elected by the Grand Lodge, Grand Senior Warden, and, two years later, District Deputy Grand Master of the London District.

In 1871 he was made Worshipful Master of Tuscan Lodge, No. 195, and in 1879 and 1880 he held the position of Deputy Grand Master; in 1881 he was elected Grand Master. In the same year, while on a visit to Scotland, St. Clair Lodge, No. 349, of Edinburgh, and St. George's, No. 333, Glasgow, held crowded meetings in his honor, and both elected him an honorary member. In Capitulary Masonry, Colonel Moffat has filled the various offices, including First Principal. He received his degree in 1854 in St. John's Chapter, No. 3. In 1858 he became a member of Richard Cœur de Lion Commandery, and occupied several subordinate positions. He was elected Eminent Commander in 1865, and the same year he was appointed Grand Registrar of the Grand Conclave; in 1868, First Captain; in 1878, Grand Vice-Chancellor, and to the same office in 1881. In 1870, on the establishment of Huron Conclave, he became a member of the Constantine Order of England, and was appointed Eusebius, or Viceroy, which office he held until 1872, when he was unanimously elected Most Puissant Sovereign. In 1868 he petitioned for and received the degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, up to and including the Rose Croix, 18°, of London, and in 1871 went to Detroit and took the remaining degree of the Scottish Rite. In 1885, while in Scotland, he took the degree of the Royal Order of Scotland.

In attempting a detailed account of the career, or review even passingly his official and public life, or to speak at length of his characteristics and his many social traits, would be impossible in the space allotted in this work. In every walk of life he has proven himself a man of unbending honor and incorruptible honesty, generous in his feelings and dignified in his manhood, worthy as a citizen, and true and faithful as a friend. Colonel Moffat has been twice married, first in New York, in 1843, to Miss Susanna Cox, a native of England: she died in 1881. To this marriage were born eight children, six now living. He selected for his present wife, Miss Helen Wallace Peden, a native of Galston, in Ayrshire, Scotland, and a descendant of Alexander Peden, one of the most celebrated of Scotch Covenanter worthies, whose memory is cherished with reverence throughout the country.

GEORGE MONAGHAN.

In mentioning within these pages the Monaghan family as early settlers, reference should be made to James Monaghan, whose residence within this community dates from the year 1819. He was born in Leitrim County, Ireland, in the year 1781, and when eleven years old immigrated with an uncle, Patrick Monaghan, to America, settling first in Cherry Valley, N. Y., at the head of the Susquehanna River. Here he married Miss Jemima Eaton when he was twenty-seven years old, and lived, following agricultural pursuits, until the spring of 1819, when he came to Canada and worked one season near St. Thomas. His family then consisted of a wife and seven children, and with them he settled on a farm in London Township, January 20, 1820, and pursued his peaceful avocation until his death, at the age of 87 years. The mother died at the age of 77 years. Their family consisted of eleven children—Esther (who married John Duncan, is now a widow residing in Illinois), Ann (the wife of Archibald Bryce), Phoebe (who married James Tofflemire), John (who died at the age of thirty-three years), James (now living in Adair County, Iowa), George, Eliakim, Jemima (wife of Charles C. Brown, of British Columbia), William (who died at the age of fourteen years), Sarah (who died in infancy), and Uri (the last and youngest child). George is the sixth child and third son, and was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., August 13, 1817, and came with his parents to Canada in 1819. He was reared on a farm, and after attaining his majority, became a farm hand, working during the summer months, and thus saved means with which to go to school. After acquiring a good education he began teaching school, which occupation he followed for fifteen years, also keeping an hotel during this time. December 17, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Dayton, who was born in Ancaster, Canada. Mr. Monaghan served in the Militia during the Rebellion of 1837, and throughout his long and useful career has fully merited the esteem with which he is regarded by all who know him.

ROBERT R. G. MONTGOMERY.

Robert R. G. Montgomery, a well-known citizen of Delaware, was born in Gosport Barracks, Hampshire, England, August 7, 1819, and is the eldest son of Captain George and Maria (Rutherford) Montgomery. The Captain entered the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich as a cadet in 1796; appointed an ensign in the 20th Regiment in 1799; served in Holland, under command of the Duke of York, in 1799; served in the Kingdom of Naples with the army under command of Sir James Craig, in 1806; served in Calabria, Battle of Maida with the army under command of Sir John Stuart, in 1806; promoted to a lieutenancy in the same corps in 1801; appointed aide-de-camp to

Major-General Hull in 1801, and served four years on that general officer's staff; promoted to a company in the 18th Royal Irish, July, 1808; served in Portugal under Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, in 1808; served in Spain with the army, under Sir John Moore, in 1808–9, the entire memorable retreat, and battle of Corunna; served in Egypt, under command of Sir Ralph Abercrombe, in 1811; served four years in the West Indies, and returned to Europe in a deplorable state of health; served in the Mediterranean in different islands, Minorca, Malta, Sicily, etc., six years; appointed Barrack Master at Belturbut, County of Cavan, Ireland, 1823; appointed Barrack Master at Kilkenny Barracks same year, served fifteen years and four months; total service, forty years. In 1841 he came to Canada, located in the township of Clarke, east of Toronto, and here passed his last days. Of a family of seven children, Robert R. G. was the eldest son. At the age of twenty-one he commenced farming for himself. In 1847 he married Miss Louisa Bignall, born in Jamaica, West Indies, and had one daughter. In 1860 his wife died, and in 1861 he married Mrs. Annie A. Rivers, by whom he had five children, three now living. In 1878 he sold his farm and settled in Delaware. Mr. Montgomery is Conservative in politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his family are members of the Church of England.

William Moore.

William Moore, of the Inland Revenue Department, is one of the early settlers of London, and has been identified with its interests for over forty-six years. He was born in the County of Sligo, Ireland, in 1819, and was a son of Walter Moore, who was a native of the same County, as were his ancestors for many generations back. The name of the mother was Catherine Lyttle of the same County. In 1835 the family immigrated to Canada, and settled in what is now the County of Peel, within twenty-one miles of Toronto, and here William Moore, our subject, was reared at the distilling business. In 1843 he came to London, and two years later built the distillery that so long bore his name in what is now London East. He conducted the business from 1862 to 1863, when he abandoned this calling, and in 1868 accepted a position in the Inland Revenue Department of London, which position he has filled up to the present date, a fact which speaks eloquently for his ability and usefulness, as he is the oldest man in point of service in the office. In 1851 he was elected Councillor of St. Lawrence Ward, and the following year was elected Reeve, which position he held several years. He was Chairman of the Board of Directors when the greater part of the improvements were made in this section, and he has also acted as Warden when this official was absent. He has held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the East Middlesex Militia. In

1846 he wedded Miss Margaret, daughter of the late Duncan McKenzie, of London Township, and a sister of the present County Clerk, and of Judge McKenzie. Mrs. Moore was born in London Township in 1826, and her union with Mr. Moore has been blessed in the birth of ten children—Margaret A., Kate, Mary W., W. McKenzie (a druggist of Chicago, Ill.), Sarah J., John M., Walter D. (who is Assistant Chief Clerk at Pullman, Ill.), Robert G. B. (with Edward Adams & Co.), James P. (a barrister), and Thomas A. (a student with his brother John M.) The latter is the fifth of the family, and was reared in London, receiving his education in the schools of London. He served an apprenticeship at architecture and Provincial land surveying with Robinson & Tracy, and subsequently formed a partnership with others, the latter connection lasting four or five years. At the end of this time Mr. Moore severed his connection with this firm, and has since conducted business on his own account. He was married in April, 1882, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Oliver McClary, a full history of whose family appears on another page of this work. Mrs. Moore was born in London, and is the mother of one daughter—Clara. Mr. Moore is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. Walter H. Moorhouse.

Walter H. Moorhouse, M. B., L. R. S. & L. R. C. P., Edinburgh, was born in the Township of Euphemia, County of Lambton, June 12, 1843. His father, Joseph Moorhouse, was born in the County of Wexford, Ireland, and came with his father, Thomas Moorhouse, to Canada in 1820. The Moorhouse family, like all other adherents to the Protestant faith, suffered severely, both personally and financially, during the Irish Rebellion. In consequence of this, Thomas determined that he would take his family and go where they could enjoy their religious opinions unmolested. Accordingly, though at a great sacrifice of landed property, as soon as peace was restored he immigrated to Canada. Joseph Moorhouse took a very active part in suppressing the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, and for services rendered was raised to the rank of Captain. He died in 1851. His wife, Mary Backus, was the daughter of the late Stephen Backus, of Tyrconnell, one of the earliest and best-known pioneers of Elgin County, having located there very shortly after the founding of that settlement by Colonel Talbot in 1801. She became the mother of five children, three of whom are still living, Joseph, the youngest, being a clergyman of the Church of England in the Diocese of Huron. Dr. Moorhouse spent his boyhood in Elgin County under the tutelage of the Rev. Henry Holland, B. A., of Queen's College, Cambridge (late of St. Catherine's), and subsequently studied with the late Rev. John Kennedy, B. A., of Adelaide. His medical education was obtained at Trinity Medical College, Toronto, where he graduated. The following

year he spent in the European Hospitals, principally in London and Edinburgh. After taking his degrees he returned to Canada, and in the winter of 1875 settled in London, where he is now in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. He is a thorough student, and his adaptability for the position of family physician has won for him a reputation much more than local. He, conjointly with Dr. Fraser, holds the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the Western University, located in London.

In 1871 he married Miss Margaret Webster, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Webster, Newbury, County of Middlesex, a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Church, and one of the oldest now living in Ontario. He is also one of the few pioneers in the settlement of the County of Middlesex who now survive, having come thither in 1819, when a lad of only ten years, and continued a constant resident until 1840. His father, Robert Webster, a Lieutenant in the Militia, settled on the north half of Lot No. 7 of the Third Concession of London, in 1819. Dr. Webster is, therefore, familiar with the early settlement of the county, and has always taken a warm interest in its development and prosperity. He entered the ministry in 1838, and continued in the active work until 1869. In 1866 he returned to Middlesex County and settled in Newbury, where he has ever since resided. In 1833 he married Mary Bailey, the daughter of another Middlesex pioneer, the Rev. John Bailey, a union which lasted nearly fifty-five years, and was severed by Mrs. Webster's death in November, 1888. He was the proprietor and editor of the *Canada Christian Advocate* for a great number of years, and he also contributed largely to the current literature of the county for the last fifty years, being the author of several books. His "Early Scenes in Canadian Life" ran through a series of years in the *New Dominion Monthly*, and he has furnished a number of historical papers for several American encyclopedias and reviews.

Rev. John P. Morden.

Rev. John P. Morden is a native of the township in which he now resides; his birth occurring on the 14th of February, 1830, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Parkinson) Morden. The mother was a sister of Major Parkinson, and was born in Seaford, County Down, Ireland. Her family, which consisted of herself and two brothers, Thomas and James, were early immigrants to Canada, and were among the early settlers of Middlesex County. Her brother, Thomas Parkinson, was one of the oldest Masons in the country; he joined the order in 1813 in the town of Seaforth, and died near Brockway, Michigan, in his 95th year. The Morden family are of English descent, the great grandparent, Ralph Morden, having immigrated from his native land to the United States about 1775; was married in New Jersey,

and at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war in the United States, they came to Canada as Loyalists, and settled near Hamilton. In 1819 they located in Middlesex County. The grandfather, John Morden, had eight sons, who settled in the county, and at one time there was a community known as the "Mordens." They took up land from the Government as U. E. Loyalists, and the grandfather's death occurred at Lambeth. John and Mary Morden became the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living—John P., Robert (residing in Iowa), Jane, Mary, Hannah, and Eliza. Those deceased are, Ann, Ellen, and Margaret. The father died in 1855; his widow dying in January, 1888. Rev. John P. Morden was reared to farm life, and received his early education in the common schools, completing his studies in Cobourg College. At the age of twenty-six he began the study of theology, being ordained a minister of the Methodist Church in 1860. Since that time he has had charge of a number of different circuits, and has established many different societies. The enviable position he occupies in his profession, as a citizen and as a man, is doubly appreciated by him for having been due largely to personal efforts. In 1884 his throat became so affected from over exertion, than he was put on the superannuated list, and is now retired from active work. He was married in 1853 to Miss Prudence, daughter of Clarkson F. and Keziah Shotwell, natives of New Jersey, whose grandfather, James Shotwell, was an expressman for Gen. George Washington during the American War, and was a very wealthy citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Morden are the parents of two children—John W. G., and Mary E., a graduate in music, and wife of L. W. Smith. Mrs. Morden is a lady of fine intellectual powers, and has written poetry for nearly all the leading journals throughout the country. Her poems have received the universal praise of the public, and show great literary ability.

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

George W. Morgan, a representative of one of the oldest families of Adelaide Township was born in this township, December 3, 1839, and is the son of Richard and Catherine (Patterson) Morgan, natives of Ireland. Richard Morgan was born in 1810, and died in Adelaide Township, in 1882. He was one of three brothers—John, Richard and William—who came with their father, Richard Morgan, to Canada, and where the father died in Adelaide Township at a ripe old age. Richard Morgan, jr., was a soldier in the 1837 and 1838 Rebellion, and was sent home several times to look after the welfare of the families in the then wilderness country. He took quite an interest in the education of his children, and employed a private teacher by the name of Madison Been, who came to Canada from Wisconsin, and taught in the home of Mr. Morgan. The latter was an enterprising man, and was quite well-to-do at the time of his death. He was a man of un-

questionable integrity, whose word was as good as his note. When the family first came to Canada, they settled in County Lambton, but soon after came to County Middlesex and settled in Adelaide Township. Mr. Morgan's estate is yet undivided, and the business is in the hands of G. W. Morgan. Mrs. Catharine (Patterson) Morgan was born in Ireland, in 1811, and now resides in Metcalfe Township with a daughter. The Pattersons came to Canada in early times, and were, for many years, a leading family of this township. George W. Morgan settled where he now resides, in 1868. He received a common school education, and is now a successful agriculturist, and is also engaged in loaning money out of his father's estate. He was married in 1871 to Miss Elizabeth Cuddy, a native of this township, born 1845, and who bore him three children—Alfred E., Ernest A. and George E. Mr. Morgan is the owner of 100 acres of land, is Conservative in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church of Canada.

CHARLES A. MORLEY.

Charles A. Morley, butcher and provision dealer, has been a resident of London for over thirty-three years, and is one of the landmarks of that city. He is a native of the Isle of Wight, and was born March 15, 1832, the son of James and Thirza Morley, both natives of the Isle of Wight. Charles A. Morley was reared at his birthplace until twenty years of age, and then went to Australia, where he remained until 1855, meeting with satisfactory results. He then returned to England, and the same year came to Canada, where he was employed for some time in a drug house, and where he remained for several years. In 1862 he engaged in business for himself in his present line, and he is now one of the oldest dealers residing in the city. His business career has been both honorable and successful, and his plain, unassuming manners cause him to be reticent concerning his labors. Strictly attentive to business, even in its most trivial details, urbane and pleasant to those with whom he has business intercourse, scrupulously exact in the fulfillment of all representations to customers, he has built up a trade in full keeping with his standing as a business man and citizen. Mr. Morley was married in 1855 to Miss Isabella Barton, a native of the same place as her husband.

GEORGE F. MORRIS.

George F. Morris, meat dealer, London, Ont.—Among those who have won their way in life's battles and are deservedly ranked among thoroughly reliable citizens and business men of London stands the

name of Mr. Morris, who was born in Gloucestershire, England, and came to this country in 1839, being one of the early settlers and representative citizens of this county. The mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Cook, was born in Kent, County Essex, England. The father in his native country was engaged in mercantile pursuits; but after coming to this country he followed agricultural pursuits. He is still a resident of Middlesex County, but the mother died Oct. 10, 1888. George F. Morris was the fifth of seven children born to his parents, his birth occurring Feb. 19, 1853, and his early life was spent on a farm. As soon as he had attained a suitable age he commenced familiarizing himself with the business which has been his life occupation. He was married in 1878 to Miss Mary Harris, a native of Delaware, Ont. They have one adopted son. The same year of his marriage Mr. Morris rented a stall in the Market House, commenced business on a small scale and with very little capital. By industry, economy, coupled with sterling integrity, year by year his trade has increased until he now commands one of the best trades in his line in the city, and the quality of his meat is unsurpassed. Scrupulously exact in the fulfillment of all his promises to customers, he receives and merits the respect of all who know him, and his career is worthy of imitation. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and is an excellent citizen.

JOHN MOULE.

John Moule, grocer and provision dealer, of London, and one of the wide-awake, stirring business men of that place, is a native of Canada; born May 17, 1849, and the fourth son born to John and Catherine (Scanlan) Moule. The father was a native of Cambridge, England, and immigrated to Canada in 1828. He was a grocer and provision dealer, and followed this calling for many years. His son, John Moule, was reared to this business, and after his father retired from active life succeeded to the business, and has become prominently identified with the business interest of the city of his childhood. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Day, a native of Michigan. To this union were born six children—Carrie Gertrude (deceased), Thomas, John Alonzo (deceased), Chester, Beatrice, and Francis. In 1887, Mr. Moule was elected by acclamation as a suitable person to represent the No. 2 Ward in the City Council, and, in 1888, he was re-elected his own successor. Strict attention to his duties in this position, as well as his business, even to its smallest details, courteous and pleasant in all his relations with the public, scrupulously exact in the fulfillment of all his representations and promises to patrons, he has built up an enviable reputation as a business man and official. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and fraternity; also a member of King Solomon Lodge (Free Masons).

Adam Murray.

Adam Murray, ex-Treasurer of Middlesex County, Ontario, was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, August 1, 1808, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Murray, and they, as well as the paternal grandparents, were natives of Scotland. They were the parents of thirteen children, three of whom are living—Agnes (widow of Thomas Armstrong, whose son is now in the Canadian Parliament), Elspeth (widow of John Little) and Adam, who is the youngest of the family. He was reared on his father's farm until nine years of age, and when in his twelfth year came to New Brunswick with his parents, completing his education in the Grammar School in St. John, and in Frederickton, New Brunswick. In 1834 he resolved to seek his fortune in Canada, and took passage in a vessel bound for New York, coming via Buffalo, and locating in Westminster, where he engaged in teaching school, and for nineteen years followed that occupation. He was married in October, 1835, to Miss Jane Beattie, who was born in Scotland. Of their family only the eldest, Charles, is living. In 1836 he purchased a farm, which he managed in connection with his school duties, and during the five years in which he served as Township Clerk, Treasurer and School Superintendent, he still tilled his farm. In 1857 he was appointed Treasurer of Middlesex County, which office he held to the satisfaction of all concerned until July 1, 1887, when he resigned, and has since lived a retired life. The following extract shows how his services were appreciated, and with what reluctance his resignation was received:—

"To Adam Murray, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Middlesex:

"Respected Sir,—We, the members of the County Council of Middlesex, desire at this time to say to you, that we received the intimation of your intention to resign the onerous and responsible position you have held in this county for so many years, with profound regret and pain; and when requested by you to accept your resignation, we comply with the greatest reluctance, knowing that in parting with you we are parting with one whose place we cannot expect to fill for many years. Your long service, your kindly advice and valuable assistance in all matters pertaining to the management of the county affairs, will be sadly missed. Your sterling and prudent business management of the duties imposed on you, and your ever honest fulfillment of the high trust placed in you for so long a term of years, will not only stand to your credit in time to come, but will redound to the credit of your children and your children's children. You have set an example that is at once a guide and beacon to us all, not only as officers of this county, but to us as men in our walk through life.

"We feel that we, as a corporation, and the ratepayers thereof, are largely indebted to you, in a monetary sense, for the earnest efforts successfully made toward the reduction of the large debenture debt

that long pressed upon this county, and also for the large amounts you have handed over to us as interest received on money invested at your own risk, and which many of us felt rightly belonged to yourself; and when we consider that this saving alone amounts to nearly twenty-five thousand dollars, we think that we, as a Council, would only be doing our duty to ourselves and the ratepayers we represent by making a fitting recognition, which the Municipal Act wisely allows us to do, on your retiring from the position you have held for the past thirty years.

"And now, sir, to conclude, we earnestly trust that the days of your pilgrimage, and that of your esteemed partner in life, now exceeding the allotted span, may be still further prolonged, and that you may find in your withdrawal from public life that well-earned repose which you now so much require, and we earnestly trust that when the days of the years of your useful life are fully ended, may you receive that joyful welcome, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy rest.'

"SIMON MCLEOD, Acting Warden.

"County Council Rooms, London, June 10th, 1887."

Mr. Murray is now in his eighty-first year, but is yet very active, and has a remarkably retentive memory. Mr. and Mrs. Murray are members of the Presbyterian Church, and have in their possession a Bible that was printed in London, England, in 1640.

A. S. MURRAY.

Any sketch of the business interests of London would be incomplete which failed to make mention of one of the principal houses in the jewelry line, that of Mr. Murray; and in this connection it may not be out of place to give a brief outline of the history of his career. A. S. Murray is a native Canadian, having been born in the County of Oxford, January 15, 1847. His father, William Murray, a Scotchman by birth, and a Canadian by adoption, was born in Sutherlandshire in about 1802, and immigrated to Canada at an early period in her history. He settled on a farm, and now, notwithstanding the fact that almost four score years and ten have passed over his head, is a man of remarkable vigor, and bids fair to see many more years. The subject of this sketch spent his early life in assisting his father with the duties on the farm, and when old enough commenced an apprenticeship at the jewelry trade, at which he became very proficient. He has been a resident of London for about twenty-five years, and the business to which he has succeeded was established in 1863. His stock is large and complete in all departments, embraces the product of the most reputable manufacturers, and for variety and elegance is unsurpassed. Mr. Murray gives the business his undivided attention,

and disposes of his goods at prices as low as is consistent with good business management, and his store is the popular resort of those in want of reliable goods in his line, and at popular prices. In connection with this department of business, he is the possessor of a complete set of the celebrated lenses of Nachet & Fils, Paris, France, for testing the sight, and he is the only jeweler in London or Western Ontario who has graduated as an optician. In this connection it may be mentioned that multitudes are suffering from defective eyes in their declining years from failure to avail themselves of competent advice and knowledge in adjusting glasses to their eyes. The trade that Mr. Murray has built up and the large number of patrons he has secured speak more forcibly of his upright methods of doing business than any words we can write. He was married in 1880 to Miss Laura P. McPherson, a native of Whitby, Ontario, and they have four children —Ethel, Laura, Gordon, and Gladdis. Mr. Murray is a member of the Masonic Order, the I. O. Foresters, and the Royal Arcanum.

Murray Brothers.

John and Peter Murray, of the firm of Murray Bros., plasterers, of London, are the sons of David and Rebecca (Cook) Murray, who were natives of Scotland. Both David Murray and his father were in the British Army, the former serving as Hospital Steward, and the latter as Captain. They were retired on pensions, and David Murray is still living in London, a hale and hearty old man. There were four sons in his family—James, David, John and Peter. John Murray was born in Toronto in 1857, and came with his parents to London, Ont., about 1860. Peter was also born in Toronto, but his birth occurred two years later. They served a regular apprenticeship at their present business, and in 1882 formed a partnership for taking contracts on their own account, and, being very competent and reliable workmen, have secured a large share of the public patronage. They have had sub-contracts on buildings at the Insane Asylum, and did the plastering for the Simcoe St. School building, Dundas St. Methodist Church, and have the contract for the new Colborne St. Methodist Church. In 1880, John was married to Miss Maria Ryan, a native of London, by whom he has four children—John, Martin, Joseph and Edward. Peter was married in 1884 to Miss Annie McCowan, and by her has one son—Herbert. Both men are enterprising and industrious, and are doing a large and paying business.

Thomas Morkin.

Among those who for nearly forty years have been residents of London and vicinity is the subject of this brief sketch. He was born

in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1837. His parents, Edward and Margaret (O'Mara) Morkin, were both natives of the same county, and immigrated with their parents to America in about 1851, and settled in the County of Middlesex, where the father lived until his death in 1869. The mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Of their family of thirteen children, six sons and two daughters are still living. The subject of this sketch in early life worked at different occupations until he decided upon the tannery business, which he followed for thirteen years, and then engaged in the hotel business, and for twenty-three years his record will compare with any house in this calling in London. The Morkin Hotel for many years has been devoted to public entertainment, and has an established reputation. The building is brick and admirably located, and has not only comfortable bedrooms, but large and convenient sitting rooms. The bar is stocked with a choice selection of wines, liquors and ales, and special attention is given to quality, regardless of price. Few men are better known, and his word is as good as cash. He is really a self-made man, and what he has accumulated is the result of his own industry and good business management. He has made it a cardinal point in his career to treat all men politely, and do as he would he done by; and he has thus drawn around him a trade highly complimentary to his standing as a business man and a citizen. Mr. Morkin married Miss Mary Cooney, also of the County of Tipperary. They have a family of six sons—John, Tom, Ned, Martin, Will and Joe.

Henry Nicholson.

Henry Nicholson, insurance agent, money lender and dealer in real estate, is a native of Corbridge, Northumberland, England, born March 10, 1840; son of Henry and Ann (Inniss) Nicholson, and of English descent. His father was born in Cumberland and the mother in Northumberland, England, the father in 1807, and died in the land of his nativity in 1873. He was a contractor and builder by occupation, also a local Wesleyan minister, and a man of energy and enterprise. The mother was born in the year 1807, and also died in England in 1884. Henry Nicholson received a Collegiate education in England, and early in life entered upon a business career, having held several positions of trust and importance prior to immigrating to Canada in 1866. After reaching this country he first settled in Tilsonburg, County Oxford, and remained there until 1868, when he came to Strathroy, where he at once entered into the lumbering business, in which he continued about nine years. In 1876, Mr. Nicholson engaged in the real estate business in connection with ocean steamship, insurance and loaning money, which he still continues. He represents the Canadian Life Insurance Company, the Royal Canadian Fire

Insurance Company, the London (England) Assurance Corporation, and is agent for the Dominion Savings & Investment Society of London, Ont., the London (England) & Ontario Investment Co., the Freehold Loan & Savings Company of Toronto, and the Anchor Line steamships. He has been, and is doing a successful business, and is in comfortable circumstances, owning considerable valuable property in Strathroy and neighborhood. He takes an active part in politics, and is a Reformer in his views. He was a member of the Strathroy Council from 1874 to 1878 and 1883 and 1884. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the High School Board, on which he served for six years. He was made an Oddfellow at Otter Lodge, at Tilsonburg, in 1867; is the first charter member and was one of the organizers of Howard Lodge, No. 58, in Strathroy. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Laws, who was born in Northumberland, England, in 1852. Mr. Nicholson is a correspondent for the *Hexham Courant*, England, also a commercial journal in Canada, and is an interesting writer. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is one of the active men of Strathroy.

Robert Nicholson.

Robert Nicholson, proprietor of the Nicholson Planing Mill, and dealer in lumber, coal and lime, was born in the North of England in 1828, and is the son of Edward and Hannah (Mullcaster) Nicholson, both natives of England. His father's birth occurred in 1779, and his death in 1853; and his mother was born in 1792, and died in 1866. He was educated in England, and first worked in a provision store. He came to Canada in 1848, and settled in Norwich, County Oxford, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits first, and later in the lumber business. He came to Strathroy in 1861, and here carried on merchandising for about three years. Since 1861 he has been engaged in the lumber business in this town, and for nearly thirty years has been one of the leading business men of Strathroy. He has made his own way in life, has been successful, and is now in very comfortable circumstances, owning a valuable farm just outside the corporation of Strathroy. In 1862 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Saul, a representative of one of the pioneer families of the County of Middlesex, and to them have been born eight children. In 1887, after an absence of thirty-nine years, Mr. Nicholson visited his old home and birthplace in England. He is a decided Reformer in politics, and has held the office of Reeve and Town Councillor, and is one of the leading citizens of Strathroy.

Adam Nichol.

Adam Nichol is of Scotch descent, his father, Francis Nichol, being born in Scotland in 1782, and a dealer in flour and oatmeal. He was

married to Miss Jannet Nichol, and by her became the father of six children—John, Thomas, Francis, Mary, Adam and William. He immigrated to Canada, and settled in Westminster Township in 1833, where he entered 200 acres of land on the Fourth Concession, which is now occupied by his son Adam, and began clearing his land and getting it in tillable shape, his experience being much the same as all pioneer settlers. He was a strict member of the Presbyterian Church, and reared his family in the fear of God, his death occurring in 1868, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He was very energetic, and is a descendant of a very hardy race of people, who, in addition to their Bibles, which invariably accompanied them, brought with them to the New World stout hearts and willing hands. He possessed great strength of character, and his long career of usefulness may well be viewed with pride by his descendants. He became a wealthy farmer, owing to his industry, frugality and good management, and built a fine brick residence on his farm and one of the first barns in the township, which is still standing in a good state of preservation, the framework being of hewed oak.

Adam Nichol, whose name heads this sketch, was born on the old homestead in 1834, and was reared to farm life, receiving a good common school education. In 1868 he married Catherine Laidlaw, a daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Beattie) Laidlaw, who were also Scotch Presbyterians, and came to Canada, settling in Middlesex County in 1832, where they are still living at the age of seventy-three and sixty-eight respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Nichol are the parents of six children—Francis W., Jannet E., Mary, Walter L., John B., and Thomas H. After their marriage they settled down to farming on the old homestead, where they have remained a period of twenty years. They are devout members of the Presbyterian Church, and their children are carefully instructed in all moral and religious teachings, and the way pointed out with clearness and accuracy. They possess 250 acres of fine farming land, which is well stocked and cultivated, and on which is a commodious and handsome residence. Mr. Nichol may well be considered one of the sterling and respected citizens of the township.

JOHN NICHOL.

John Nichol is one of the enterprising and reliable farmers of Westminster Township, and is a son of Francis Nichol—a short history of whom is given in the sketch of Adam Nichol—and was born at Newcastleton, Roxburgshire, Scotland, in 1822, receiving his education in the common schools of his native land. He was reared in the woods of Canada and became very expert in the use of the ax, many a monarch of the forest having fallen beneath his sturdy stroke. After reaching manhood, Mr. Nichol married Miss Barbara Scott, a daughter

of George and Mary Scott, and their union was blessed in the birth of seven children—Francis, George T., John O., Jeanette, Mary, Belle, and Jane. After his marriage, Mr. Nichol located on a farm in the 6th Concession, and is now the owner of 360 acres of valuable farming land. He has always followed the peaceful occupation of tilling the soil, and is considered one of the most painstaking and successful farmers of the township. He has always taken an active interest in the cause of education, and has been school trustee for many years. His wife being also a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. Their son, George, married Miss Isabel Kirk, and John wedded Miss Annie Cameron, and both are residing in Westminster Township on farms presented to them by their father, near the old homestead. The Nichols have ever been prominent citizens, and have the respect and esteem of all who know them.

JAMES NOBBS.

James Nobbs, contractor, was born in the County of Norfolk, England, Aug. 16, 1837. His parents, James and Martha (Harvey) Nobbs, were of the same place. James, the eldest son and third child, was reared at his native place until ten years of age, and then removed to Lowenstoft, where he attended school until fourteen years of age, receiving a good, practical business education. He then served an apprenticeship to the stone-cutting business with Lucas Brothers, the largest contractors in this line in England. Charles Berry, the celebrated engineer and architect, was an apprentice at the same time with the same firm. Mr. Nobbs superintended the building of the London University for the contractors, and also for the Royal Academy. For a long time impressed with the idea that better opportunities were offered in the New World for men of energy and integrity, he in 1870 immigrated to Canada and settled in Toronto. In 1871, after the Chicago fire, he went to that city and remained for one year, and then returned to Toronto, where he followed his chosen occupation. For seven years he was employed on Government work, and had charge of the work for the contractors in building the addition to the Custom House in London, and the last addition to the London Insane Asylum. He was the contractor of the English Church at Exeter, and of the Church at Dorchester. He also has the contract for the stonework of the new Colborne Street Methodist Church, and of the Canadian Loan & Savings Building. He is a thoroughly competent mechanic, as well as a reliable contractor, and is much above the average in intelligence and good judgment. He was married in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth Pocock, a native of the Isle of Wight. They have six children—Alice (wife of Jno. Henderson, Toronto), Annie, Robert and Arthur (both learning the trade with their father), and Edmund and William (in school).

JOHN NIXON.

John Nixon, a member of the Township Council, is a descendant of a prominent family, the male members of which have been farmers of England for several hundred years, and were the owners of landed estates, on which the ruins of the family castle can still be seen. James Nixon, the father of John, was born in England, and was there married to Margaret Summers, and with her immigrated to America in 1816, locating in New York State, where he resided three years, and then came to Canada and settled on and cleared the farm now occupied by our subject, which consists of between 700 and 800 acres. He and wife became the parents of the following children:—John, Robert, George, William (deceased), James, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth. At the time of their settlement Westminster Township was a wilderness, and he and wife were compelled to suffer many of the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. He died December 25, 1873, at the age of eighty-five years, but his wife is still living at the advanced age of ninety-four years, and possesses her strength and mental faculties to a remarkable degree. Mr. Nixon was a member of the Church of England, and was an honorable and upright citizen.

John Nixon was born in New York State, in 1817, and came to Canada with his parents, but owing to the newness of the country the school facilities were very poor. Indians were very plentiful at that time, and the woods were filled with wild game of all kinds. John grew to be skilled in woodcraft, and the hardships of pioneer life were as naught to him. He has been Justice of the Peace for probably thirty-five years, and has also been a member of the Township Council for thirty-two years, with the exception of three years spent in visiting England, from 1872 to 1875. He has been a Director of the Westminster Mutual Fire Insurance Company for thirty years, and holds the same connection with the Western Fair Board and the East Middlesex Agricultural Society. He is a member of the Church of England, and is the owner of 425 acres of land, all of which is well improved; and he is noted throughout the county as a man of strict integrity, and has the respect of all who know him for his affection and fidelity to his aged mother, for whom he has always made a home.

WILLIAM NORTHCOTT.

Among the many enterprising and successful farmers of the township, stands the name of William Northcott, who was born in Nova Scotia, November 27, 1828, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah Northcott. The parents were among the earliest settlers of Caradoc Township, and trace their lineage back to English ancestors. William Northcott came to Middlesex County in 1836, and settled at Port Stanley. He then lived in Yarmouth Township for seven years, then

a part of London District, which was composed of Elgin, Middlesex, Lambton and Huron. Mr. Northcott subsequently moved to Caradoc Township, where he followed farming with his father. He was married in 1851 to Miss Eliza Adelaide Mihell, born March 27, 1832, near Saulsbury, England, and is the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Mihell, both of whom are natives of Wiltshire, England. They came to this country when Mrs. Northcott was about one year old, and located first in Little York (now Toronto); then the father took up land near Hamilton. He subsequently moved to the City of London, where he worked at the carpenter trade, although he had previously been a tailor. He died in 1883, and his wife in 1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Northcott were born six children—Thomas A., Sarah E., William E., Edward H., Mary E and Rosilla M. Mr. Northcott is a Reformer in politics, and in his religious views inclines to the Quaker Church.

JOHN NUTKINS.

John Nutkins, builder and contractor, was born in Herefordshire, England, May 25, 1850, his parents being John and Hannah Nutkins. Our subject resided in his native shire until fourteen or fifteen years of age, then went to London and worked in a foundry until twenty years of age, after which he came to Canada and settled in York County. When about twenty-two years of age he came to London, and since that time has been working at his trade in the city and country, but for the past two years has been mostly engaged in the city. He has taken a deep interest in all enterprises tending to benefit the city, and in 1884 was elected a member of the Council of London East, and to the City Council in 1886. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., the A. O. F., the Sons of England and the Orangemen. In 1872 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Bailey, of London, England, by whom he has six children—Margaret E., William J., Ernest, Anna R., Frederick and John.

LEONARD ODELL.

Leonard Odell, farmer, Odell Post-office, is a member of an old Canadian family of American origin. The founders of the family after the American Revolution settled in Lower Canada, where they founded Odelltown. John Odell, father of Leonard Odell, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1789, and was but two years of age when he was brought from New York State by his parents. When a young man of twenty-two years of age, he came to Westminster Township and took charge of Lot No. 25, 1st Concession, in 1811. The country was an entire wilderness, and it was in the middle of winter. He was with Capt. Joseph Odell and James Lester. They had a yoke of oxen

that lived on the tops of trees that winter. They brought a few slabs from the nearest saw-mill, that was about twenty miles distant, and built a shanty on Lot 23, then covered with heavy timber. The trials and privations of the pioneer settlers are but little understood or realized by the present generation. They were obliged to go about twenty-five miles to mill, London being then a complete wilderness with not a tree cut on its present site, and these three men were the first settlers on the 1st Concession. This Concession was laid out by a Mr. Watson, in 1810. In 1817, Mr. Odell married Miss Annis Griffeth, daughter of Nathan Griffeth, and to them were born these children :— Mary A., Leonard, Eliza J., Priscilla, Enor L., John, Lymon, and Harriet.

Mr. Odell was one of the pioneers of the county, and assisted materially in clearing up the country, which at that time was full of game—bear, deer, and wild turkey. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a very hard-working man. He followed teaming for many years, and made a comfortable home. He was well respected, and was an honorable man. His son, Leonard Odell, was born on his father's farm, on Lot 25, 1st Concession, in 1819; secured but little education, as school advantages were limited at that early date, but one thing was not lacking, and that was muscular exercise, and young Odell was early taught the use of the ax. He assisted in clearing off his father's farm, and in March, 1850, he married Miss Jane Mihell, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Dike) Mihell. Mr. Odell has taken an active interest in all matters relating to the good of the community, and has been a member of the Church for many years. He was also one of the organizers of the Westminster Fire Insurance Co., and was present at the first meeting; he was also one of the first members. He has taken an active interest in educational affairs, and has been school trustee for many years. He has also been connected with the Board of Health, and was health inspector for a number of years. Mr. Odell is Liberal in his views, and has assisted many good causes with his means. He has always lived on his farm on the 1st Concession, with the exception of a short time spent on the Pacific coast, and at one time when he kept hotel. Mr. Odell is now 70 years of age, and a fine representative of the old pioneer stock from whom he sprang. He is still hale and hearty and able to do a good day's work. He stands high in the community for his honesty, industry, and his good moral character. He adopted a son, who was named Henry M. Odell, who was one year old at the time of adoption, and who is now twenty-seven years of age.

William Odell.

William Odell, P. M., merchant and farmer at Belmont, Ontario, is of Dutch ancestry, the founder of the family in America, having

settled in Dutchess County, N. Y., where John Odell, the great-grandfather of William, was born in 1758. His wife, Enor Schriver, was also born in that State, Feb. 17, 1761, and to their union a family of ten children were born—William, Peter, Joshua S., Albert S., John, James, Rebecca (who married a Mr. Doty), Martha (wife of Ezra Griffith, the first tax collector of Westminster Township), Hannah and Loop. During the American Revolution, John Odell was a Loyalist, and left the State of New York shortly after 1785, and settled near Montreal, Canada, where he passed the remainder of his days. All his children, with the exception of Loop, who died in Lower Canada, came to Westminster Township, Ont., his son Albert S. being the first one to come. The latter arrived in 1810, and the remainder of the family shortly after, his brother Joshua coming in 1811 and taking up 200 acres of land, on which he located and began clearing. After living on this farm a few years, he sold out, and in 1831 located in London, where he kept a tavern on Dundas St., afterwards purchasing a farm in Westminster Township, and moved to Belmont about 1834, being one of the founders of that town. He was married to Miss Cornelia Palen, by whom he became the father of ten children—Julia A., Rachel, Polly, Enor, Anna, Alvira, Rebecca, John G., Cornelius and William H. The father of these children lived to be 77 years of age, and died in 1863, having been a prosperous farmer and an honored citizen throughout life. His son John G. Odell was born in Odelltown in 1810, and was reared to a farm life. He married Marian Atkins, a Scotch lady, by whom he had eight children—William, Peter, John, Cornelius, Allan, Henrietta, Agnes and Clara. Their marriage took place in Michigan, after which they settled in Belmont, and in 1841 began keeping an hotel, but sold out in 1856 and engaged in farming, which he continued until his death in 1876, at the age of sixty-six years.

Mr. Odell was a prominent man in Belmont, and owned the land where the town now stands; and was one who took great pride in his word, it being truly said of him that his word was as good as his bond. He took great pains to instill principles of honor in the minds of his children, and his memory is revered by his descendants. William Odell, his son, and the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Belmont in 1841, and was there educated in the common schools, his early days being also spent in tilling the soil and working in his father's mercantile establishment, his partner being William Dyer; but sold his interest in 1874, and has since been engaged in farming and stock dealing, and has held the office of Postmaster of Belmont for the past twenty years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Reformer in politics, has held the office of Deputy-Reeve for two years, and Reeve two years, having been a member of the County Council the same length of time. He is a representative and substantial citizen of the county, and stands high in the estimation of all who know him. He was married in 1870 to Miss Salina Cole, a daughter

of Joseph and Anna (Maker) Cole, who were from Devonshire, England, and came to America in 1832. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Odell has been blessed in the birth of five children—Henrietta, William Henry, Salina, John G. and Cecil C.—all of whom attend the Methodist Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Odell are members.

Frederick A. Odell.

Frederick A. Odell, blacksmith, at Nebstown, was born in Lower Canada, in 1826, and is the son of William and Caroline (Wilson) Odell. The Odells are from an American family from Poughkeepsie, New York, and are of German origin. William Odell was born in Poughkeepsie, and came when a young man to Odelltown. He was married there, and became the father of these children:—David, John H., James, William L., Frederick, Alfred, Adolphus, Johanna, Deborah, Sarah, Marietta and Amelia. In 1837, Mr. Odell moved to Westminster Township, and settled where the Warrior Hotel now stands. Afterwards he resided in London, and then in Putnamville, where he died. He was a member of the Methodist Church, was a hard-working, industrious citizen, and in his early days was a man of considerable property. He was a man who was upright and honorable in every respect, and had the esteem of all who knew him. He died at the age of 64 years. His son, Frederick A. Odell, was a lad of eight years when he came to this county with his father. He learned the blacksmith trade in early life, and married Miss Fannie W. Reynolds, daughter of Henry and Fannie (LaBodo) Reynolds, of Windsor. This union resulted in the birth of six children—Henry, Gertrude, Nellie and Myrett and two others. Mrs. Odell is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Odell has always been prosperous in his business relations, and is a man of means. His son Henry married Miss Lizzie Lewis, daughter of George Lewis. Gertrude married Frederick Giles. The rest of the family are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Odell had the misfortune to lose one son, Frederick, at the age of twenty-two years. He was a young man of unusual promise. Mr. Odell is one of the many intelligent and enterprising citizens of the county, and is noted for his honesty and integrity.

William L. Odell.

William L. Odell is the descendant of an old Canadian family of American origin, A. U. E. L. William Odell, father of subject, was born in Dutchess County, New York. He came to Lower Canada, settled at Odellville and here married Caroline Wilson, daughter of John Wilson. (For further particulars of parents see sketch of Frederick Odell.) William L. Odell, subject of sketch, was born in Odell-

town, March 15, 1824, and was thirteen years of age when he moved with his father to this township. He received a common school education, and in early life learned the occupation of a farmer. He then learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked for ten years, eight years in the City of London. September 23, 1847, he married Miss Priscilla Odell, daughter of John and Annie (Griffith) Odell, and to them were born six children—Mary C., Amelia L., William E., John A., Melvin L. and Fannie C. Mrs. Odell died March 1, 1858, and Mr. Odell married Eliza J. Odell, a sister of his first wife. One child is the result of this union—Harriet E. About 1856, Mr. Odell bought the property where he now resides, and built the Warrior Hotel, which he ran for many years, and which was one of the most popular hotels in the township. Mr. Odell is a Mason of high standing; became a member of the Lambets Lodge in 1870, and has taken all the degrees in the Blue Lodge, having held all the offices, including Master. Mr. Odell assisted in building the first bridge across the Thames, the old Wellington Bridge, and made the iron work for the same. He has assisted greatly in the introduction of valuable stock, and is one of the thorough-going business men of the day. His family is one of the best known and oldest in the county, and their descendants may well be proud of the honorable ancestry from which they sprang. Grandfather John Odell was born February 19, 1758, and was married on the 17th day of February, 1779, to Miss Enor Schriver, who was born February 17, 1761. Their sons and daughters are as follows:—William (who was born February 17, 1782), Peter (born November 17, 1783), Johanna (born September 1, 1785), Albert S. (born May 26, 1787), John (born May 18, 1789), James (born July 19, 1791), Rebecca (born September 19, 1793), Martha (born January 15, 1796), Hannah (born April 1, 1798), and Loop (born March 1, 1802). [The third child was given by William Odell as Joshua S., instead of Johanna.]

A. W. Oliver.

A. W. Oliver, proprietor of the London Vinegar and Cider Works, is a native of Canada, born in Brantford, July 31, 1851. The father, William Oliver, was a native of Scotland, and came to Canada in 1824, when eleven years of age; he was a farmer, and followed this calling until his death in 1869. The name of his mother was Miss Agnes McDugall, of Argyleshire, Scotland. The subject of this sketch was the seventh child in a family of thirteen. His early life until sixteen years of age was spent in agricultural pursuits. He then went to Hamilton, where he commenced familiarizing himself with the business to which he has since devoted his time. For two and a-half years he was with B. C. E. Charlton, four years with William Wilson, of Toronto, and three years with T. A. Lyttle, of the last-named place.

In these different positions Mr. Oliver acquitted himself as a salesman, as well as a manufacturer, of more than ordinary merit, and it is but simply stating facts when we mention that no man in Canada is more familiar with all the details of the business or better acquainted with the trade. In the spring of 1886 he came to London and opened on his own account, and, although he had difficulties to encounter, he has perfected his machinery and process until now the quality of his product is unsurpassed in the Dominion, and his trade extends from British Columbia on the west to Montreal on the east. No man is more deserving the success that has so far attended his efforts than Mr. Oliver.

Michael F. O'Mara.

Michael F. O'Mara is a pork and provision dealer, of London, Ont. Among the many industries of any city, few have so important bearing in our commercial fabric as the reliable provision dealer, contributing as he does the very necessities of our daily life; and among the leading men in this line in London is the name that heads this sketch. M. F. O'Mara is a native of Ireland, and he was born in 1855, and is the son of Andrew and Catherine (McMannus) O'Mara, both natives of Tipperary County, Ireland. The family immigrated to America in 1868, and settled in London, Ontario, where the father conducted a successful business as a pork packer and general provision dealer, until his death in 1878. He left, besides his widow, two sons and four daughters. The business was continued by the two sons, Michael and John M., until the death of the latter in 1886. Since that date the subject of this sketch has conducted the business with signal success. He has been reared to the business, and has had valuable experience for one of his years, both in London and in the States, having spent some time in St. Louis, Mo., and is thoroughly familiar with all the duties of his calling. His places of business on Dundas street and in the "Market Bazaar" are models of neatness, and always well supplied with the best meat in their line that the market affords. He cures his own hams and bacon, renders his own lard, and makes his own sausages. The success, which is his, has been achieved by unceasing industry, through the possession of good business insight, and not a little through the esteem in which he is held by the business public; and he has what all men court, the confidence of those with whom he has dealings.

Stephen O'Meara.

The perseverance and continuous effort which are necessary to success in life are among the possessions of Mr. O'Meara, who has, by

his own worth, attained an enviable position in the estimation of his fellow-men. He was born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1832, his parents, Patrick and Katherine (Hone) O'Meara, being also natives of the "Emerald Isle." They were farmers throughout life, and became the parents of nine children; and in 1847, thinking they could better their condition, came to Canada, where they resided until their respective deaths. Stephen is their seventh child, and until about fifteen years of age resided in his native county, and after coming to Canada assisted his father on the farm. He was subsequently engaged in constructing a gravel road in Huron County, and with other parties had a contract for constructing six miles of the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit. In 1881 he was nominated by the voters of the Second Ward to the City Council, and was also elected Alderman, a position he has filled continuously up to the present time, with the exception of one year, when he refused to serve. He has always been imbued with an earnest desire to do his best in all his undertakings, and that he has been successful is shown by the respect and esteem in which he is held by all who know him. In 1862 he was married to Miss Mary Loughnen, who was also born in Ireland, and their union has been blessed in the birth of six children—Patrick, Mary, Katie, John, Margaret and Ellis.

J. D. O'Neil, V.S.

To establish a good reputation and to secure success in life, it is necessary to be possessed of merit, energy and determination, and Dr. O'Neil may be truly said to possess these requisites. The family was first represented in Middlesex County by the great-grandfather O'Neil, who settled with his family in this township. His son, William, became the father of Henry D., the father of J. D. O'Neil, whose name heads this sketch. Henry D. O'Neil was born in London Township in 1823, and was reared to manhood on a farm. He became prominently connected with the county and held the position of reeve, and was a member of the County Council for twelve successive years, and is now residing on the farm on which his ancestors settled on first coming to the country. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Deacon, also one of the representatives of the pioneer families of the country, and J. D. O'Neil is their second child, in a family of seven children. He was reared to a farm life, but also prepared himself for teaching school, which he followed for some time. Having formed a taste for veterinary surgery, he began studying that profession, and afterwards entered the Ontario Veterinary College, of Toronto, from which institution he graduated in 1873. He commenced practicing in London, and gives his attention to healing all domestic animals. He is considered a skillful and able practitioner, and can be thoroughly relied upon in cases of emergency. He has spared no pains to become pro-

ficient in his profession, and bends all his energies to attain good results in difficult cases. Much credit should be given him for the interest he has taken in importing thoroughbred horses for stock purposes, and he has done more than his share in raising the standard of horses throughout this section, and his infirmary and stables are very complete and worthy the inspection of every horse owner in the country. In 1876 he married Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Edward Hodgens. She was born in Middlesex County, and became the mother of four children—Katie, Clara, Harry and Ernest. The latter is deceased, his being the first death in the family for many years. Dr. O'Neil is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and I. O. of Foresters.

JOHN W. ORME.

John W. Orme, editor of *The Enterprise*, which was established in 1883, and is a weekly paper, published every Thursday, is a native of London Township, Middlesex County, and was born June 10, 1857. His parents, Thomas and Maria (Hughes) Orme, were born in Ireland, and in their early youth came to Canada when the country was a vast wilderness. They had a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom our subject is the youngest. He received a good education during his youth, and in 1877 established himself in the mercantile business which he successfully carried on for five years, since which time he has been engaged in conducting the above-named paper. In May, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Hodgins, a daughter of William Hodgins. (See sketch of Charles C. Hodgins.) Mr. and Mrs. Orme have a family of three sons and two daughters, and are adherents of the Methodist and English Churches respectively. In politics Mr. Orme is Conservative.

DOCTOR ORONHYATEKHA.

Permanent success in any calling in life is always regulated by well-known laws, dependent upon natural causes, and no one can hope to secure a lasting reputation for success without merit. That Dr. Oronhyatekha has made himself eminently successful in his professional career, nearly twenty years' constant practice abundantly testifies, and this is amply corroborated by his fellow brethren, and the position which he occupies in the city of his adoption. He was born in Brant County, Ont., on the Six Nations' Indian Reservation, August 10, 1841, and is a son of a full-blooded Mohawk Indian, who removed from New York State shortly after the Revolutionary War, and settled at the above-mentioned place. His childhood days were spent among his own people, and at ten years of age he began his English education in the Indian Industrial School near Brantford, established

for the training of young Indians. He remained here four and a-half years, and was taught the shoemaker's trade in addition to the rudiments of English. He then left home and went to the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Mass. Here he supported himself while pursuing his studies, and during the last year at the Academy he received the maximum number of marks in all his classes. At the end of two years he returned to his home, taught school among the Indians for a year, and then entered the preparatory department of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. In this institution he succeeded in taking the two years' preparatory course in one, and matriculated into college at the end of the first year, where he remained as a student three years. He afterwards studied at Toronto University, and was also for some time a student at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford University, England.

When the Prince of Wales visited Canada in 1860, Oronhyatekha was selected by the chiefs of the Six Nations to present an address to the son of their "Great Mother." It was owing to the impression he made on this occasion that he received the invitation to go to Oxford to continue his studies. On his arrival at that ancient seat of learning he was placed under the care of Dr. Acland, the Prince's physician and Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford University. He began his career as a physician at Frankford, Canada, where he soon acquired a large practice, and at the organization of the Hastings County Medical Association was elected its first secretary, a post which he held until he removed to Stratford. On his leaving Frankford, he was presented by his friends with an address and a gold watch. During his residence in Stratford he took a prominent part in politics, and in 1872 took the stump for the Conservative candidate, and by his organizing powers secured the success of his party and the defeat of the sitting member. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Consulting Physician to the Mohawk Indians on the Bay of Quinte, but resigned the position in 1874. One year later he took up his abode in London, Canada, where he resided and practiced his profession till within a few months ago, when in the interests of the Independent Order of Foresters, of which he is the head, he removed to Toronto. He was, on his removal to London, appointed Consulting Physician to the Oneida Indians, a post which he still holds, in addition to an extensive practice.

Dr. Oronhyatekha was married to Miss Ellen Hill, of the Mohawk tribe, a great grand-daughter of the celebrated Mohawk chief, Captain Joseph Brant. They have a son and daughter, the son being named Acland, after his father's old friend and tutor, Dr. Acland, of Oxford, and is a student in Queen's University. The Doctor is a true Indian, and is very proud of his race. He has never allowed his connection with his tribe to be impaired, and at home in his own family the Mohawk language is always used. The Doctor was elected President of the Grand Council of Chiefs of Canada in 1874. The Canadian Indians are thoroughly loyal, and Dr. Oronhyatekha, while in Toronto

University, joined the volunteer force, and was on active duty in the University Rifle Company of the Queen's Own during the Fenian Raid of 1866. He was also a member of the first Wimbledon rifle team from Canada, where he won nine prizes. The Doctor's connection with Good Templary has extended over thirty years. During that period he has been Grand Chief Templar of his Grand Lodge four times, and is now filling, for the third time, the post of Right Worthy Grand Councillor, the second highest office in the Order, and in addition to that office he is Superintendent of Missions for North America. He is prominently associated with other societies, notably the Loyal Orange Association. He was one of the Canadian delegates to the Imperial Triennial Council when it met in Glasgow, Scotland, and addressed a number of mass meetings in different towns of the United Kingdom. He was made a "'Prentice Boy" in Derry, and was for some days at Florence Court, as a guest of the Earl of Enniskillen, the Imperial Grand Master of the Order. He is a thirty-third degree Mason and a Past Grand Master General and Grand Lecturer of the Royal and Oriental Masonry. At the head of the Independent Order of Foresters he has, by his energy and perseverance, made that Society one of the strongest in the Dominion of Canada. When it was organized, seven and a-half years ago, the membership was less than four hundred, while the debt was over $4,000. On the first of April last there was in the treasury a surplus over $135,000 in cash, with all claims paid. The members of the Independent Order of Foresters have not been slow in recognizing his services. They have repeatedly elected him unanimously to the highest office in their gift, and at the last annual session of the Supreme Court the representatives voted $2,000 as some recognition of his services for the past year, and placed his salary at $2,500, besides having given him a magnificent gold watch.

After coming to London the doctor at once took a prominent position, and his success has been assured from the first, for no discouragements have been allowed to impede his progress. In the treatment of nervous diseases, and of the throat and lungs, he has built up a reputation of surprising magnitude, and the pleasant results that have followed his practice warmly testify to his ability and popularity as a physician; and to his natural qualifications as a medical practitioner he brings a mind well stored with medical learning, and an experience which others might well desire. A clever student, he avails himself of the latest and most popular works of medicine, keeping thoroughly posted with the progress of this science. Not only professionally, but as a citizen, in both private and public circles, the doctor has become well and favorably known.

THOMAS ORR.

This gentleman was born in London, Canada, June 6, 1850. His father, Robinson Orr, was born in the County of Armagh, Ireland, and

was there reared to manhood. In youth he learned the waggon-maker's trade, and in 1845 immigrated to Canada and located at London, where he followed his chosen occupation. He married Miss Ann Glass, a daughter of Matthew Glass, one of the pioneers and prominent men of London Township. To this marriage were born seven children, of whom only five are now living—Margaret (wife of William Rooke), Thomas, Mary (wife of William Davis, now living in Michigan), Rachel (wife of Alfred Barrett, of Parkhill), and Robinson J. In early life Robinson Orr was prominent in political matters, and served in the City Council. He took great and active interest in church matters and was a member of the old "Kirk," and the first money paid into the society for the church building was by him. He died in 1872, and his widow followed him on Easter Sunday, 1888. Their son Thomas was reared and educated in London, and is thus wholly a product of home institutions and conditions. He commenced his business life as a paper carrier, and steadily arose through all the grades of promotion, learning in all its multifarious details the practical workings of the printer's art. In 1878 he was appointed to his present position. It is a pleasure of the editor of this volume to testify as to the fitness of Mr. Orr for his position. After many months of intimate business relations, the courtesy, urbanity, honesty, intelligence and conscientious care of Mr. Orr have inspired in the entire historic force sentiments of the warmest friendship and the highest respect. It is unusual to find a business man so uniformly affable and considerate as Mr. Orr. In March, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Bowey, of London, who has presented him with two sons, Robinson T. and James B.

DR. G. F. PALMER.

Dr. G. F. Palmer, physician and surgeon, of London, Ontario, was born in India, November 25, 1862, and is the son of Edward C. Palmer, a native of England, and a Civil Engineer. The mother, whose maiden name was Georgiana Bucke, was a native of England, and a sister of Dr. Bucke, of London, Ontario. They were the parents of five children, Dr. Palmer being the third son and child. He was reared in India until eight years of age, and then went to England with his parents, living there until he was nineteen years of age, his time being fully occupied in attending school. He then crossed the ocean to America and settled at Montreal, Canada, where he pursued his medical studies, and was graduated from McGill University in 1885. He removed to London, Ontario, in 1887, but previous to this, for two years, he had practiced his profession and met with good success. He is a close student, a deep thinker and reasoner, and is a young man of unusual promise. He makes a specialty of nervous diseases, being very fortunate in the treatment of the same.

A. Parfitt.

A. Parfitt, merchant at Delaware, and dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., was born in Hampshire, England, in 1846, and is the son of Thomas and Ann (Melmouth) Parfitt, the father a brewer by occupation. In 1865, the subject of this sketch crossed the ocean to Canada, and located at Delaware, where he engaged clerking for his uncle, F. C. Rogers, who was in business at that place. Here he continued until 1871, when he purchased the exclusive control of the business, and has since been actively engaged in this occupation. In the spring of 1871 he was united in marriage with Miss H. Lockwood, a native of Delaware, and a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of the county, of whom an extensive notice will be given in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Parfitt have been born four children, three sons and a daughter. Mr. Parfitt is Conservative in his political opinions, and is a member of the Church of England.

Gavin Park.

Gavin Park, dealer and curer of meats, for both summer and winter, and one of the leading men in his line in the city, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born October 17, 1852. He was reared and educated in his native country, and came here in 1871. He is the fourth son in a family of eight children born to John and Janet (Shaw) Park, both of whom were natives of Lanarkshire, Scotland. The father was a wholesale grocer in his native country, and in 1871 came to London, where he has given special attention to the curing of meats. In 1873, Gavin Park commenced business for himself, and he has built up an enviable reputation for honesty, care and fair dealing. He was married in 1886 to Miss Eva McArthur, a native of Seaforth. Mr. Park handles large quantities of dressed pork, and the superior quality of his hams, breakfast bacon, both summer and winter cured, and sausages of his own manufacture, lard of his own rendering, are the equal of any to be found in the market, and have a wide reputation for the quality and flavor of the product. Mr. Park is a member of the Royal Clan, of A. O. Foresters and St. Andrew's Society.

E. Jones Parke, Q. C.

E. Jones Parke, Q. C., London, is the eldest son of the late Thomas Parke, builder and architect, and native of the County of Wicklow, Ireland. The latter came to Toronto about 1819, and in 1828 came to London, and represented Middlesex County in the two last Parliaments of the Province of Upper Canada, and after the union in the Parliament of Canada. He was Surveyor-General in the Lafontaine-

Baldwin Administration, and in his political views was an advanced Liberal, advocating, through the press and in Parliament, the introduction of responsible government, municipal institutions, public schools, free grants of land to actual settlers and the secularization of the clergy reserves. He was the editor of the *Canada Inquirer* and a frequent contributor to other journals. He earnestly supported Lord Sydenham's efforts for the union of Upper and Lower Canada, and was largely instrumental in securing the consent of the Upper Canada Legislature to the measure. He died at St. Catherines, January 29, 1864. His son, E. Jones Parke, was born at York, November 1, 1823, and was educated at the London District Grammar School, under Francis H. Wright, M. A., of Trinity College, Dublin, who was head master. He then began the study of law in the office of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Alexander Campbell in Kingston, and afterwards studied for a year in the office of Hon. John Wilson in London. He was admitted to the Bar in 1847, and began practicing his profession in Woodstock in partnership with the late Thomas Scatcherd, Q. C., M. P., but in 1852 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Parke returned to London, where he has since practiced, residing, since 1858, in the Township of Westminster. For a short time he was also in partnership with his brother and student, Edward D., who died July 12, 1868. Another brother, Thomas Parke, barrister, was distinguished for his high legal and literary attainments, and died at the home of E. Jones Parke, July 31, 1885.

Mr. Parke was married on the 4th of February, 1869, to Mary Helen, a daughter of George Southwick, M. D., of St. Thomas, and an ex-M. P. for the East Riding of Elgin. Her grandfather, Elias Moore, M. P., of the Township of Yarmouth, was a colleague of Thomas Parke in 1834 in representing the County of Middlesex. Mr. Parke is solicitor for several large financial institutions, and was one of the promoters of, and obtained the charter for, the London & Port Stanley Railroad, and has been solicitor for the company since its incorporation. He is also solicitor for the Corporation of the County of Middlesex, having succeeded Judge Elliot on his elevation to the Bench. He was on two occasions appointed Deputy Judge, and acted in this capacity several times during the absence of Judge Small. He is Police Magistrate for the City of London, also holding the office of Vice-President of the Law Association of the county. In politics he is a Liberal. Mr. Parke is senior partner in the firm of Parke & Purdom.

Frank Parker.

Frank Parker, Treasurer of Adelaide Township, and a successful farmer, was born in England, March 7, 1845, and is the son of Edwin and Caroline (Cundick) Parker, both natives of England, born 1821 and

1823 respectively. The family came to Canada about 1855, settled in Adelaide village, and here the father followed his trade, that of blacksmith, for many years. He is still living, and is a resident of the County of Lambton. Frank Parker is the second of eight children, seven of whom are now living. He received a good practical education, and in early life learned the blacksmith trade, succeeding his father as village blacksmith, which trade he carried on for eleven years, and at which he was very successful. In 1877 he began tilling the soil on his present farm, which is located at Adelaide Village, and which consists of 200 acres of well-improved land. He made improvements in 1885 at a cost of not less than $3,000, and his success in life is entirely due to his own energy and enterprise. In 1881 he was elected Treasurer of Adelaide Township, and now holds that position to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1868 he married Miss Elizabeth Hodgson, who was born in Westminster Township in 1844, and died January 31, 1889, and who bore him three children—Annie, born 1869; Fred., born 1879, and Maude, born 1882. Mr. Parker is Liberal in politics, and he and wife are members of the Church of England. He is one of the prominent men of Adelaide Township, and is worth not less than $15,000.

EDWARD PARNELL, JR.

Edward Parnell, jr., proprietor of St. James's Park Bakery, and an energetic business man of London, Ont., was born in Dover, England, in 1859. His father, Edward Parnell, sr., and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Furner, were both of English birth. Our subject was reared in England until 1868, when the family immigrated to Canada. He early became acquainted with the bakery business, and subsequently gave it his whole attention. In 1882 he commenced business for himself on a small scale, and has since increased his capacity from time to time as trade demanded, until his business has assumed its present proportion, and is the largest in this line in London. He not only has a large city trade, but does an extensive business with the surrounding towns in the country. He uses only the best material in the manufacture of his production, and, as a result, the quality of his baking has gained for him the confidence of a large circle of customers, and his trade is a steadily increasing one. He makes a specialty of Vienna bread, and is the only one in the city who has made a success of that branch of the trade. As a result of his own exertion, enterprise and ability, he has laid the foundation of a business of which others may well be envious. Mr. Parnell is also deserving of mention as a public spirited citizen, having always taken a deep interest in all enterprises tending toward the advancement of his community and educational matters, being at the present time a member of the London South School Board. In 1886 he contested for the

reeveship against Reeve Coughlin, a veteran in political matters, and was defeated, though by a small majority. In 1878, Mr. Parnell married Miss Jane Harwood, a native of Plymouth. Five children have been born to them—Matilda, Frederick, William, Ethel, and Pearl. Mr. Parnell is a member of the Sons of England, and the Royal Arcanum.

E. Parsons.

E. Parsons, one of the well-known and enterprising citizens of the Third Concession of Delaware Township, is a son of Thomas and Ann Parsons. E. Parsons was born in Union, Canada, June 1, 1855. His parents were both natives of Devonshire, England, and came to Canada about thirty-eight years ago. They landed at St. Thomas, but moved from there to Delaware Township in 1862. Their son, E. Parsons, was reared in Delaware Township, and was there married to Miss Jane McFarlane, a native of Delaware Township, in 1875. This union has been blessed by the birth of five interesting children, all boys. In 1877, Mr. Parsons purchased his present farm, which consists of 300 acres of excellent land, Third and Fourth Concessions, and the same year moved on his property. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is Conservative in politics.

Elnathan Parsons.

Elnathan Parsons, a builder by trade, was born in Devonshire, England, in February, 1857, and is a son of Elnathan and Grace (Trick) Parsons, who were of English birth, the father having been a shoemaker by trade. Our subject resided in his native land until 1869, when he immigrated to Canada, and, in 1871, commenced working at the bricklayer's trade, and subsequently became a partner of James S. Luney, which connection existed until 1888, since which time Mr. Parsons has conducted the business for himself. He is one of the most skillful and experienced builders in Ontario, and his ability and workmanship in the construction of the finest and most difficult buildings in the city are in constant demand. In company with Mr. Luney he constructed the following buildings:—Knox Church; Reid Brothers' building; business houses of Robinson & Little, Burns & Green, Struthers & Anderson, and A. E. Pavey & Co.; Granite Block, York street; Collins' Hall, London West; Hamilton Road Public School building; residence of George C. Gibbons. On his own account he constructed the following:—London West Schoolhouse addition; changes and improvements in the hotel building, corner of Talbot and Carling streets; and is at present at work on Masuret's fine residence, and on an addition to the Street Car stables. He also conducts a

bakery, which is thoroughly equipped with all necessary appliances, and the quality of his product will equal that of any similar establishment of the kind in Ontario. This business has been conducted under his management for five years with very satisfactory results. In March, 1877, Mr. Parsons was married to Mr. Sarah Seccombe, daughter of the late Richard Seccombe. She was born in Devonshire, England, and by Mr. Parsons is the mother of three children—Albert E. E., Frank S., and Alice Maud Mary. Mr. Parsons's property has been acquired by his own exertions, and he is one of the wide-awake and enterprising business men of the city.

ABRAM PATRICK.

Abram Patrick, farmer at Lambeth, is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the Township, and the son of Abraham Patrick, who was born in Schoharie County, New York. In 1809 the father came to Westminster Township, traveling through from Niagara. At that time there was nothing but an Indian trail, and he swam rivers and creeks, frequently mired his horse, and had a very tedious journey. He arrived finally at Byron, where he found Archie McMillan keeping a tavern, and a few other old settlers engaged in different occupations. He went to Col. Talbot and told him that he wanted some land. The Colonel said he had no land for him. Mr. Patrick replied that he had plenty. Col. Talbot then laughed, and asked him where he wanted his land. Mr. Patrick selected Lot 71, Range 4. He then returned to Niagara, where he had left his family, consisting of his wife, Lucy Guernsey, and twelve children—Betsy, Polly, Hannah, John, Richard, Peter, George, Lucinda, Susan, David, Abram and James. He then returned to Westminster Township in 1811 and settled on his land, consisting of 200 acres. The North Talbot was then a blind trail, and Mr. Patrick cut the road out from Lambeth to Byron. He was the third settler near Lambeth. He was in the war of 1812, and left his wife with her little children. On one occasion Mrs. Patrick went after the cows, and found a big Indian driving her cows up the creek. She promptly turned them towards home to the great surprise of the Indian, who, however, did not molest her. That night he killed two cows for a neighbor. After the war, Mr. Patrick cleared his land, and built up a home in the wilderness. He went to mill at Delaware later, but when first coming to the country he pounded his corn in a mortar. Mr. Patrick was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his house was often used as a meeting-house. He was a great hunter, and killed a great many wild animals. He lived to be eighty-three years of age. His wife lived to be 101 years ten months and twenty-two days old. Their son, Abram Patrick, was born in 1819 on the old homestead, where he still resides. He grew to manhood in the wilderness, and early learned the use of the gun and ax. The early settlers

were little given to style, but they were kind and hospitable. They spun their own cloth for their clothing, and although they were not blessed with the luxuries of to-day, they were contented and happy. Mr. Patrick married Miss Sarah Vail, daughter of Stephen and Katie (Jones) Vail, and to this union were born nine children—George N., Ezra, Matilda, Malinda, Maggie, James, Rose, Hiram, Lanie. After marriage, Mr. Patrick settled down on the old homestead, where he has always lived. He has witnessed the wonderful improvement of the Township, and takes an active part in the same. He was called out in the Canadian Rebellion, is a Reformer in politics and a man of liberal views on all subjects of importance. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

JOHN PATRICK.

John Patrick is prominent among the successful agriculturists of the county, and among those deserving special recognition for their long residence in this county, being a member of one of the earliest families. He is the son of Abraham and Lucy (Guernsey) Patrick, whose sketch appears in that of David and Abram Patrick. John Patrick was born in Schoharie, New York, in 1807, and came with his parents to Canada in 1811. He grew up in the wilderness, and was early inured to hard labor. He was very fond of hunting, was a first-class shot, and at one time killed a deer and very large bear the same day. He married Miss Roxanna Thorp, daughter of Ransom and Huldah (Brunsom) Thorp. The Thorps were from New York State. To Mr. and Mrs. Patrick were born ten children—Eva, Ransom, Malissa, George W., John, Cordelia, Samuel, Emily, Mary and James. After marriage Mr. Patrick settled down on his present farm, where he has since remained. This farm is situated on Lot 73 west, North Talbot Road. Mr. Patrick has always been a hard-working, industrious citizen, and one of the old pioneer citizens who are now so rapidly passing away. He has reared a large family of children, and says that the present generation can hardly realize the hardships and privations endured by the early settlers. They often suffered for food, and had the game not been so plentiful, they would have suffered much more. The old settlers made moccasins of deer skin, and clothing also of skins, which the Indians generally dressed. According to Mr. Patrick, a Scotchman and trader named Peter McGregor built the first log house in London, on the corner where the American Hotel now stands.

DAVID PATRICK.

David Patrick is a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of American origin and Irish descent. Abraham Patrick, father of

subject, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., on a farm, March 4, 1775, and married Miss Lucy Guernsey, of New York State. They became the parents of twelve children—Betsy, Polly, Hannah, John, Richard, Peter, George, Lucinda, Susan, David, Abram and James. Mr. Patrick emigrated to Niagara in 1809, and there resided for two years. In 1809 he went to Westminster Township, and located on the North Talbot road, where the post-office now stands at Lambeth—Lot 71 west. He was the first settler at that place, his nearest neighbors being at Byron, four miles away, where a family by the name of McMullins resided. The entire country was a wilderness, and Mr. Patrick followed a trail on what is now the North Talbot road, from Colonel Talbot's residence. He brought his family in 1811, cleared his land and built a log house, the first at Lambeth. He was called out in the war of 1812, but it is not known whether he was in any engagement or not. Himself and wife were members of the Baptist Church, but, there being no church of that denomination, he attended the Methodist Church, and gave the land on which that church was built. He was a Reformer in politics. He was a great hunter in his day, and many a deer, bear and wolf have fallen victims to his unerring rifle. On one occasion he and his sons killed an old she bear and three cubs, he shooting the old bear from his door. Mr. Patrick was honest and industrious, and was the owner of 250 acres of land, with good buildings, etc. He died in 1858, at the age of nearly eighty-four years. His wife died in 1875, at the age of nearly 102 years, and lived with her son David the latter part of her life.

David Patrick was born on the old homestead at Lambeth in 1818, and had but little chance to get an education, a school being taught by Calvin Burch, whose sketch appears in that of D. Burley Burch. Mr. Patrick grew up in the wilderness, and early in life learned the use of the ax and the rifle. He was an expert hunter, has killed many wild animals, and has recently killed deer in Lambton County. He married Miss Elizabeth Murrell, and to their union was born one child—Charles. After marriage, Mr. Patrick settled on his present farm on the North Talbot road, Lot 72 east. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He was yet a young fellow when the Canadian Rebellion broke out. He has always taken an interest in the cause of education and in the good of the schools. He has filled the office of School Trustee, has been successful financially, and can now live at his ease. His son Charles is now living with him on the farm.

A. E. PAVEY & CO.

In presenting for the consideration of our readers historical reviews of the industries and commercial enterprises of this section, it is necessary and important to select representative institutions and establishments, and consider more particularly those whose successes have made

them conspicuous and gained for the proprietors positions prominent in the mercantile history of the city, the character of business men being often measured by their success, reflecting in a certain ratio the credit and reputation of the community of which they are members. The general mercantile interest of this, or, in fact, any country, is one of the most important factors in the general make-up, and exercises an influence not out-measured by any other branch of trade. Among the well-known and deservedly successful merchants of London is A. E. Pavey & Co., dealer in fine woollens, tailor's trimmings and gents' furnishing goods. The business was established in 1877, and the house ranks high as the leading establishment in this line in the city, a position to which they are justly entitled and freely accorded from their large patronage and the magnitude of their stock. Associated with Mr. Pavey is F. A. Fitzgerald, a man of large business capacity and well known throughout the Province, and also Mr. N. S. Williams. The stock of the house is not only large but well selected, and embraces the finest products of the most reputable looms of England and of domestic manufacture. Great care is exercised to meet the wants of patrons, and being familiar with the wants and requirements of the public, the firm conducts the business upon the highest basis of mercantile integrity, and their business dealings are characterized by their energy, ability, liberality, and extend as far west as British Columbia and throughout the Province of Ontario.

S. Richard Payne, M.D.

During a professional career of over forty years, Dr. Payne has become a successful physician, and justly deserves the eulogiums which are bestowed upon him by his professional brethren. He was born in Quebec on the 5th of June, 1829, and is a son of Thomas Payne, who was born in Buckinghamshire, England, and Mary (Goode) Payne of Hereford, England. The family immigrated to Canada in 1819, and until 1840 was engaged in the hotel business. The doctor is the eldest of their four children, and at an early day chose medicine as his calling through life. He began preparing himself for his professional career under the guidance of Dr. James Sewell, as instructor in medicine, and Dr. James Douglass, as instructor in surgery. He attended lectures for four years, and from 1847 to 1848 was assistant in the Hospital, and from 1849 to 1850 was assistant in the Asylum. After this he practiced for four years in the County of Beauharnois, and then came to London, where he has since made his home and practiced the healing art for over thirty years. It is a conceded fact that he is one of the leading physicians of the county, and his mind is well stored with medical lore and an experience which others might well desire. He was married in 1869 to Miss Julia Keffer, of the County of York, Ont., and the following are the children born to their union:—William, Charles, Herbert, Harold and Francis.

Daniel S. Perrin.

Daniel S. Perrin is a wholesale confectioner and biscuit baker. The following outline, briefly narrated, is a sketch of the career of this gentleman, a man of recognized worth wherever known, whose present substantial position in life has been reached entirely through his own perseverance; and the facts connected with his operation and their results freely show what a person of determination and courage can accomplish. His father, Lemuel Perrin, was a native of New York State, and a blacksmith by occupation. He immigrated from his native state to Canada, and for a time lived in Grafton, near Cobourg. He married Miss Ruth Eastman, a most estimable woman, whose life was devoted to making home happy. In 1834 they changed their residence to London, and were numbered among the earliest settlers of the city. Here the father followed for a time his chosen calling, but subsequently abandoned it and turned his attention to the bakery business, having received a contract for supplying the troops that were stationed at that place with bread. He had a large and successful business in this line. He was a man of strong will, indomitable energy and perseverance, and few obstacles were too difficult for him to overcome. He at one time owned property which included the north-west corner of Talbot and Dundas street, on which were seven buildings, and his bakery, which consisted of four large ovens. These buildings were all destroyed by fire, on which there was no insurance, entailing a loss of the accumulations of his life, and represented by years of toil and anxiety. Mr. Perrin did not wait for the ashes to cool, but with the assistance of a detail of soldiers from the garrison he had the debris removed and a temporary building erected, so that the following day he could fill his contract for bread. He afterwards recuperated from this loss to meet with a more severe one through endorsement for friends. Then it was that the subject of this sketch began to show the metal subsequent years has developed.

His early life up to this time had been occupied in assisting his father and brother, who were in business together, and as a consequence he was denied the educational advantages the older children of the family enjoyed. He at this time assumed the care of the family, which included, besides his parents, his sisters. He opened a confectionery and bakery out on the Hamilton road, which was the nucleus of his present business, at first on a small scale, and then adding to it from time to time as his trade demanded. His tireless energy and indomitable pluck constituted his stock-in-trade. He labored faithfully in the exacting duties required to make the business a success, and the increase of trade led to his removal to Richmond street, and thence to his present place of business. The firm is recognized as one of the important industries of the city, and it has contributed a full share towards adding to the good name that London enjoys as a business centre and distributing point. Their trade extends

from the Eastern Provinces to British Columbia, with agencies at Victoria, Winnipeg and Port Arthur. They employ at times as many as 150 individuals. It is not only the magnitude of their business which is deserving of notice, but the quality of the product and the correct principles on which business is transacted. Mr. Perrin, notwithstanding his close attention to business, even to its most trivial details, has during his evenings and leisure hours, devoted his time to reading, taking a full four years' Chatauqua course, so that he passed an honorable examination and received a diploma for same. Mr. Perrin is married to Miss Lillie, daughter of the late Mrs. Given, of the City of London.

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William Payne.

William Payne, manufacturer and dealer in bicycles, in London South, was born in the County of Elgin, September 9, 1843, being a son of Henry Payne, sen., a native of Wiltshire, England; born in 1812. He came to Canada in 1828, and built the first mill in what is now Elgin County. He was married to Miss Mary Kettlewell, a native of Yorkshire, England, who died in 1875, having borne a family of four children, only two of whom are now living—William and Henry, jr. William Payne was reared in the County of Elgin, and worked in his father's mill until 1876, when he came to Middlesex

County and built a mill, which he afterwards sold. In 1879 he began manufacturing bicycles, and his business has very largely increased, until he is now a leader in his line of work, being a skilled mechanic, and can do all kinds of repairing for the machines he manufactures. He makes a specialty of the Singer Cycles, and recently made extensive preparations for his business, by extending his warerooms and increasing his stock of goods. He is also expert in mounting birds and animals. September 9, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Munro, who was born near St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin, a niece of Sheriff Munro, and by her became the father of three children —Mary E., Norman, and Alma. The father of William Payne was on guard at London Jail during the Rebellion of 1837.

GEORGE W. PITT.

George W. Pitt, watchmaker and jeweler, of London, Ont., was born in Alleghany Co., New York, April 19, 1836, his parents being William and Betsey (Vincent) Pitt, both of whom were born in England. The father was a farmer by occupation, and at an early day came to America, settling in York State, Alleghany County. George W. Pitt was the ninth in a family of ten children, and his boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. After a time he abandoned farm life to engage in photography, but afterwards gave this up and began learning the watchmaker and jeweler's trade, which calling he followed until the outbreak of the Civil War, and he enlisted in Company "E," 85th New York Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed 4th Sargeant, and served in this capacity until 1863, when he was commissioned a Lieutenant. His regiment passed through a severe campaign, and saw hard service, and participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Peach Orchard, Gainsville, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, seven days' fight before Richmond, Malvern Hill, Kingston, the eleven days' fight under Foster in North Carolina, Newburn and Plymouth. In the latter engagement the Federal force amounted to 8,000, and was opposed by Hood with 11,000 men. The Unionists held out three days, but were unable to get supplies, and were forced to surrender. Mr. Pitt was held a prisoner for almost one year, and after three attempts to escape was twice recaptured, but the third attempt was successful, and he, in company with five other men, made their escape in March, 1865, and succeeded in reaching the Union lines at Newbern after travelling thirty-eight nights and remaining hidden during the day time. They thus covered 360 miles. The negroes were their only friends, and supplied them with food and acted as their guides. All the hardships and privations incident to such a journey was experienced by them, as they were barefooted, and many times suffered from hunger and exposure. After Mr. Pitt received his discharge he returned home and opened a jewelry store in

Friendship, N. Y., but afterwards removed to Cuba, of the same State, where he remained three or four years, then went to New York City, where he became interested in watchmaking, and was a successful travelling salesman for two years, or until the death of his employer. In 1876 he came to Canada, and for two years was with H. Davis & Co. He then engaged in business on his own account, and it is not overstating the facts to assert that no man in the Province understands his business more thoroughly or has been more successful for the short time he has been in business than he. He is a member of the Rifle Association, and is an expert in the use of that weapon, having taken several prizes and medals, and is also a member of the I. O. of Foresters. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary L. Grant, of Wellsville, N. Y., by whom he has two children—Mamie and Maudie.

JOHN POPE.

John Pope, Treasurer of the City of London, Canada, who for thirty-four years has been a resident of Canada, was born in Clapham, near London, December 25, 1834, and is a son of John and Ann (Lloyd) Pope, who were natives of County Kent and Shropshire, England, respectively. The former was a farmer and contractor, and he and his wife became the parents of three children, of whom John was the youngest. He was reared in his native county, and received excellent educational advantages; and at an early day was apprenticed as a school teacher in the then Government school system of teaching. In 1854 he immigrated to Montreal, Canada, having been appointed by Bishop Fulford to take charge of the schools of Montreal which were connected with the Cathedral, and remained thus employed for five years. He was then appointed by Bishop Hellmuth as agent of the Colonial and Continental Church and School Society, and moved to Sherbrooke, Eastern Township, where he lived for five years, after which he removed to Gaspé, and took charge of their labors in that district, continuing there also five years. He then left the Society's work, after receiving an appointment from Bishop Hellmuth to take charge of the Modern Department in Hellmuth College, London. After three years' connection with this institution, he accepted a position with Messrs. Rowland & Jewell, grain dealers, grocers and pork packers, and after remaining three years thus employed he accepted the position of cashier for Edward Adams & Co, wholesale grocers, and was with this firm nearly nine years. In May, 1882, he received the appointment of City Treasurer, the duties of which office he is now discharging. He was married in 1859 to Miss Angeline Atkinson, of Armagh, County Armagh, Ireland, and by her is the father of seven children—John K. H., Emily, Ada, Edith, Elizabeth, Harry and Willie. He is a member of the English Church of Canada, and belongs to the Royal Arcanum. He has always taken a great

interest in athletic sports, and, as a member of the snowshoe and cricket clubs, has won several prizes. He was one of the first to introduce the game of lacrosse in Montreal, and also in London.

William Porte.

William Porte, postmaster at Lucan, was born in Kings County, Ireland, December 19, 1823, and is a son of James and Mary (Patrick) Porte, natives of the same county. Having lost his wife in 1832, Mr. Porte and his family of four children set sail for Canada, June 6, 1837, where they landed at Culbertson's wharf, now Desoronto, August 8, 1837. In 1839 the family came to the Township of Biddulph, and settled where Lucan now stands, where the father died in 1856, aged 58. For many years he served as clerk of the township, and also held other minor offices. Our subject is the oldest child born to his parents, and until twenty-two years of age he dwelt under the parental roof. He then passed eleven years at Belleville, but in 1856 returned to Lucan, then called Marystown, and succeeded his father as township clerk, which office he filled for ten years. He has held the position of postmaster continuously since 1858, and has also served as a member of the Town Council for seven years after the incorporation of the village. He is a public-spirited man, and was instrumental in the erection of the present school at this place. He is an enterprising business man, and is the agent for the Great Northwestern Telegraph Co. October 22, 1851, he married at Belleville, Miss Catherine Murphy, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, who accompanied her parents to Canada in 1844. This union has been blessed with nine children, of whom two sons and four daughters are now living. Mr. Porte and family worship at the Church of England. In politics our subject is a Conservative. Mr. Porte is a charter member of Irving Lodge, No. 154, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C., and has served as secretary of the same ten years, and as master two years.

Andrew W. Porte.

In every community and among all classes there are always some men who become leaders in whatever they do, whether of an official, professional or commercial nature, and these same men are the ones who, perhaps unconsciously, take a prominent, active interest in promoting any movements which may be thought capable of tending to the welfare of the city or vicinity where they reside. Such a one is Mr. Porte, a native Canadian, a man held in the highest esteem by everyone who knows him, and though barely in the prime of life, he has risen to a position which many older in years and experience might well feel proud to occupy, and at this time he holds the position

of Managing Director of the McCormick Manufacturing Company, an enterprise that has contributed a full share in sustaining the reputation that London enjoys as a manufacturing centre and distributing point. Andrew W. Porte was born on the 31st day of July, 1848. His father, Gilbert Porte, was born in King's County, Ireland, and was reared in Dublin. He learned the trade of shoemaking in his youth, and in 1841 immigrated to Canada and settled in London, and entered the employ of Thompson & Morrill. He subsequently engaged in business on his own account, and conducted it successfully until his death, in 1854, during a cholera epidemic. He had married in 1843 Miss Ann, only daughter of the late Andrew McCormick, and left at his death, besides his widow, four children, three of whom are now living—Thomas F., Andrew W., and Alice (now Mrs. Brickenden).

The subject of this sketch has been reared in London, receiving a good business education, and for twenty-three years he has been connected with the house with which he is now associated, and his best efforts have been devoted to advancing its interests; and he is recognized as a representative business man and citizen. In early life he enlisted in a volunteer military company, and also attended military schools, passing all the grades of promotion; and was subsequently gazetted captain of Company No. 2, of the 7th Fusiliers, and he was on the frontier with his company during the Fenian troubles. He is serving his third year as President of the Western Fair Association, and has rendered valuable aid in making it a success. He is also a Director of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Royal Arch Mason and also a member of the Scottish Rite, and has held the position of Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Porte was married in 1877 to Miss Mary E., only daughter of Alexander Johnston, and by her has a family of four sons and two daughters.

RICHARD A. POWELL.

Richard A. Powell, farmer and Deputy-Reeve of London Township, is a native of Middlesex County, and was born on the 13th of October, 1846, being a son of Ambrose K. and Catherine (Ardiel) Powell, both of whom were born in County Tipperary, Ireland. The mother came to Canada with her parents at a very early day, and settled about seven miles north of London. Ambrose K. Powell came to Canada in 1828, and settled just opposite the place where his son Richard now resides. He purchased 100 acres of land for $200, being allowed $50 for an overcoat which he had brought over from Ireland with him, and erected a little log cabin on his farm, in which he lived for several years, and in the meantime cleared his land, which was heavily covered with timber, and made other valuable improvements. At the time of his death, in 1872, he owned 400 acres of well-improved land, and

gave each of his sons 100 acres of land apiece. He was a staunch Conservative politically, and in his religious views was a member of the Church of England. His wife died in 1873, having borne a family of twelve children, five of whom are now living—Leonard, Richard A., Charles, Mary (wife of John Lewis), and Catherine A. (wife of Hugh Fraser). Richard A. Powell received the education of the average farmer's boy, and after his marriage, which occurred in 1875, located on his present farm, where he has a beautiful and commodious residence, very pleasantly situated. He and wife (who was formerly a Miss Mary J. Lawrence) became the parents of four children, three of whom are living—Arthur H., Edward B. and Katie. In 1884, Mr. Powell was elected Deputy-Reeve, which office he still holds, and has been school trustee and Warden of the Church of England for a number of years.

James and George Priddis.

James and George Priddis are dealers in dry goods, house-furnishings, carpets, and ordered clothing. To fail to include within the biographical department of the present volume a sketch of the life of the late Charles Trump Priddis, would be to omit a history of one of the most worthy men who ever made his home in London, and a man whose every effort was of material benefit to the city, and whose energies were directed towards its advancement as a business centre from the time of his settlement in this community. He was born in Devonshire, England, in 1818; was reared in his native place, and served a regular apprenticeship at the dry goods trade. He subsequently went into business for himself, and shortly afterwards was united in marriage to Miss Harriet, daughter of John Williams, of Cardiff, Wales. Impressed with the belief that better opportunities were offered in the New World for men of energy and character, he left his native land in 1849, came to Canada and settled in London. He at once opened a store and commenced the business which he conducted successfully, at first alone, but afterwards in connection with his sons, until his retirement from the same in 1876. He then retired to his farm, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1881, leaving beside his widow, who died in March, 1887, five children—Charles (a resident of Calgary), Elizabeth H., Harriet, James and George. Mr. Priddis was a man who had a quick, far-reaching insight into business, and had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts crowned with success. Although he sustained, in the vicissitudes of trade, some heavy losses, he always paid one hundred cents on the dollar, and left at his death, a comfortable competency.

As before stated, he retired from the firm in 1876, and was succeeded by his sons, James and George Priddis, who have already done so much in contributing to the good name the firm enjoys, and who,

for some time previous to their assuming charge, had largely controlled the management of the firm affairs. It is a fact that no house in London stands higher in the interests of the public at large, or one whose patronage is more sought for or whose financial rating is more favorable than the above-mentioned firm. Their stock includes a full and complete line of dry goods, house furnishings, carpets and ordered clothing, hosiery and gloves being leading specialties. They visit the European markets twice each year, and have imported their stock since 1858, being the oldest importing house in their line in the city. Their upright manner of doing business has secured for them a large share of public patronage and the merit and esteem in which they are held by the many patrons of the house.

James Priddis, the senior member of the firm, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1848, and after attaining his thirteenth year, commenced his business life under the guidance of his father, and he has spent his life, thus far, at the business in which he is now engaged. He has the satisfaction of having contributed a full share in relieving his father of heavy cares and of seeing the business prosper under his assistance. He was married in 1883 to Miss Hattie Taylor, of Port Huron, Mich. He is a member of the Masonic Order. George Priddis was born in London, August 16, 1851, and, like his brother, was reared to his present business and has shared fully with his brother in advancing its interests. He also belongs to the Masonic Order. Not only as business men but as citizens have the brothers been foremost in advocating every measure which has for its object the permanent improvement and benefit of the city. During the Northwest Rebellion three of their clerks—John Graham, George McComb and R. A. Smith—enlisted as volunteers, served through this campaign, and received their full salary during their absence.

JOHN G. PRITCHETT.

John G. Pritchett, a native of Canada, was born in London, Ont., October 29, 1852. His father, Thomas Pritchett, was a native of Birmingham, England, and his mother, Janet (Garrett) Pritchett, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. Thomas Pritchett was a soldier in Her Majesty's service, and was connected with the 82nd Regiment, from which he was honorably discharged at Quebec in 1847, having served nineteen years. He immigrated to London, Ontario, with the 47th Regiment, and lived in the latter place until his death, June 14, 1878. The mother died June 14, 1883, and, it was singular coincidence, that she died, as she had hoped she might, on the same day and month as her husband. The nine children in the family were Edward, John, Henry, Mary Hannah (wife of Archibald Nicholson), Thomas (in St. Paul), Anna Bella and William (twins), Margaret (wife of Archie Legg), and Israel. John G. was reared and educated in London, and, after

attaining a suitable age, served an apprenticeship at the plasterer's trade, which he has since followed. He first commenced working for himself and taking contracts in 1874, and has thus far secured a liberal share of the public patronage. In January, 1889, he received the nomination for Deputy-Reeve of his District, and, although he had strong opposition in a popular candidate, and this his first appearance in the political field, he was elected by a complimentary majority. Mr. Pritchett was married June 11, 1879, to Susan, daughter of Adam Hyslop, a pioneer settler of Westminster. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett are the parents of two children—Edward Adam and James Benton. Mr. Pritchett is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Sons of England.

William Rapley.

William Rapley, a pioneer of Adelaide Township, was born in County Sussex, England, May 20, 1814, being the sixth in a family of twelve children (five now living) born to James and Mary (Collings) Rapley, both natives of England—the former born in 1780 and died in Adelaide Township, this county, in October, 1832, and the latter born in about 1782, and died in her native country in 1831. In 1832, William Rapley came to Canada and settled in the almost unbroken wilderness of Adelaide Township, when there were not more than seven families residing in the township. His first work after settling here was to assist in clearing the Egremont road to Sarnia during the years 1832 and 1833. He afterwards cleared a farm, Lot 19 of the Fifth Concession, south of the Egremont road, and there he resided until 1857, when he removed to Strathroy, and in the same year purchased the stock of general merchandise of James Keefer. From that time until the present, Mr. Rapley has been engaged in business in Strathroy, and has been one of the successful merchants and business men of that village. For many years he took a leading part in the political affairs of the county, and is a pronounced Reformer in politics. He was one of the Councillors of Strathroy for the years 1860, 1866 and 1868, and Reeve for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. He was also Reeve and Deputy-Reeve several times after Strathroy was made a town. He was Mayor of Strathroy for two years in succession, and is a prominent man in his county. He celebrated his nuptials with Miss Jane Hilton in 1838, and to them were born the following children:—Mary A., Lucy, Charlotte (who died in 1877), Ellen, James, Sarah, Manford and Herbert S. Mrs. Rapley died in 1868, and in 1872, Mr. Rapley married Miss Jane Page, a native of England, who bore him one child—Winfield. Mr. Rapley is a man in whom the people of Strathroy have implicit confidence. From the wilderness he has seen the well-improved country grow and the cities of London and Strathroy spring up.

DAVID RAPLEY.

David Rapley, one of the pioneers of Adelaide Township and an enterprising farmer of Middlesex County, Canada, was born in Sussex County, England, forty miles from the world's metropolis, March 8, 1817; son of James and Mary (Collins) Rapley. David Rapley was fifteen years of age when he crossed the ocean to Canada with his father. They settled in Adelaide Township, Middlesex County, near Strathroy, when the country was a continuous wilderness, and here David Rapley, in his early boyhood, worked on the farm, which occupation he has ever since continued. He lived on the old homestead until 1857, when he sold out and moved to his present farm, the same being the east half of Lot 14 of the 4th Concession, south of the Egremont Road. In 1840 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Hilton, who was born in County Sussex, England, in 1821. To them were born eleven children, of which eight are living—Jesse, born in 1841, and now residing in California; Mary, born in 1846; Charles, born in 1848; Esther Ann, born in 1851; Emma H., born in 1855; Thomas James, born in 1857; William, born in 1859, and Frederick, born in 1862. The mother of these children died at the residence of her son Charles, Feb. 27, 1888. Mr. Rapley was in the Rebellion of 1837, and he helped cut out the Egremont Road. He has been a resident of this county for fifty-six years, and is one of the active and well-to-do farmers of Adelaide Township. He is a Reformer in politics, and he and family attend the M. E. Church of Canada.

EDMOND RAYMOND (Deceased).

Edmond Raymond (deceased), was born in Buffalo, N. Y., November 28, 1809. His father, Dr. Nathan Edmond Raymond, was a native of Boston, Mass., and the mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Wintermute, was born on the Niagara River, on the United States side. The Wintermute family were U. E. Loyalists, who had settled on the Morgan River, and after the breaking out of the War of 1812, they crossed over into Canada. The subject of this sketch apprenticed himself to the hat-making and fur business. He worked at this at Chippewa, thence in 1825 at Niagara, where he finished learning the business in all its details. October 5, 1831, he came to London, where he followed his business for fifty years, and at the time of his death, was the eldest male resident of the city in point of residence. In later years he was engaged in the raw fur business. He was married October 3, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Durrant, a native of England, and the fruits of this union were eleven children, six of whom are living, viz.:—Susannah W., Elizabeth D., Josephine K., Addison Gardiner, Frederick W., and John D. Mr. Raymond was a man of strict honor and integrity, and commanded the respect of all

who knew him. No man was more familiar with the early history of the city, and he leaves, as a priceless legacy to his children, an untarnished name. His death occurred December 11, 1888.

Fred J. Reed.

Fred J. Reed, builder, was born in Old London, April 29, 1856, and is the second son and child born to Henry S. and Eliza (Brown) Reed, both natives of same place as subject. The family immigrated to Toronto in 1869, and here Fred J. Reed grew to manhood. At a suitable age he commenced learning the builder's trade; also learned draughting, and became a fair architect. In 1879 he came to London, where he has since been identified with the building interest, and where he since carried on the business for himself. He married Miss Louisa White in 1880. She was born in Wensbury, England, and came to London with her parents, Alfred and Eliza (Rayner) White, when an infant. To the happy marriage relations of Mr. and Mrs. Reed were born three children—Ethel A., Alfred Henry, and Ernest Frederick. Mr. Reed is one of the county's best citizens, and is an honest, upright man. He has made his property by his own efforts, and has a good, comfortable home. He is a member of the Baptist Church, is clerk of the same, and superintendent of the Sabbath School.

E. Baynes Reed.

E. Baynes Reed, secretary-treasurer of the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Huron, at London, Ont., is a native of Exeter, England, and was born in 1838, being a son of Dr. Baynes Reed, a well-known medical practitioner. The subject of this sketch was reared at his birthplace and was educated at Marlborough College, in Wiltshire. After leaving school he immigrated to Canada in 1858 and settled in London, where he commenced the study of law in the office of both Judge John Wilson and Col. James Shanly, and after being called to the bar in 1863, at once entered on the active duties of his profession and continued the same until 1873, when he was elected secretary-treasurer of the former church society of the Diocese, now merged by an act of Parliament since 1875 into the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Huron, and in this capacity has proven himself a competent and painstaking official, and one who has manifested a natural aptitude for the position. He has always manifested a deep interest in educational matters, and has served with credit as a member of the School Board. For the past five years he has acted as an observer of the Meteorological Service of Canada at London. He was married in 1864 to the youngest daughter of the late Lawrence Lawrason.

ROBERT REID.

Robert Reid, Collector of Customs at London, Ontario, is a native of Paisley, Scotland, where he was born on January 1, 1822. His father, James Reid, and grandfather Reid, were active participants in the struggle for civil and religious liberty in Scotland during the latter part of the last and the first thirty years of the present century, but were thoroughly loyal subjects, although advanced Liberals. James Reid was a devoted and consistent Christian, and was a member of the Baptist Church. His family consisted of seven sons and three daughters, Robert being the youngest born. The latter's early educational training was confined chiefly to reading the Bible and learning Shorter Catechism. When only six years old he was set to work to learn the weaver's trade, which was then a flourishing industry in Paisley, and after reaching his twelfth year began attending night school, continuing to attend for two years, notwithstanding the fact that he worked from six o'clock in the morning until seven or eight at night. He was determined, in spite of adverse fortune, to win an education, and after a hard struggle he acquired a fair knowledge of the three R's and English Grammar. About this time his father became a member of the Encyclopedia Club of Paisley, and always had some of the volumes in his house. It was in reading the subjects treated in these works that Mr. Reid acquired the solid, accurate knowledge and the taste for literature which became one of his distinguished characteristics in after life.

When in his twentieth year he left Scotland for the United States, and, although the youngest of the family, was the first to go abroad to seek his fortune. He landed in New York in November, 1842, and the following spring went to Buffalo, via the Erie Canal, and reached Toronto in the spring of 1845. He soon after obtained employment in the paper mills belonging to the late John Eastwood, and, although devoting himself faithfully to his duties, he began to study political questions, and in a short time was thoroughly conversant with leading political events, and became personally and politically attached to the late lamented Hon. George Brown. In the summer of 1848 he came to London, Canada, where he established a branch of the Toronto Eastwood publishing business, and eighteen months afterward bought out the stock and conducted the business with the best of success until 1878, in which year he received his appointment to his present office as Collector of Customs at London. The printing and publishing business is successfully carried on under the able management of his two sons, Robert and George, under the firm name of Reid Bros. & Co.

Mr. Reid's marriage to Miss Ann J. McElroy occurred in 1851. She is a daughter of William McElroy, now deceased, and came with him to Canada from Ulster, Ireland. The family was a prominent one in their native land, the grandfather having been a magistrate of Ulster. Mrs. Reid graduated with honor from the Normal School of

Toronto, and was a popular and successful educator in the London Central School. To her union with Mr. Reid seven sons and one daughter were born. One son, Arthur W., died in 1885 of heart disease. He was in his twenty-fifth year, and was a young man of rare promise and a distinguished graduate of the Toronto University, taking all the scholarships in his department every year, and graduated with the gold medal in mathematics. Obituary sketches bearing tribute to his brilliant career appeared in the Toronto *Globe* and *The 'Varsity*, the organ of the University from which he graduated. Another son, George M., distinguished himself in the North-west Rebellion as Adjutant of the 7th Fusiliers; and his bravery and discretion were so admired by General Laurie, who had command of the brigade, that he was recommended to the Minister of Militia for promotion, and while on the field and in active service was promoted to a Captaincy for efficiency and bravery.

Mr. Reid has always been interested in the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies, and was President of the same for a number of years. He has always taken an active interest in and given his support to the Liberal party, and was a trustee for the Common and High schools for eighteen years, which positions he held until his election to his present office. He was also appointed by the Common and High School Boards as a member of the Free Library, and a few years ago was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Mowat Government, but has never qualified for the position. He has always been identified with the U. P. branch of the Presbyterian Church, although his religious convictions are somewhat in advance of that body. He is Chairman of the Management Committee of the Rev. Dr. Proudfoot's Church, with which he has been connected for the past thirty-five years. Mr. Reid is a man of unblemished reputation, and is sagacious and intelligent, possessing a large fund of useful information, gained by a long course of reading, reflection and observation. He has been unswervingly true to his political party, and it is said that the first recognition of the public services rendered by him was from the lamented Lord Elgin. In the year 1851 he was gazetted, and received a commission as a Militia officer, signed by the Earl himself, and very naturally the recipient prizes this favor very highly. He has been in every respect the architect of his own fortune, and his career is worthy the emulation of all. He is at present President of the Dominion Savings and Investment Society.

Lieutenant-General W. T. Renwick.

No history of Middlesex County would be complete without mention of the name of General Renwick, for his connection with this portion of Upper Canada dates back to an early period (1841). He was born in Berwick, England, in 1802, and his father, William Ren-

wick, was an officer in the English navy. The maiden name of the mother was Turnbull. One of his brothers contracted consumption at the Bay of Fundy, and died on his return to England. Another brother was in the regular service, and died at Madras. The subject of this sketch was the eldest son in his father's family, and until fifteen years of age attended school. He then entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and remained connected with this institution till 1823, when he went to Wales with a surveying corps. In 1824 he went to Ireland on the survey; but, in 1851, he was ordered to the West Indies, were he was stationed for six and a-half years. He was in Jamaica during the rage of the yellow fever, an epidemic which had become historic. From Jamaica, Mr. Renwick went to Chatham, England, and thence to Ireland. In 1841 he came to Canada. He then went to New Brunswick, where he was engaged in fortifying the boundary, but the plans were abandoned. Next he was stationed at Montreal, where he remained until all was quiet, and then returned to England, where he remained for a time, but went from there to different places in Ireland. He then returned to Toronto, and afterwards to Quebec, where he served under Sir Charles Trollope. From Quebec he went to the Isle of Jersey, C. R. E., and from there to South Africa and to Capetown, leaving that place in 1864. General Renwick was married to a Miss Gilpin, of Yorkshire, England, a lady whose acquaintance he had made in Jamaica. She was a relative of Dean Gilpin, of Halifax. General and Mrs. Renwick were the parents of two daughters now living; one son, Henry Renwick, was educated to the profession of Civil Engineering, and died in Canada, whither he had gone to look after some property of his father's. After his death, General Renwick came to Canada, where he has remained a greater portion of the time; and, although a man of fourscore and six years, he is a remarkable specimen of well-preserved manhood, and a man of remarkable resource, whose eye is not dim, and whose step is as elastic as many who have not seen half his years. He is most positive in his convictions, and, when his mind is once made up, it requires evidence of the most positive kind to convince him.

JOHN G. RICHTER.

John G. Richter is manager and secretary of The London Life Insurance Company. He was born in the County of Waterloo, Ont., September 18, 1854. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah E. Musser, was a native of the County of Waterloo, while his father, Charles Richter, was born in Bavaria.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, receiving a liberal education. In 1872, when about eighteen years of age, he accepted a position in the office of a friend who carried on extensive manufacturing interests in the County of Oxford, Ont., where was

acquired a varied and extended experience in accountancy and general business practice, which, although not directly connected with the profession subsequently engaged in, yet, indirectly the experience gained proved the stepping-stone to what followed. Early in life, Mr. Richter began to take a deep interest in the subject of life insurance, and having a natural aptitude for mathematics, his attention was especially directed to the actuarial branch of the profession. By availing himself of the most reliable authorities on the subject, and by hard and persistent study, he thoroughly familiarized himself with the calling he has since adopted. In 1883 he was offered and accepted the responsible position he now occupies, and to his indomitable energy, coupled with a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business, is to be attributed in a large measure the success of the company over which he has so successfully presided for the past six years.

Among the many enterprises of London, and one deserving of special attention, is the London Life Insurance Company. This Company was incorporated in 1874, by special Act of the Legislature of Ontario, and reincorporated in 1885 by special Act of the Parliament of Canada. The authorized capital is $1,000,000, and the stockholders rank among the wealthiest and most successful business men of London and Western Ontario. The Company's operations extend over Ontario, Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, and in addition is issuing ordinary Life and Endowment policies on the most approved plans. An important branch of its business, and one that among Canadian Companies pertains to the London Life alone, is its system of Industrial Insurance, whereby all the healthy members of a family from one year of age up to sixty-five may be insured by paying a small weekly premium; five cents per week and upwards being accepted at all ages, and regularly collected by the Company's agents at the homes of the members. The system certainly appears to be well adapted to the requirements of the working classes, and although a comparatively new feature in Canada, the already large and constantly increasing business being transacted proves conclusively that the Company's efforts to bring within the reach of all the benefits of reliable life insurance is being highly appreciated. The Executive Officers and Board of Directors are as follows:—Joseph Jeffery, President; John McClary, Vice-President; William Bowman, George C. Gibbons, Arthur S. Emery, Thomas H. Smallman, William F. Bullen, George M. Harrison, Sheriff Glass, Judge Bell, and John G. Richter, Manager and Secretary.

GEORGE RIDDLE.

George Riddle, slate roofer, is a native of Dorset, England, born in 1831, and the son of William and Ann (Grace) Riddle, also of English birth. George Riddle is the eldest in a family of nine children, and

he served a regular apprenticeship to his present business, slate roofing. In 1855 he left the land of his birth, immigrated to Canada and settled in London, where he commenced taking contracts with his father, under the name of William Riddle & Son. He has a large patronage and does the principal part of the work in this line within a radius of sixty miles. He has done nearly all the work of this kind that has been done in London. His father died in 1885 and his mother in 1882. Mr. Riddle married Miss Amelia Sweet in 1864. She was born in Dorchester, died in London in 1885 and left four children—Annie, Mary, Albert and Edgar. Walter Scott and John Whitaker, nephews, are associated with Mr. Riddle in his business.

William C. Robertson.

William C. Robertson, license inspector for West Middlesex, was appointed to this office in August, 1886. He was born in Scotland in 1831, and is the son of James and Jane Robertson, both natives of the same country. He had the advantage of a good education, such as was afforded by the common schools, and to this he has added by reading and observation, and is now a well-informed man. He came to the Province of Ontario in 1850, located at Belleville with an uncle, and there learned the tailor trade. He followed this business at Cobourg, Port Hope, Hamilton, and subsequently at Mt. Brydges. In 1860 he went back to Scotland on a visit, and while there was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Smith, of Orkney, and daughter of George and Elizabeth Smith, both natives of Scotland, returning to Mt. Brydges in 1862. For a number of years Mr. Robertson was engaged in the mercantile business at Mt. Brydges, and then at Appin, but in 1875 he came back to Mt. Brydges, where he has since remained. By his union to Miss Smith, he became the father of seven children, five of whom are now living—Elizabeth Jane (who married Humphry Badge), Annie (who died at the age of twenty-one years), Margaret E., Eliza Belle, William J. (who died at the age of seven years), George A., and Evelyn Maude. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. He has been a total abstainer for thirty years.

William Robinson.

William Robinson was born in New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, March 27, 1812, and is the grandson of William Robinson, who married a Miss McDonald. To them were born four sons and three daughters, named respectively, John, Francis, Moses, James, Mary, Elizabeth and Nancy. The grandfather died at the age of eighty-seven

years, and the grandmother at the age of eighty years. James Robinson was the father of the subject of this sketch. He removed from New Ross to Rosegarland, to superintend the erection of buildings in the interest of his brother John. He married Miss Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Andrew Davis (and granddaughter of Francis Bassett, of Welsh descent, who lived to be ninety-seven years of age), and was one of a family of seven children—five sons and two daughters. Her brother, John Davis, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, for the Episcopal ministry; but owing to ill health, was prevented from taking a regular pastorate. He took quite an interest in the education of the subject of this sketch. John Robinson, a brother of William, owing to not succeeding in obtaining employment on the Trigonometrical Survey of Ireland, immigrated to Canada in 1833, and from him William got his first idea of land surveying. The latter came to Burford, Canada, in November, 1836, with his father and mother, three brothers and one sister, four of whom are yet living. The spring after his arrival he went to Hamilton, where he found employment at carpenter work, nothing better offering. This trade he had worked at a little on his own account, at the erection of a family residence, before coming to Canada; but his theoretical knowledge of building at that time was more than his practical, owing to his opportunity of seeing mechanics at work, occasionally using tools, copying estimates, etc. From Hamilton he went to Brantford, and was employed there with a builder for about eighteen months, when he returned to his father's in Burford.

In the spring of 1839 he went to London, his employer in Brantford having recommended him to a contractor there, who had taken a contract to build Barracks, and was employed here for two years. He was for a short time with another builder, and then went to Toronto with a letter from his last employer to the architect of the University of King's College (Thomas Young), recommending him for employment. This he received, and remained two years. This architect was also employed as City Engineer and Drawing Master of the College. Mr. Robinson determined at this time to improve his knowledge of land surveying, and although not receiving the promised (but unasked for) instruction from his employer, he had access to his library, which embraced works in this science, and availed himself of the opportunity each evening, after his day's work, in the study of Euclid, trigonometry, surveying, linear perspective, geometrical building problems, &c.

After leaving Mr. Young he thought of going to New York, but passing Mr. Ritchie (one of the most prominent builders in Toronto) on the street, he was hailed by him, who said: "If you will accept employment from me to assist Mr. Hill (his head foreman), I will make it to your advantage to do so." He accepted, and remained with Mr. Ritchie for two years, and at the request of his workmen he taught them geometrical drawing and the various practical problems connected with their work. He remained with Mr. Ritchie about two years, and

subsequently made arrangement with a provincial land surveyor to study with him and obtain the necessary practice. He went to Montreal in May, 1846, passed a successful examination, and received a license to practice in the Province of Upper Canada, his sureties in the sum of $2,000 being the Hon. Wm. Henry Boulton and the Hon. W. B. Robinson. He left Montreal in November, 1846, returned to Toronto, where he spent the winter in teaching geometrical drawing to workmen, and in the spring accepted a position as Superintendent of buildings, and in April, 1849, commenced to complete the survey of the Toronto & Owen Sound Road survey diagonally through the townships of Melancton, Artemesia, Holland and some other townships, completing the survey of about 200,000 acres between the first week in April and the middle of December.

After his return, in company with Mr. C. Rankin, conducted business for two years in Toronto. In 1851 they dissolved partnership, owing to Mr. Rankin's removing to Owen Sound. Mr. Robinson conducted the business until 1852, when he received instructions from the Crown Land Department to survey the Township of Howick, but owing to a severe attack of illness at the time the order was given, was unable to execute it.

Mr. Robinson then returned to his father's in Burford, and there received by letters, a proposition to come to London, which proposition he finally accepted, and for four years was a partner with W. B. Leather, an English engineer. They then separated, and Mr. Robinson opened an office for himself. In May, 1857, he was appointed city engineer, and held this office for over twenty-one years and five months, until the completion of the water-works in 1878, when he resigned, with the request that his partner, T. H. Tracy, be appointed in his place. He then made a visit to Europe, but returned in Sept., 1879, then went to the State of New York, where he remained five months, and then returned to London. Mr. Robinson, though living a single life, advises others to get married when circumstances are favorable, and is satisfied that where two that are adapted for each other are united in marriage, happiness may be secured; if the contrary, then better (decidedly) never to have met. Mr. Robinson has introduced about a dozen young men to the profession, and is one of the representative men of London; is quiet and unassuming, and the embodiment of honor.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

The association of this gentleman with the affairs of London, Ontario, as a business man dates from the year 1857, and his business career has been both honorable and successful. He was born in the Province of Quebec, his parents being John and Esther (Sherry) Robinson, natives of Northern Ireland. About 1824 or 1825

the parents immigrated to Canada, settling on a farm in what is now the Province of Quebec, where our subject became familiar with the early settler's life. His educational advantages were limited in the then new country, and he remained on his father's farm until twenty-four years of age, when he accepted a situation in the wholesale dry goods house of Joseph McKay & Bro., with whom he remained five years. He then determined to engage in business on his own account, and arrived in London, March 13, 1857, where he has since been closely identified with everything tending to advance the permanent interests of the place. For some years the struggle against difficulties was severe, but the obstacles were surmounted, and he has the consciousness of looking back over his past career and seeing that his efforts were not in vain. For sixteen years he conducted a retail dry goods store, and for the same length of time has subsequently been engaged in the wholesale trade, the present firm of Robinson & Little having been established in 1875. They were the pioneers in settling what is now known as the wholesale centre of the city, and no house at the present time has a higher standing for probity, honor and fair dealing. Their trade extends from Niagara Falls on the east to British Columbia on the west, and has steadily increased until it has assumed its present magnitude. Strict attention to business even in its most trivial details, urbane and pleasant in all relations with the public, and exact in all representations and promises to customers, has aided in establishing one of the most desirable trades in the Province. Mr. Robinson was married in 1859 to Miss Lizzie Kernohan, who was born in London Township, her parents having immigrated to this county from the County of Tyrone, Ireland. In his religious belief Mr. Robinson is a member of the Methodist Church, and one of its staunch supporters.

Thomas Robinson.

Thomas Robinson, Reeve of Newbury and a prominent citizen, was born in Carrowcrine, County of Roscommon, Ireland, July, 1824; son of George and Jane (Payne) Robinson, both natives of Ireland, where they spent their lives and where the father was landed proprietor. Of a family of fifteen children, twelve of whom reached maturity, Thomas is the fourteenth in order of birth. He grew to manhood in his native land, and at the time of the famine held a government stewardship. In 1850 he immigrated to Canada, landing at Port Stanley, and came to London where he remained a short time. The same year he came to Mosa Township and served a clerkship at Wardsville. In 1851 he was appointed superintendent of a section of the Great Western Railway, then building. Afterwards he established himself in business (1855), thus starting the village of Newbury, and for twenty-two years kept post-office, being appointed in 1858, and was also express agent. Later he established a saw-mill which was destroyed by fire. In 1877

an explosion occurred which destroyed the mill and killed one man and wounded others. Mr. Robinson has served as Reeve of Newbury, also Reeve of Mosa and has served as a member of the School Board. In 1855 he married Mrs. J. D. Anderson, a native of Scotland, who immigrated to Canada at an early day and when quite young. They had two sons and three daughters of whom but one, Kate (Mrs. Thomas Andrews), is now living. Mr. Robinson is Conservative in his political views, is Past Master of Albion Lodge, No. 80, of the A. F. & A. M., a member of the English Church, and has been Warden of Christ Church, Newbury, for the last twenty-five years.

Thomas E. Robson.

Among the prominent pioneer residents of Middlesex County who have become well known and are highly esteemed may be mentioned the Robsons, who were first represented in Canada by George and Elizabeth (Summers) Robson, who were born in Cumberland, England, and came to Canada in 1821. They first located in Westminster Township, but soon after moved to London Township, where the father purchased a large and very fine tract of timber land, 200 acres of which was in Lobo Township. He cleared his land himself, and lived on the place where his son Thomas E. now resides until his death, which occurred in 1885. He held a number of offices of trust in his township, and took an active part in the Rebellion of 1837, being commissioned Lieutenant for services rendered. Thomas E. Robson received the education and rearing of the average farmer's boy, and at the death of his father became the owner of a valuable farm of 200 acres well adapted for grazing, and abundantly supplied with running water. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising, giving the most of his attention to raising fine horses of the Clydesdale breed, Lincolnshire sheep and Short-horned cattle. The people of Middlesex County have shown their appreciation of the many sterling business qualities possessed by Mr. Robson by electing him to the office of Deputy-Reeve, to which position he has been re-elected by acclamation and without opposition since 1883. He became a member of the Militia 26th Battalion, No. 8 Company, in 1882, and was elected Lieutenant, serving in this capacity until he was elected to the office of Captain, which position he is holding at the present time, drilling his Battalion in London. Mr. Robson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a young man of estimable character, and is justly entitled to a foremost place among the prominent men of Middlesex County.

Thomas L. Rogers.

Thomas L. Rogers is prominent among the leading citizens of Parkhill, and is a member of, and manager of, the Parkhill Banking Com-

pany, and Treasurer of the town. He was born near Montreal in 1849, and is a son of Colonel Robert and Mary J. (Kennedy) Rogers. The father was born in Scotland, and when young came with his parents to Canada. They located near Montreal, and were well known as early settlers of that region. In 1866 he organized and was commissioned Colonel of the 51st Battalion of Hemingford Rangers, and he was also in active service during the Rebellion of 1837. For the last fifty years he has been Collector of Customs at Franklin. His wife, and the mother of our subject, is a descendant of an aristocratic Irish family of County Down, Ireland, and when young she, also, accompanied her parents to Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were drowned on the St. Lawrence river during a storm. Of a family of seven sons, Thomas L. Rogers is the second child. He received all the advantages of a good education, and graduated with honors from Huntingdon Academy. At the age of sixteen he accepted the responsible position of manager of the money department in the union office of the National, the United States and the Canadian Express Companies, which position he held for five years. In 1874 he became manager of the Exchange Bank at Bedford, Quebec, from which place, in 1877, he was transferred to Parkhill in order to attend to the business of the bank at that place. In 1882 he purchased the business and organized the Parkhill Banking Company, of which his brother, R. A. Rogers, is now a partner. Mr. Rogers has always been prominently identified with the advancement and improvement of the town, and is Chairman of the Board of Public Education. In May, 1885, he was elected Treasurer of the town, the duties of which office he is now faithfully discharging. He is a Past Master of the Masonic Lodge, and is now a member of the Blue Lodge. Mr. Rogers has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married January 11, 1876, was Katherine Cantwell, a daughter of the late William Cantwell, ex-M. P. P., of Huntingdon County, and a pioneer of that county. Mrs. Rogers died in March, 1883, leaving one son and three daughters. The present wife of Mr. Rogers was Miss Maude Jervis, daughter of John Jervis, and a native of St. Marys, Ontario. To them one child has been born. Mr. Rogers and family are highly respected members of the English Church.

W. F. Roome, M.D., M.P.

Dr. W. F. Roome, physician and surgeon, at Newbury, and a prominent representative citizen of Middlesex County, is a native of the County of Kent, Canada, born November 21, 1841, and the son of William F. Roome, who was a native of New Brunswick. His parents came from England about the year 1800, and when William F. Roome, sr., was twelve years of age they removed to the County of Kent. Here W. F. married Miss Catherine McLean, a native of the Highlands of Scotland, who when eleven years of age came with her parents

to Canada. Of a family of seven children, Dr. W. F. was the third. He received the advantages of a good common education, and remained with his parents until twenty years of age, when he began teaching in the public schools. In 1863 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and graduated from that institution in 1866. The same year he entered Ralph School, Victoria College, Toronto, and in 1869 he passed a satisfactory examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1867 he began the practice of his profession at Newbury, and has since resided here. He has taken an active interest in the welfare of the village, and for the past seventeen years he has served as chairman of the Board of Public Education. In 1883 he was the Conservative candidate for Parliament from West Middlesex for the House of Commons, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1887, at the general election, he was again the candidate, and was elected to the position. After election a petition was filed, and all other charges having been proved libelous and false, he was unseated through the act of an agent, and coming again before the public as a candidate in March, 1888, he was re-elected with an increased majority, and is now the sitting member from this district. January 20, 1869, he married Miss Maggie Anderson, a native of Wardsville, Ont., and a daughter of J. D. Anderson, who was a merchant of the place. Their union has been blessed by one child, William R., who is at home. The family worship at the Church of England. The doctor is Past Master of Albion Lodge, No. 80, A. F. & A. M. at Newbury, and also Past Grand of Mt. Zion Lodge of I. O. O. F., and has been Grand Representative of this lodge several years.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE.

George Routledge, farmer, is of English descent, the founders of the family in America having settled in Canada very early. John Routledge, the grandfather, was a native of Northumberland County, England, a cattle dealer, and often visited Scotland to buy cattle, having a farm called "Burnfoot," well adapted to raising stock in Northumberland County. His wife was formerly Margaret Harrison, by whom he was the father of the following family:—Margaret, Jennie, Mary, Nancy, John, William and George. In 1819 he moved with his family to Seneca County, N. Y., (Margaret and Jennie remained in England) where he bought a cleared farm and lived five years; then removed to Ontario and bought 200 acres of land, partly improved, in Westminster Township, Lot 72, East Talbot Road, the country being in a very wild and unsettled state at this period. London was not built upon at that date, which compelled them to do the most of their trading at St. Thomas. They were members of the Church of England, and the father died in 1826 at the age of sixty-two years, and Mrs. Routledge in 1846 at the age of eighty-two. William Routledge,

his son, was born on the old homestead in England, and when a young man of twenty-two years of age came with his parents to Canada, where he assisted in clearing a farm. He received a good education in his native land, and after coming to the New World was married to Miss Jannet, a daughter of John and Christina (McAdam) Beattie, which family was Scotch, and immigrated to Canada in 1832. The following are the children born to William and Mrs. Routledge—John, George, William, Andrew, Margaret, Christian, Jane, Mary and James. John died at the age of nineteen years, but all the rest are living. William Routledge settled on the east half of Lot 72, East Talbot Road, 100 acres, but he owned 425 acres in the Township, and here he passed his days and reared his family, his death occurring in 1878 at the age of seventy-six years, after a well-spent and honorable career. The mother of the family died in 1887, aged seventy-four years. His son George was born on the old homestead in 1836, and was there reared to manhood, receiving a common school education. He has followed the occupation of farming throughout life, and now has a fine and well-improved farm of 100 acres on the 5th Concession, Lot 7, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him, the people showing their belief in his honor and ability by electing him to the following offices:—Was elected to the Township Council in 1875, and served eight years; was seven years Deputy-Reeve, and was a member of the County Council, and in 1884 appointed Treasurer of the Township, which office he still holds. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Carrothers, a daughter of David and Malinda (Thompson) Carrothers, and by her has three children—Ella J., Nettie M., and Martha M. Mr. Routledge is a member of the Belmont Lodge of Masons, and director of the Westminster Fire Insurance Company, and President of the Board in 1888. They are members of the Methodist Church.

ANDREW ROUTLEDGE.

Andrew Routledge, farmer, is a descendant of a pioneer family of English descent, and the son of William Routledge, and grandson of John Routledge, a farmer in Cumberland County, England. (See above.) He immigrated to New York State in 1817, settled near Geneva, Seneca County, and there brought his family, consisting of his wife and five children. He left two daughters in the Old Country. The children who came with him were named as follows:—John, William, George, Mary and Nancy. Here Mr. Routledge lived for five years, and then in 1822 moved to Lambeth, and settled on Lot 72, North Talbot Road. He died in 1826. He was one of the old pioneers, and was a man of comfortable circumstances, having a small farm in England, besides 200 acres where he lived in Canada. His son William was born in England, and was a young man of twenty-two when his

father settled at Lambeth. He married Miss Jannet Beattie, daughter of John and Christina (McAdam) Beattie. To Mr. and Mrs. Routledge were born nine children—John, George, William, Andrew, Margeret, Christian, Jane, Mary and James. After marriage Mr. Routledge settled down to farming on part of the old homestead, and here he remained all his life. Mr. Routledge was a man who gave his hearty support to all laudable enterprises. He was one of the old pioneers who did so much and worked so hard to improve the country. He was a prosperous man, was the owner of much valuable land, and had money out at interest. He was a member of the Church of England. He assisted all his sons to a start in life. Andrew Routledge, subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead in 1840, and received a good English education. He learned farming in early life, and married Miss Sarah Beattie, daughter of James and Sarah (Schram) Beattie. Mr. and Mrs. Routledge became the parents of four children—William, Beatrice J., James (deceased), and George. James Beattie was of Scotch descent, and settled in Westminster Township on the farm now occupied by Andrew Routledge, on Lot 71, North Talbot Road. Mr. Routledge first began farming on the 5th Concession, Lot 7 of Westminster. This farm he cleared, and then bought the farm where he now lives. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Past Master, and has, like his father, taken an active interest in all that tends to improve the township. He gives liberally to all laudable enterprises, and is a first-class citizen. He and wife are members of the Church of England. He is the owner of 150 acres of land and a store in Lambeth. William, his eldest son, is attending the Veterinary College, Toronto.

Nelson Sage.

Nelson Sage was born in the County of Oxford in June, 1833, his father being William Sage, born in the County of Oxford, who came to Canada at an early period of its history, and followed the occupations of farming and milling. He was married to Miss Dorothy McClary, a daughter of John McClary, one of the early settlers of the county, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Sage seven children were born, Nelson being their third child. He was reared on a farm, and became thoroughly familiar with the details of farm labor, and also with stock raising, and throughout life has proven himself a man of more than ordinary resources in adapting himself to any calling that would yield profitable returns. He has been interested in furnishing the railroads with wood, and has also handled real estate very successfully. He has given considerable attention to buying and shipping horses, and of late years has devoted his time largely to the two last-named callings. He has valuable landed property in the county to the amount of 700 acres, all of which

has been acquired through his own good management and industry. In 1857 he was married to Miss Catherine Eyer, who was born in Markham, and by her has a family of six children, three sons and three daughters—Emma J. (wife of William Littler), Willard (who married Miss Emma Freeland), Frank (who married Miss Minnie Lodge), Maud (wife of Dr. Gustin), Victoria and John.

W. H. Sanborn.

W. H. Sanborn, dealer in groceries and provisions, is deservedly ranked among among the leading citizens of London, Ontario, and was born in London Township, Middlesex County, in 1852. He was the sixth of nine children, and until fourteen years of age his life was spent upon a farm. He then began his mercantile life as clerk in a grocery store, and continued this business for several years, becoming thoroughly proficient with all the details of the business. In 1876 he embarked in business for himself, his capital consisting of his strong hands, hopeful spirit, determination and economical habits. From time to time he added to his small stock of goods, until his business has assumed its present large proportions, and it is not overstating the truth to say that no man in London has attained a more enviable position as a business man or whose efforts have been attended with more substantial results. He is always pleasant and accommodating in his social as well as business relations, and now commands a large and lucrative trade. He was married in 1875 to Miss Mary Trebilcock, a native of Cornwall, England. She died in September, 1887, having borne one son, Ray, who died at the age of nine years.

David Sare.

David Sare, a worthy and well-to-do business man of London, Ont., was born in London, England, January 1, 1843, and is a son of John and Maria (Shaw) Sare, both of whom were of English birth. David was the tenth of their large family of children, fifteen in number, and at an early day began working at the shoemaking, and afterwards at the cabinet-making trade. In 1859 he enlisted in the British mititary service, in what was known as the 8th of Kings Hanoverian White Horse, and after serving for some time his father purchased his discharge. In 1860 he again enlisted, this time in the 53rd Shropshire Regiment, which he served for ten years, being ordered with his regiment to Canada in 1867, in consequence of the Fenian invasion, holding at the time the position of pay-sergeant. He then received his discharge, but he remained with the regiment, catering for the officers for six years, until they embarked for the West Indies. Mr. Sare then returned to London, there having married in 1867 Miss Mary, daugh-

ter of Charles and Sarah Wallace, the former being an old settler, and for thirty years was in the employ of Mr. Hyman. Mr. Sare engaged in the hotel business after his return to London, and has since given his attention to attending to the wants of the public. As a citizen, no less than a business man, he has gained an honorable place in the estimation of all, and is a universal favorite. He and wife have a family of eight children—John Cls., Sarah M., David T., Harry E., Sidney W., Louie B., Maud M., and Fred A. Mr. Sare is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Sons of England, St. George's, A. O. of Foresters, and the Shepherds.

ISAAC SARGENT.

Isaac Sargeant, contractor and builder, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1842, his parents being John and Betsy (Jordan) Sargent, the former being a tailor by occupation. Isaac was reared in his native shire and served a regular apprenticeship at the contractor's and builder's trade, which calling he has followed throughout life. In 1869 he came to London where, in 1873, he began taking contracts for himself, erecting, in 1884, a planing-mill, and is thoroughly prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. He commands a large share of the public patronage and is doing a thriving business. In 1863 he was married to Miss Ann Lane, a native of Canada, and his union has resulted in the birth of five children—John, James, William, Elizabeth and Albert. Mr. Sargent is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Royal Arch Degree, and is also one of the Sons of England.

JOHN SCANDRETT.

John Scandrett, groceryman and liquor merchant, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1829, his parents being Jacob and Ann (Wright) Scandrett, both of whom were of Scotch birth, and who became the parents of four sons and one daughter—Thomas, Richard, John, Joseph and Maria (who married Robert Dickey). Only two of the children are now living—Richard and John. In 1832 the family determined to seek their fortune in the New World and immigrated to Canada, settling on Lot four, of the Fourth Concession, of Middlesex County, but were obliged to begin life in their new home without the aid and guidance of the mother, she having died on the ocean. The subject of this sketch was only three years of age at this time. He was reared on a farm and became thoroughly familiar with the details of husbandry and stock raising, and followed these callings successfully until 1860, when, in connection with F. A. Fitzgerald, he engaged in the grocery business. This relation existed until 1876, then Mr. Scandrett embarked in the same business on his own account, and as he

has ever earnestly endeavored to do as he would be done by, he has gained the esteem and good-will of all who know him. He carries a very complete stock of goods, and care is always taken to select the choicest and most popular brands of liquors as well as the best groceries, and the patronage the house enjoys speaks very forcibly for its popularity. For over fourteen years he was located at the market, his rents amounting as high as $8,800 per year, but this included the use of the hay scale and all fees. In connection with his brother Joseph he rented all the toll roads in the county excepting two or three. In 1853 he was married to Miss May, a daughter of John Fitzgerald, who settled in London Township in 1820. They have a family of six children—Isabel (wife of William Magee), Emma (wife of T. A. Bronn), John B., Joseph W., Thomas W., and Frederick R.

LEONARD H. SCANDRETT.

Leonard H. Scandrett, of the grocery firm of Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co., of London, Ontario, is one of the well known and honored business men of the county, and no history of the same would be complete without giving his name honorable mention, as the family has been connected with its affairs since 1832. Jacob Scandrett, the grandfather of Leonard H., was born in Scotland, but at an early day settled in the North-west of Ireland, where he married Ann Wright, by whom he became the father of four sons and one daughter—Thomas, Richard, John, Joseph and Maria, the latter being the wife of Robert Dickey. In 1832 the family immigrated to Canada and settled in London Township, Middlesex County. Here Joseph, the youngest son, was reared on a farm, and in the meantime acquired a thorough knowledge of stock raising; but gave this up in 1859 to engage in the grocery business in company with F. A. Fitzgerald, and continued thus associated until his death in 1862, leaving, besides his widow, whose maiden name was Rebecca Fitzgerald, and who still survives him, three children—Dina, Maria (wife of Rev. A. M. McCulloch) and Leonard H. The latter was born in Middlesex County, October 29, 1858, and was reared and educated in the City of London, having been engaged in merchandising since boyhood. In 1877 he became associated with his uncle, F. A. Fitzgerald, in the grocery and provision business, and the large and paying patronage the house enjoys speaks volumes for their popularity as honorable business men and for the choice quality of their goods. In 1883 he was married to Miss Florence, a daughter of J. H. Belton, who is a resident of London, and was one of the early settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Scandrett have two children—Harold B. and Clarence J.

GEORGE SCATES.

George Scates, one of the leading farmers and self-made men of County Middlesex, is a native of County York, Ontario, born Decem-

ber 26, 1837, and is a son of James and Sarah (Hazlewood) Scates, natives of England, and both born in the year 1806. The former died in 1866, but the latter is still living, and is a resident of Ekfrid Township. The father was a brickmaker by occupation, and his death took place in County Elgin, Ontario. Of the seven children born to their union, five are now living, and George Scates is the second in order of birth. His parents came to Canada in 1834, settled in County York, where they remained for about three years, and then removed to County Wentworth, where they remained for fifteen years; from here they then removed to County Elgin. George Scates attended the schools of Dundas, Ontario, and received a good common school education. He learned the brickmaking business, and followed that avocation exclusively until twenty-three years of age, when he began farming on shares. He came to Ekfrid Township in 1861, and for five years lived on rented farms, after which he made brick for two years. In 1869 he, in partnership with his brother, borrowed money and bought 120 acres of woodland. At the end of four years' labor he foreclosed his brother's interest, and is now the owner of a well-improved farm of 170 acres, with excellent buildings. He is also, and has been for quite a number of years, engaged in the dairy business, and has been making brick ever since he bought his farm, with the exception of about four years. He was married November 12, 1867, to Miss Letitia Hamilton, who was born in Ireland in February, 1839, and who is the daughter of Robert and Ann (Elliott) Hamilton. Her father died in Ireland in the latter part of 1838, and her mother was born in Monaghan, County Ulster, Ireland, in 1800, but passed her last days in Ekfrid Township, dying in 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Scates were born five children—Sarah Ann, born September 17, 1868; Minnie Jane, born May 3, 1871; Elizabeth L., born October 22, 1874; one boy, born April 12, 1875; and Letitia, born June 12, 1876. Mr. Scates is an uncompromising Reformer in his political views, and in 1887 he was elected a member of the Council of Ekfrid Township. The family attend the Baptist Church, and are highly respected wherever known. Mr. Scates is one of the most enterprising men of Ekfrid Township, and his success in life may be attributed to his untiring energy and good management, along with that of his wife.

HENRY RAPLEJE SCHRAM.

Henry R. Schram, Dominion detective, was born in the "Forest City," August 15, 1841, and is a son of Peter Schram, a native of Germany. The latter came to Middlesex County in 1818, and was chosen its first high constable, being in office with Sheriff Rapleje. He served through the Rebellion of 1837 as Captain of an Indian Company, and died October, 1869. His wife, who is yet living, at the age of 86 years, was formerly a Miss Margaret Beattie, and their union was

blessed in the birth of five children:—Jane T. (who first married Capt. Puelston, of the 82nd Regiment, a son of Sir Richard D. Puelston, of Emerald Park, England, by whom she became the mother of one son, Richard J.; after her husband's death she wedded Dr. Henry Hainson, (a surgeon of the British Medical Staff); Mary Caroline (the second daughter, married Capt. Agassiz, of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers); Jeremiah B. (who is deputy collector of Internal Revenue); Andrew J. (who died in 1860), and Henry R. (whose name heads this sketch). The latter was reared and educated in his native county, and in early life learned the trade of contractor, but was afterwards appointed first Deputy High Constable and Crier for all the courts of Middlesex County, receiving in 1887 the appointment of High Constable, which position he is at present filling. Mr. Schram is a thoroughly intelligent officer, and has a staff of thoroughly reliable and experienced assistants. He has earned the reputation of a careful, shrewd and painstaking officer, who allows no clew for the working up of a case to escape him. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. of Foresters, of which he is Past-Chief Ranger, and also belongs to the Orangemen. In 1864 he was married to Miss Jane Robson, a daughter of Robert Robson, who settled on the 12th Concession of London Township in 1820. She was born August 30, 1841, and has one child, Margaret J. P. Schram.

Samuel Screaton.

Among those who have a well-earned reputation as a builder, being the pioneer in his line, is the subject of this sketch. Samuel Screaton was born in Leicestershire, England, August, 1811, and is the son of James and Jennie (Hazlewood) Screaton. James Screaton was a builder by trade, and at this business the subject of this sketch was reared under the guidance of his father. After reaching his majority, and after the death of his parents, Samuel Screaton enlisted in the British Army, was assigned to duty in the 14th Regiment, and served for ten years—five years in Ireland and five years in the West Indies. He was also one year in Canada, to which place he came in 1842. After coming here he purchased his discharge, moved to London, and went to work at his trade, his first employment being on the English Church, which was then building. He soon commenced working for himself, and did the brickwork of many of the prominent buildings of the city. There is no man in the city whose record is more enviable than that of Mr. Screaton. In 1835, while in the West Indies, he united with the Methodist Church, and has since been an active member in the same. For thirty-five years he was choirmaster of the Queen's Avenue Methodist Church, and is a trustee and one of the oldest members of the same. He was married in 1844 to Miss Elizabeth McLaughlin, who was born near the Isle of Bute, Scotland. To

this union were born thirteen children, viz.:—John (in postal service), Archibald, Samuel, Charles and Herbert (both builders), Edmund, James, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Charles Teale, of Toronto), and Lucy, and four who are deceased. In every walk of life the career of Mr. Screaton has been above criticism or reproach. He receives and merits the respect of all who know him.

JOHN D. SHARMAN,

John D. Sharman, the present Assistant Postmaster of London, was born in the County Kildare, Ireland, on the 29th December, 1832. His parents having died when he was quite young, he was adopted by his aunt, Mrs. E. Mann, of Banagher, King's County, his father's sister, who placed him under the care of Messrs. Monck & McDonough, who kept a private academy in that town. He remained under their instructions for five years, and afterwards under a private tutor, Mr. Mahon, preparatory to the commencing the study of engineering and surveying, remaining at that profession from 1848 to 1850. He made up his mind to visit Canada, which he did, sailing on the 4th of July, 1850. After a very pleasant voyage of seven weeks, he arrived in London on the 28th of September. London had then a population of 7,000. After a short season he engaged in the dry goods business, most of which time he served with the firm of Lawrason, Chisholm & Co. (late Lawrason & Goodhue), corner of Dundas and Talbot streets, south side. On the 1st of February, 1859, Mr. Sharman accepted a position as Post-office Clerk at London, the late Mr. L. Lawless then being postmaster. In June, 1881, he was appointed Assistant Postmaster, the vacancy having been created by the superannuation of Mr. Lawless and the promotion of Mr. R. J. C. Dawson, the assistant, to the postmastership.

He has been a member of the School Board for fifteen years, was elected Chairman in January, 1887, in which year he laid the corner stone of the Simcoe Street School, a building costing in the neighborhood of $40,000. In the years 1879, 1880 and 1881 he represented old No. 7 Ward at the City Council. He also sat as Director of the Western Fair in 1887–8. As a society man he always took an active part, having been initiated as a member of the Masonic fraternity in October, 1856, and is also a member and Past Most Wise Sovereign of the A. &. A. Rite, Rose Croix Chapter, and is now the present Grand Master of the Lodge of Perfection, and Past Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, and Past Master Workman of the London Lodge of the A. O. U. W. On the 24th of October, 1854, he was married to Sarah A., eldest daughter of the late William Barker, Esq., London, by whom he has had five children—William, Emma, Annie, Robert and Kate. Mr. and Mrs. Sharman are members of the Church of England, and own a very nice home on Richmond street north.

JAMES C. SHOEBOTTOM.

James C. Shoebottom, farmer, of Middlesex County, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, August 22, 1827, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Colbert) Shoebottom, who were also natives of County Tipperary. The paternal grandfather, William Shoebottom, was a farmer by occupation, and died in his native land. The mother's father, John Colbert, also died in Ireland. John Shoebottom was reared to manhood on a farm in Ireland, and was there married to Miss Colbert, and in 1830 came with her to Canada. They took passage at Limerick, and reached Quebec after a nine weeks' ocean voyage, and proceeded at once to London. He had considerable money left on reaching London, and immediately invested in 100 acres of land, which he purchased of a man from the United States, paying him $200 for his tract, on which was erected a little log cabin. He also bought a yoke of oxen and some sheep, and commenced his life in the forest, and for many years his ax was in constant use in clearing his land. He eventually succeeded in accomplishing his purpose, his farm becoming, under his skillful management, one of the best in the township. Here he resided until his death, which occurred in January, 1866, followed by his widow's death in January of the following year. Eleven children blessed their union, all of whom lived to maturity—William, Sarah (deceased), John (deceased), Ann, (deceased), Rebecca (deceased), Eliza, Margaret, James C., Thomas C., Mary and Isaac. James C. Shoebottom was reared in London Township, and has always followed the occupation of farming, at which he has been quite successful. He has a good farm of 250 acres, which is well improved, and has given his son a good farm. He has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs, although his own early educational advantages were limited, and has filled the office of School Trustee for years. He is a member of the Orangemen, in which organization he has held a number of important offices, but of late years has given way for the younger members. October 20, 1852, he was married to Margaret McGuffin, who was born in Middlesex County, and is a member of one of the prominent and early families of the county, and their union has been blessed in the birth of ten children, eight of whom are living—John M. (married to Sarah A. Shoebottom), Margaret A., Rebecca (wife of James McGuffin), Albert (married to Sarah Hadkins), William M., Henry W., Sarah M., and Mary H.

DR. GEORGE SHOULTS.

Dr. George Shoults, physician and surgeon, at St. John's, was born in Middlesex County, Canada, in March, 1859, and is a son of John and Catherine (Carter) Shoults. The maternal grandfather was one of the early settlers, and was well known throughout Middlesex County,

having held various offices of trust therein. The paternal grandfather was one of the first settlers in McGillivray Township, and carried on the nursery business for a number of years; the old homestead still being known as the nursery farm. He raised the first barn in the township at which whisky was not supplied for the friends who assisted him, and throughout life was noted for his strong temperance principles. He was a total abstainer from the use of all intoxicating beverages and tobacco, and throughout his career of 85 years, he never knowingly tasted either of them. He was a member of the Methodist Church, though very tolerant with all who differed from him in religious views. The first Methodist burying ground in the community was on his farm; he having donated the ground for that purpose and the erection of a Methodist church. He was well known as a firm opposer of all that was evil, and a promoter of all that was for the honor and glory of the Lord.

His son, John, was born in York County, Canada, and for a number of years was engaged in farming, but is now engaged in the grain trade at Parkhill. He has a family of two sons and three daughters, of which Dr. George is the oldest. Dr. George lived on the farm with his parents until he was seven years of age, when they removed to town. After attaining a suitable age he bought grain for his father for two years, and then commenced the study of medicine at Trinity Medical College, Toronto, where he put in three sessions, and then finished his course of study at the Western Medical School, London. He began to practice medicine at Harrow, in Essex County, but was burned out in 1887, when he bought out Dr. Bice, of St. Johns, and now of Denver, Colorado. In 1883 he was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Thomson, who died three months later, and in 1885 he took as his second wife, Miss Sarah J. Symons, daughter of the late Wm. Symons, of London. The doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is at present medical health officer for the Township of London.

JOSEPH SIMMONS.

Joseph Simmons, builder, of London, Ont., was born in Devonshire England, March 25, 1851, his parents, Robert and Bessie (Stapleton) Simmons, being natives of the same place. Joseph Simmons, the fifth of their nine children, was reared in Devonshire, and in his early days served a seven years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's and builder's trade, becoming thoroughly familiar with all its details, In 1871 he immigrated to Canada, locating in London, but only remained here a short time, when he went to Chicago and spent one winter. He then came back to London, where he has continued to make his home up to the present time. About 1879 he commenced doing work on his own account, and owing to the neatness and durability of his work has built

up a good business. His union with Miss Mary A. Hill, who was born in Canada, was consummated in 1869, and their union has been blessed in the birth of ten children—Edith, John, Charles, Joseph, Edwin, Arthur, Victor, Amelia, Ettie and George. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons are members of the Methodist Church, and he is a member of the Corinthian Lodge of A. F. & A. M., and is Past Chief Ranger in the A. O. of Foresters, and has represented this Lodge in the Grand Lodge.

HERBERT C. SIMPSON.

There is perhaps no city in the Dominion in proportion to its population that numbers among its inhabitants a greater number of honorable, reliable and competent contractors than London, and among those who have attained to a well-merited prominence is the subject of this sketch. Herbert C. Simpson was born in the Village of Kirton, County of Suffolk, England, January 31, 1847. His father, James Simpson, was a native of the same place, as was his ancestry for several generations. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Ann Fenton. She was born in Kirton, and traces her ancestry back four hundred years. She is a lineal descendant of Dudley Fenton, who was noted as being the warm personal friend of William Rufus. Mrs. Simpson is still living, at the advanced age of eighty years. Herbert C. was the tenth child in a family of eleven children. He was reared at his birthplace, and after attaining a suitable age he commenced working at the trade of bricklaying under the guidance of his father, who followed this calling. When he was seventeen years of age he went to London, England, where he was appointed foreman of twenty bricklayers working on the Crystal Palace District Gas Works. He remained in London and vicinity until June 12, 1872, when he entered into a contract with the Montreal Gas Company to come to Canada, they paying his expenses and $2.50 per day from the date of his leaving England; and he remained in their employ for nearly two years. After living in Montreal about three years, he came to London, Ontario, arriving here March 16, 1875, and he has since made his home in this city, where he has pursued his chosen occupation. In 1884 he commenced taking contracts on his own account, in connection with Scott Murray, a partner in the business, under the firm name of Simpson & Murray. They have proven themselves not only thoroughly competent contractors, but honorable and successful business men, and they are securing a liberal share of patronage in their line.

Mr. Simpson is a member of the Builders' Exchange, and at the last meeting was elected Secretary of the same, a position he is filling to the entire satisfaction of those who placed him in this office. He was the first delegate from the Bricklayers' Union, No. 5, to the

general convention in Cincinnati. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, being a P. M., Corinthian Lodge, No. 330; P. Asst. G. D. of C., Grand Lodge of Canada; P. Z., St. George's Chapter, No. 5; P. P., Richard Cœur de Lion Preceptory, No. 4; P. G. Sword Bearer, Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, K. T.; Present Prior of London District; London Lodge of Perfection, 14°, No. A.; London Sovereign Chapter, Rose Croix, 18°; Saltanat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., G. R. C. Mr. Simpson has been twice married—first, on February 10, 1879, to Miss Sarah, daughter of the late Captain Smith, Gore of London; she died November 1, 1880. He selected for his second wife Miss Catharine Ardill, their marriage occurring September 22, 1886. She is a daughter of the late James Ardill, one of the first Directors of the Royal Standard Loan Company.

William J. Simpson, Esq.

One of the old and prominent settlers of Glencoe, is a native of the County of Fermanagh, Ireland, born August 4, 1823, son of Christopher Simpson, an officer in the British army, and Elizabeth (Hickey) Simpson, both natives of Ireland. In 1836 they came to Canada, where they settled in Mosa Township, Middlesex County, the same year. Here they passed their last days, the father dying in 1848, at the age of sixty-two years, and the mother dying in 1880, at the age of ninety-two years. Christopher Simpson was appointed Captain of the Militia and had charge of the same during the Rebellion. Of a family of five children, William J. is the eldest. He came to Canada with his parents and received a thorough education. At the age of twenty-two years he was united in marriage to Miss Joannah Tucker, a native of Mosa Township, and a daughter of John Tucker, an early pioneer of that township. Immediately following their marriage they located on a farm in Mosa Township, near Glencoe, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Two years later, at the death of his father, he took charge of the homestead, and in 1883 retired from active business life, settled in the Village of Newbury, and being burned out there in 1888, he removed to Glencoe.

Mr. Simpson has always been active in public matters, and has served the people as Justice of the Peace for the past thirty years. He has also for many years held the Captaincy of Company No. 4, 8th Battalion, Middlesex. Prior to this appointment he held the commission of Quartermaster of the Battalion. He was for thirty years a member of the Board of Public Education, and during his residence in Mosa, Mr. Simpson has taken at active interest in the advancement of agriculture, and was connected with the Mosa Agricultural Society. He is a member of the L. O. L., serving as D. M. He and family worship at the Church of England, and enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are the parents of

fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and three daughters are now living. Mrs. Simpson died in 1878, at the age of forty-seven. She was a faithful wife and a devoted mother. In 1879, Mr. Simpson took for his second wife Miss Amelia Ward, a native of Wardsville, and a daughter of Captain A. D. Ward, of the same place, from whose family the village took its name.

Lewis Simpson.

Lewis Simpson is of English and German descent, is a member of a family that became represented in the United States in Dutchess County, New York, and whose grandfather, John Simpson, was a Loyalist during the American Revolution. After the Colonies became the United States, he would not remain in the country, but moved northward and settled as he supposed in Lower Canada. Then, when the line became established betwixt the States and Canada, he found he was in Vermont State. He then moved to Odell Town, L. C., where he resided for a number of years, and then moved to Hollowell, now called Picton, U. C., and settled on a farm, and died in 1827. He was married to a lady by the name of Miss Lewis before he left Dutchess County, N. Y., by whom he became the father of the following children:—Joseph, Morrice, John, Joel and Josiah, and three daughters. Morrice Simpson, one of the sons, and father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born February 26, 1788, and lived with his uncle, William Lewis, after his father moved to Picton. After reaching manhood he was married to Miss Polly Vanvliet, who was born July 25, 1790. By her he became the father of the following children:—Melisa, Almira, Amanda, Lewis, Emiline, Catherine, John, Joseph and Caroline. In 1835 he moved to Westminster Township, where he cleared up a heavy timbered farm. He was a member of the militia, and filled all the positions from a Sergeant to a Captain, and took an active part in the war of 1812. He took a part in the Battles of Lacole Mill and Odell Town, and was taken prisoner by the Americans at Shatigee, but made his escape by being assisted by Lieutenant Rooch, an American officer, who was an old acquaintance. He was a man much esteemed by those who knew him, and died February, 1860, at the age of seventy-three years. His son Lewis was born in Odell Town, May 5, 1818, being raised on a farm. At the age of thirty-three years he was married to Miss Abby Young, daughter of John and Harriet Young, who bore him four children, only two of whom are living—John and Hattie. Since 1862 he and his family have been residents of Belmont, where they have a good farm, pleasantly situated, Mr. Simpson has served his Township as Councillor and Deputy-Reeve and Reeve for several years, and held important positions in society. He was appointed Justice of Peace by

the Ontario Government, but never qualified. He received a limited education, is one of the intelligent and well-informed men of the County, and is Liberal in politics. Although seventy years of age, he has never been sick, and bids fair to spend many more years among his family and friends.

William Skinner.

The following outline, briefly narrated, is a sketch of the career of William Skinner, a man of recognized worth wherever known, whose present substantial position in life has been reached entirely through his own perseverance, and while his name is never thrust before the public for the purpose of notoriety, it is borne by one whose true worth of character is exceeded by that of no man in the City of London. His association with its affairs dates from 1849, and though his business career has been both honorable and successful, his plain and unassuming manner causes him to be silent and reticent concerning his labors. Mr. Skinner was born in Crediton, Devonshire, England, October 21, 1828. His father, William Skinner, was born in England, and the mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Woodley, was also a native of England. By their marriage there are two sons living. William, the eldest, and the subject of this sketch, was reared at his birthplace, and learned the trade of shoemaking in his youth. This he made his principal occupation during life, and is a good example of the old proverb: "Shoemaker, stick to your last." In 1849, Mr. Skinner immigrated to Canada, and arrived in London, May 24, of that year, and turned his attention to his chosen calling, which he has conducted with satisfactory results. He built his present building thirty-two years ago, and he has occupied it continuously since. He was married in 1849 to Miss Emma Saunders, of Crediton, Devonshire, England, a lady of refined taste and domestic habits, whose life has been devoted in making home happy and attractive. To them have been born seven children, five of whom are now living—Bessie (now Mrs. Noble, a widow), Olive (now Mrs. Miner, of Buffalo, N. Y.), Ernest E., Wilhelmina, and William H. Two are deceased (Lousia, who died in 1877, at the age of nineteen), and Lillia (who was one of the victims of the Victoria disaster, aged seventeen). In 1876, Mr. Skinner was selected as a suitable person to represent his ward in the City Council, and with the exception of an interval of a little over one year, he has held this position continuously to the present time, never suffering a defeat. He is at present a member of Committee No. 1, and has also served in School Board, but resigned his position on the High School Board when elected to the Council the last time. Mr. Skinner is a member of the I. O. F., and one of the two original Oddfellows in good standing of London. He is also Past-Master of St. George, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., and for the past fourteen years he has been treasurer of the

same, and has been the recipient of a beautiful jewel in honor of his efficient services in this position.

BARNABAS SKUSE.

Barnabas Skuse, manufacturer and dealer in lime, cements, plaster Paris, salt, coal, wood, &c., &c., also one of the prominent farmers of the township, is the son of John and Ann (Jennings) Skuse. John Skuse was born in Ireland, and in 1835 came to America, settled in the Province of Ontario, Westminster Township, Middlesex County, on the 2nd Concession, on Lot 41. He was married in his native land to Miss Jennings, who bore him these children—Mary A., Edward, Nathaniel, Eliza, Maggie, Ann, Thomas and Barnabas. Mr. Skuse cleared the land of the heavy timber with which it was covered, and made all the improvements. Here he passed his last days. He was one of the county's best citizens, and was a prosperous farmer. He and wife were members of the Church of England. Barnabas Skuse was born on the old homestead in 1843, and was reared to farm life. He secured a common school education, and married Miss Hannah Griffith, daughter of Nathan Griffith. She died several years after marriage, and Mr. Skuse took for his second wife Miss Anna Griffith, sister of his first wife. Six children were the result of the last marriage—Eddie, Eliza, Jane, Harriet, Louise and Lizzie (twins). Mr. Skuse followed farming for some time, and then, in 1863, engaged in the lime trade until 1868. He then farmed until 1882, after which he bought his present farm, on which is a valuable lime quarry and good building stone, which Mr. Skuse disposes of in London, and is doing a large and successful business. He is well known in London, and furnished stone for the first Insane Asylum, for the Kensington Bridge, the Westminster Bridge, for Birrell's wholesale store, and the Catholic Cathedral. Mr. Skuse is a Reformer in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, A. O. U. W., and a member of the Royal Arcanum. His judgment is well respected by the people of the township, and he was appointed Deputy-Reeve for three years. Nathan Griffith (father of Mrs. Skuse), married Miss Jane McAdam, daughter of John and Ellen McAdam. John McAdam was from the Lowlands of Scotland, and immigrated to London Township, Middlesex County, Ont., in 1819, on the 7th Concession, Lot 13, and there passed his last days. Nathan Griffith, sr. (grandfather of Mrs. Skuse), was a soldier in the American Revolution on the side of liberty, and received a pension from the American Government. His son was in the battle of Lundy's Lane on the English side, as he had come to Westminster Township in the spring of 1812. Mr. Griffith, sr., resided in Vermont for some years after his son had moved to Canada, but finally took up his residence with his son. Nathan Griffith, jr., made the first brickyard in Middle-

sex County. It was on the 1st Concession. Mr. Griffith sold the first brick in London, and his yard was established in 1816.

William H. Smith.

The history of the County of Middlesex, especially that part which refers to the City of London, would not be complete without mention of the name of Henry A. Smith (deceased), for his connection with its affairs dates from 1855. His father, Able Smith, was a native of Missisquoi Bay, Canada, and married a Miss Russel. Their family consisted of five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are deceased. They were named as follows:—Russel, Jane, Charles P., Henry A. and Mary. The eldest son, Russel, died in early life from injuries received in his efforts to save an acquaintance from drowning. The father was a dry goods merchant and his sons were reared with a mercantile experience. Henry A. Smith was a thorough Canadian in preference and principles. He was born in Vermont, in 1827, while his parents were temporarily residing in that State, but they returned to Missisquoi Bay while he was still an infant. In 1854, Charles Smith, an elder brother of Henry A. Smith, came to London, engaged in the hardware business and established the present houses. He conducted this business successfully until 1880, when he retired from the trade. He was one of the organizers of the London Furniture Company and a large stockholder in the same. He died in December, 1882, at the age of fifty-nine years.

Henry A. Smith came to Canada in the year 1855, and was engaged in running a line of stages between London and Clinton, and he was also manager of the City Hotel. Later he was engaged in buying grain, and then in the mercantile business at Lucan and Exeter. He subsequently came to London, accepted a position in the Custom service, and after remaining thus employed he became connected with the Inland Revenue Department from 1877 to 1881, and made his home in Toronto. In 1882 he again became interested in the hardware business, and thus remained engaged until his death. He was also Vice-President of the London Furniture Company, and was prominent in Masonic circles. In 1853 he married Miss L. Hinkley, and left at his death, which occurred August 26, 1888, four children, viz.: —Mary C. (wife of R. L. Taylor, barrister), William H., Charles R. and Fannie W. W. H. Smith was born in London, June 23, 1857, and has been reared and educated in this city. After attaining a suitable age he engaged in mercantile matters, and for years before the death of his father was manager of the business. He married Miss Maggie Clark in 1880. She was born in London, Canada, and by her marriage became the mother of one daughter—Ruby May. Charles R. Smith, the younger brother, was born in Exeter, in 1860, and, like his brother William H., was reared with a mercantile experience. He married Miss Annie Clark in 1886. She was born in London.

EDWARD SMITH.

Edward Smith, farmer, drover and cattle dealer, of London, is a son of Sydnie Smith, and grandson of Jacob Smith, who was born in Pennsylvania and was of German stock. He immigrated to Canada and settled at Little York, near Toronto. He was married three times. His son, Sidnie Smith, was born in Pennsylvania, and when a young man moved with his parents to Canada, and he settled in County Halton, eight miles from Oakville. He was married in Canada to Miss Sarah Johnson, daughter of James and Mary (Cram) Johnson, both prominent Pennsylvania people. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born five children, who grew to maturity—Cynthia, James, Edward, Cornelia and Sydnie. Mr. Smith was a member of the Methodist Church. He was a good, substantial farmer. His son, Edward Smith, was born in the County of Halton in 1837, and was but seven years of age when his father died. He received a common school education, and learned farming in early life. He was married at the age of twenty-two, or in 1859, to Miss Martha Smith, daughter of Edward and Ann (Early) Smith. Seven children were born to our subject and his wife—Orville E. (deceased), Harry L., Hattie E., Dominia M., Frederick C., Russel E. and Royden B. The son, Orville E., was drowned in the Victoria disaster, May 24, 1881, one of the saddest events that ever befell any country. Orville E. was a young man of but twenty-one years of age. He was a young man of excellent habits, was a member of the Methodist Church, and was full of life and spirits on this saddest of days. He was in the grocery business with his father. Mr. Smith engaged in the cattle and butchering business in London in 1855, and remained there until 1864, when he settled on his present farm on the First Concession, Lots 26 and 27, where he has remained ever since, engaged in farming and droving, in which business he has been quite successful. Both he and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Smith was one of the trustees at the time of the building of the Centre Church, and filled that position for many years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, and is an active, industrious citizen.

WILLIAM SMITH.

William Smith, a member of the plumbing and gas-fitting firm of Smith Brothers, of London, Ont., was born in Toronto, July 27, 1857, and is one of two sons born to William and Margaret (Harding) Smith, who were born in Toronto, Canada, and Dublin, Ireland, respectively. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was reared to his present business in the employ of the late G. Harding, of Toronto, and is a thorough and practical plumber, conversant with every detail of the business. In 1878 he came to London and worked as a journeyman

for two years, then engaged in business in partnership with John Sadler, but owing to impaired health, Mr. Smith was unable to give the attention to the business that was necessary, and in consequence, suffered from the dishonesty of his partner, who misappropriated the funds and left Mr. Smith to bear the burdens and responsibilities of his misconduct. Nothing daunted, Mr. Smith, with the energy and and determination that has ever marked his career through life, started in business anew, taking his brother as a partner; the firm name being Smith Brothers, and although their work has only been conducted a short time, they met with most gratifying success. They were adepts in every branch of their business, but made a specialty of the mechanical line of plumbing, gas-fitting, and steam heating, and carry an extensive and select stock of chandeliers, sanitary earthen ware, brass goods, iron and lead pipes, force and lift pumps, etc. The rooms will compare very favorably with any similar establishment of the kind in Western Ontario, and the goods have taken many premiums at the Provincial fairs. Mr. Smith has the agency for the "Standard" lager beer machines used by all the leading hotel-keepers of the city, and also sells the "air pressure" pumps. Mr. Smith has been the architect of his own fortunes, and may justly feel proud of the success his endeavors have met with. In 1882 he married Miss Margaret McKenna, who was born in Toronto, and by her has three children—Annie, Eddie, and Hugh. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Pythias fraternities. John Smith, who was the junior member of the firm, was also born in Toronto, and from 1881 to 1888 was associated with his brother in business. At the latter date he met with an accident which resulted in his death, and his interest in the business was then paid off to his widow. His wife's maiden name was Isman Muthart.

JOHN JOSEPH SMITH.

John Joseph Smith, fish dealer, of London, was born in Derbyshire, England, at "Elvason Castle," March 27, 1839, his father being John and his grandfather being Joseph Smith. The mother's maiden name was Mary Thompson, and her mother lived to the advanced age of 125 years. John Smith was a gardener of wide reputation, and was in the employ of Sir Joseph Paxton, and while serving in this capacity set out the trees for the first Exposition Grounds in 1851. His mother was one of the most expert lace workers in England. John Joseph Smith, whose name heads this sketch, is the eldest of a family of eight children, and received a liberal education in the National School of Ockbrook, under the care of Master Percival, an instructor of wide repute. December 15, 1857, Mr. Smith enlisted in Her Majesty's 63rd Infantry, and from Derbyshire went to Ireland, and then sailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia. After remaining at the latter place about four

years he came to London, Canada (in 1862), and remained in the service for over fourteen months in Ontario, when he was honorably discharged by purchase. He then engaged in his present business, and has drawn around him a large and paying patronage. He has had wide experience as a caterer, and his services in years past have often been solicited when occasions of importance demanded skilled assistance, and no one in London can excell him in this line.

JOHN B. SMYTH.

To fail to include within the biographical department of this work a sketch of the life of Mr. John B. Smyth, would be to omit a history of one of London's oldest, most deserving, and loyal citizens; a man whose every effort has been of material benefit to the whole section. He was born in Margate, Kent County, England, November 24, 1827. John Smyth, his father, who was known in later years as Captain Smyth, was a native of London, England, and when young entered the British army, and became connected with the 1st Batt., 95th Rifle Brigade, and served through the Peninsular wars, and participated in that ever memorable battle on which hung the destiny of nations—"Waterloo." He held two medals, one, to which is attached twelve clasps, representing the battles in which he participated, and a special one for the part which he took in the battle of Waterloo. In 1832 he immigrated to the United States and settled in Albany, where he was engaged in business for some time, but afterwards went to New York, where he was engaged in business until 1838, when, owing to the Rebellion in Canada, and inspired with a love for the Mother Country, he came to Canada and purchased land, engaging also in mercantile pursuits, continuing the latter occupation until 1842. He had the honor of originating the first Rifle Company in Western Canada, and was appointed its commander. He was always noted for being of an open and warm-hearted nature, and his good humor seemed inexhaustible. He died on the 4th of August, 1862, aged 76, and was buried with military honors. He left two sons—A. G. and John B. The latter accompanied his father to Canada, and was there reared to manhood, receiving a thorough mercantile experience in the house of Lawrence Lawrason & Chisholm. After leaving their employ he, in company with his brother, engaged in the grocery business in London. In 1861 he was elected a member of the City Council, and served off and on for sixteen years. He has taken a great interest in the Western Fair Association, and has served as Director, Superintendent of grounds, Secretary and Treasurer. He is also interested in military matters, and holds the honorary rank of Major, being in active service during the troubles in the North-west. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in 1850 was married to Miss Clarissa Adelia Leonard, a sister of Hon. E. Leonard, of London. She was born at

Long Point, Canada, and died May 28, 1873, having borne the following children:—Jennie (wife of A. Gillard), John L., Harry C., James F., Minnie (wife of Dr. J. S. Edwards), Deloss W., Clara (wife of Caleb Wall), Frank and Hattie.

ALBERT SMITH.

Albert Smith, a manufacturer of cigars, and one of the wide-awake and progressive business men of London, Ontario, is a native of the County of Kent. His father was John B. Smith, and his mother's maiden name was Abba. Albert spent his early life on a farm, and when young became interested in the cigar manufacturer's trade, which he learned thoroughly, and first commenced the manufacture of cigars on his own account in Guelph in 1860. Five years later he removed to Brantford, where he engaged in the same business until 1872, when he located in London, since which time he has devoted his whole attention to his trade, and has built up a large business. He commenced manufacturing on a small scale, but, as trade demanded, has increased his facilities from time to time, until he now has one of the largest factories in the Province, employing fifty hands the year round and in busy seasons extra help. He uses entirely imported material, and makes from twelve to fifteen grades of cigars, making a specialty of the "Green Seal" brand. He also manufactures the "Red Seal," Medal brand, etc. His trade extends over a large territory, and the popularity of his productions is due to his enterprise as a business man and his knowledge of the business, which he thoroughly understands in all its details, as well as honorable dealing with all customers. Mr. Smith well merits the success he has attained in his line, and as a public-spirited man he has done his share in the advancement of all interests and worthy enterprises tending to benefit the place.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Joseph Smith, a manufacturer of cigars, of London, Ont., is a native of the County of Kent, and is a son of John B. Smith, who with his wife, whose maiden name was Adair, came from the district of Niagara, Ont. Joseph was reared on a farm, which vocation he followed many years, subsequently abandoning the pursuit of agriculture for the cigar and tobacco trade. In 1875 he commenced the manufacture of cigars in his present location, where he has since conducted the business with signal success. He uses entirely imported tobacco, and the product of his factory ranges from the medium to the finest grades, manufacturing nine different grades of cigars. As a result of fair and honorable dealing with all men he has secured a liberal patronage, and he well merits the success that has attended his efforts. Mr. Smith has done

his full share in extending the reputation that London enjoys as a manufacturing centre for cigars; it is the largest in the Province, and one of the most extensive in the Dominion. The factory furnishes employment for forty-five hands the year round, and its capacity exceeds that of the Toronto, Hamilton and other manufactories.

JOHN W. SMYTH.

John W. Smyth, marble dealer, is one of the deservedly popular and successful business men of London, Ontario, and was born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, September 29, 1828, his parents, John and Mary (Wilkinson) Smyth, being natives of the same place. The father was a builder by occupation and conducted this business for some years, but afterwards became a land steward for Esquire Knight, of Exmere, Somerset. John W. Smyth, our subject, was the eldest of five children, and after attaining a suitable age began working at the marble cutter's trade, in which he became thoroughly proficient. For some time he had been impressed with the idea that better opportunities were to be had in the New World for men of energy and determination to succeed, and accordingly in 1850 immigrated to Canada and worked for some time in Brantford and St. Thomas. In 1854 he came to London and established his present business, and as a workman is without a rival in London. He has a natural aptitude for his calling, is a man of wide and various experience, a close observer, and has profited by what he has seen. He is of a genial disposition and is always disposed to look on the bright side of things, rather than to despond when he meets with business reverses. In 1853 he was married to Miss Sarah Minhinnick, a native of Cornwall, England. Their family consists of seven children, whose names are as follows :— Agnes (wife of E. C. Dodd), Frank W., Caroline, Louisa, Ida, Edith and George W. Frank W. is associated with his father in business, is a competent workman, and has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details.

LEMUEL SNELGROVE.

Lemuel Snelgrove, a successful agriculturist, now residing on Concession 5, Lot 18, was born in Middlesex County, Canada, in 1849, and is the son of William and Ellen (Atkins) Snelgrove, natives of England and Canada, respectively. The father was one of the very earliest settlers of this county. He first purchased 100 acres of land, where the subject of this sketch is now residing, and here he followed farming the remainder of his days. He died in 1877, and his wife in 1872. Lemuel was one of ten children born to his parents. He was reared in his native county, and January 29, 1873, he was united in

marriage to Miss Eliza Rogers, who was born September 28, 1853, and who is the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Rogers, both natives of England. Her parents were early settlers of Middlesex County, and of the eleven children born to their union all are now living. Her father died in February, 1871. To Mr. and Mrs. Snelgrove have been born five children—Stanley, Viola, Frank H., Alanson and Sarah E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Snelgrove are members of the M. E. Church, and are excellent citizens. They have an interesting family, a pleasant home, and he is one of the wide-awake farmers of the county.

William D. Stanley.

William D. Stanley, Clerk of Biddulph Township and ex-Warden of Middlesex County, was born in Biddulph, County Middlesex, March 12, 1844. His father, Thomas Stanley, left Tipperary County, Ireland, his native place, in 1835, and came to Canada, immediately locating in Biddulph Township, where he took up land on Lot 15, 3rd Concession. He served in the Rebellion in 1837, and in 1840 married Miss Eliza Dobbs, a native of Queen's County, Ireland, who came with her parents to Canada in 1835. This union was blessed with six sons and three daughters, six of whom are now living. Mrs. Stanley died in 1855, aged thirty-eight. William D., our subject, was at that time eleven years of age, and he continued to live with his father, receiving a common school education during his youth, which enabled him at the age of twenty-one to engage in teaching in a public school, which vocation he followed five years. In 1870, Mr. Stanley located on his present farm, situated on Lot 26, North Boundary, Biddulph. In August, 1868, he married Miss Mary Brooks, a native of Somersetshire, England, and daughter of Edwin and Ann (Gunning) Brooks, natives of the same place. The family came to Canada in 1853, and in 1863 removed to Middlesex County. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have three sons and two daughters living and have lost two children. The eldest son is a graduate of Toronto University. Mr. Stanley has always taken an active interest in the political affairs of the county, and has held many positions of trust and honor. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Township Council, and served in that body two years. For six years after 1881 he served as Reeve of Biddulph Township, and during the latter part of the session of 1883 and in 1884 he officiated as Warden of Middlesex County. While filling the latter position he established the precedent of breaking up the hitherto prevalent custom of making money grants for the improvement of township roads not within the jurisdiction of the Council. (See chapter on the proceedings of the County Council.) In January, 1887, Mr. Stanley was elected to fill the office of County Auditor. Mr. Stanley now resides upon his farm, which is pleasantly situated near Granton, and is the result of industry and good management. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative and an ardent supporter of British connection.

SAMUEL STEWART.

Samuel Stewart, dealer in stoves, tinware and house furnishing goods, London, Ontario, is numbered among the earliest settlers of London, and is one of the few who have witnessed its growth and noted the changes that have taken place. He was born in Lower Canada, July 16, 1833. His father, John Stewart, was a native of the North of Ireland, and was reared in his native country until eighteen years of age, when he immigrated to Lower Canada. Here he engaged in the lumber business, and married Miss Elizabeth Longstroff, of Tipperary, Ireland. In 1837, during the Canadian Rebellion, John Stewart came to London and secured a contract in constructing the barracks. Tools being scarce at that time, he exchanged the second lot west of Mr. Stewart's store for a cross-cut saw, and traded the lot on King street, occupied by the Fire Department, for a broad-ax. He is still living at the advanced age of fourscore years, and yet his step is elastic, his eye undimmed, and his senses keen and alert. The mother died in 1866. There were nine children in the family—Samuel, Jane (wife of John Holcroft, of Philadelphia), Eliza, William, Sarah A. (wife of Richard Cross), Charles, Matilda (wife of Richard), and James Andrew and John are deceased. Samuel Stewart was born July 16, 1833; came with his parents to London in 1837, and was reared in that city. When sixteen years of age he commenced his apprenticeship at the tinsmith business, and worked for S. McBride for thirteen years. In 1864 he commenced business for himself, and is the oldest merchant in point of residence in this line in the city. He commenced business at first on a small scale, and added to his stock and capacity from time to time as his trade determined, until it has assumed its present proportions. Mr. Stewart has always been strictly attentive to business, even to its most trivial details; urbane and pleasant in his treatment of customers, scrupulously exact in the fulfillment of promises made to customers, he receives and merits the respect of all. Mr. Stewart was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Gray, a native of Middlesex County, and the fruits of this union were five children—Sophia (wife of F. McGuire), Elizabeth (wife of Harry Jones), Samuel K., Minnie and Jessie.

ANGUS C. STEWART.

The short sketch which here appears is that of one of the reliable and deservedly successful educators of this city, and one whose experience has proven him well qualified for the profession he has chosen. It but expresses the general sentiment of the community where he has resided so long, to say that no man has done more for the educational interests of the city, or given more of his time and personal attention

to the interests of this cause, than has Mr. Stewart. He was born in Scotland, July 25, 1849, and is the son of Alexander and Jane (McDonald) Stewart, both of Scotch birth. Angus C. Stewart was the youngest of seven children, and immigrated with his parents to Canada, settling in Yarmouth Township, County of Elgin, were he was reared and educated. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching school, and this occupation he has since followed, a period of twenty-two years; a fact that indicates in itself a thorough fitness and success as an instructor. In 1875 he came to London, and since that time he has been connected with the city schools, and if his life was to be viewed in the light of the sincere interest he has manifested, it might well be said that he has seemed to labor for his own advancement, that he might become the better able to aid those who here come under his charge. Mr. Stewart was married in 1870 to Miss Kate McLachlan, a native of Westminster Township, and to them were born five children—Bella, Willie, Cassie May (deceased), Archibald, and Clarence. Mr. Stewart is Past-Master in the Masonic fraternity, Past-Master of the I. O. O. F., and has been Auditor of the Grand Lodge for five years.

JOHN STEPHENSON.

John Stephenson, Manager of the Huron & Middlesex Fire Insurance Company, of London, Ontario, was born in the Township of London, August 24, 1851. His parents, Adam and Ellen (Elliott) Stephenson, were natives of Cumberland County, England, and immigrated to Canada in the spring of 1851, settling on a farm in Middlesex County, which occupation the father was following at the time of his death in 1856, the result of an accident. He left, besides his widow, six children—Bessie (since deceased), William (in California), John, Thomas, Mary (wife of Thomas Tomlinson, of County Lambton), and Ellen (wife of Alfred Westcott, of Michigan). The father's death left the widowed mother with a large family to support, and now that he could no longer protect and provide for his family, it became necessary that other provisions should be made. John Stephenson, who was then very young, set bravely to work battling the storms of life, and whatever he could find to do he did with all his might. He first began working on a farm, and his earnings went to help support his bereaved mother. For years he labored faithfully as a tiller of the soil, and a boy of less determination, or actuated by less noble principles, would have succumbed to the many hardships he was obliged to undergo. He, however, was made of sterner stuff, and in addition to helping his mother, he determined to secure an education, and after securing sufficient means he entered college for three years; and, soon after the organization of the company with which he is connected, he

accepted a position as travelling agent for a time, and then he received the appointment as Inspector, holding the same until he was appointed to his present position, which he has filled very creditably. He was married in August, 1880, to Miss Belle McLeod, a native of London, by whom he has a family of four children—Gertrude, Ella, Amy B. and George E. In 1888, Mr. Stephenson was selected as a suitable person to represent his ward on the School Board, and was elected by a complimentary majority. He is a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

SAMUEL P. STRINGER.

Samuel P. Stringer, Chief Engineer of Pumping Works, of London, Ont., was born in County Wexford, Ireland, March 8, 1837, and is the son of Samuel and Ann (Percival) Stringer, both natives of Ireland. The Stringer family were of English origin, but went to Ireland immediately after Cromwell's conquest. The Percival family took an active part in the Rebellion ot 1837, being on the frontier. Mrs. Ann Stringer died March 17, 1888, at the age of ninety years. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stringer, Samuel P. is the third in order of birth and the only son. He learned the business of hydraulic engineering in London, England, with Easton & Ames, and while there worked on the engine for the Crystal Palace, and on the water-works of this firm, which is the largest water-work construction in existence. Their trade extends to Egypt and Australia. Mr. Stringer came to the United States in 1854, worked for a firm in New York, and was employed by them in New Jersey. He was influenced by his national sympathies to leave the States, owing to the feelings against England at the time of the Crimean War, and, being an out-and-out Loyalist, he came to Canada, where he became engaged with a steam-fitting establishment. Later he became connected with the Great Western Railway, where he remained for over twenty years. Eleven years of that time was spent as engine-fitter, and two years were spent on a locomotive, having previously spent seven years in learning the business before entering the service of the Water Commissioners, where he took charge of the water service on the Sarnia Branch of the London, Huron & Bruce R. R., main line west. In May, 1887, he accepted his present position. After leaving the employ of the railroad he was the recipient of a handsome present and address from the employés of the road, an unusual course to pursue. Mr. Stringer was elected as Alderman of old No. 3 Ward in 1877, and after the redivision he was re-elected a member of the present No. 3, holding the seat for nine successive years, contesting for the election eleven times, and elected ten times. Mr. Stringer was married in 1862 to Miss E. B. Bedggood, a native of London, Ont. This union resulted in the birth of two sons and four daughters—Laura, Ernest, Eva, Francis, Ada and Lillie.

ALEXANDER STUART.

Alexander Stuart, barrister of Glencoe, was born in the Scotch Block, in the County of Halton, Ontario, and is the son of Charles and Hannah (Campbell) Stuart, natives of Scotland and England, respectively. Early in the fifties, they moved to the County of Middlesex, and about the beginning of the year 1857 they settled on a bush farm in the Township of Caradoc, where their eldest son, Alexander, grew up. Being a boy always large and strong, he is seen at the early age of ten years driving a yoke of oxen in the winters with staves to the market, and logs to the mill, and in the summers burning brush, logging, and otherwise assisting his father to clear his bush farm. From this time he went only a few weeks occasionally to the country school, but his taste for solid reading in the winter evenings, and his interest in public affairs had with him so well supplied the place of regular school tuition, that in 1869, on the advice of some of his companions who were pursuing an educational career, he tried the examinations then going on in Strathroy for teacher's certificates.

Having obtained a certificate, he is found teaching in the public schools of the county, in which he soon obtained some local distinction as an educator. He afterwards attended the Normal School in Toronto, from which he graduated with a First Class Grade A Certificate in 1875. He then took the position of Mathematical Master in Morrisburg High School, and the next year that of English Master in the St. St. Marys Collegiate Institute. While at St. Marys he was appointed a member of the Board of Teachers' Examiners for the County of Middlesex, which position he held for several years. In the same year, while in St. Marys, one of the Inspectorship of Public Schools for Middlesex became vacant, and Mr. Stuart became a candidate, but after a long and exciting contest he was defeated by Mr. J. S. Carson, the Principal of the Public Schools of Strathroy. In 1877 he began the study of law in the office of Cronyn, Martin and Kew, of London, and pursued it afterwards in Toronto in the office of Thomas Hodgins, Q. C., (the present Master in Ordinary) and J. S. Ewart, Q. C., (now of Winnipeg). In 1881, before his time under articles had expired, he went to Glencoe and opened an office there, at first in connection with the London firm of Cronyn & Greenlees, and afterwards on his own account, in which he now enjoys a large practice.

Mr. Stuart takes an active interest in educational and political affairs, and holds the position of Chairman of the High School Board, and is President of the West Middlesex Reform Association. Although looked upon as an eligible candidate for Parliament, he has on one occasion declined the nomination of his party as candidate for the House of Commons. He has also taken some interest in military affairs, and is now in command of No. 3 Company of the 26th Battalion of Infantry; but business and other duties have prevented him giving it much attention.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

John Sullivan, an enterprising and leading citizen of Adelaide Township, whose birth occurred in London, England, December 24, 1828, is the son of John and Letitia (Cassell) Sullivan, natives of Ireland, who came to Canada in 1832, and settled in Adelaide Township, Middlesex County, on the west half of Lot 4, south of the Egremont Road. Here the father died in 1836, when John was about eight years of age, and the mother also died here in 1880. John Sullivan was the eldest of four children born to his parents, was reared on the farm, and after the early death of the father the family moved to London Township. When eighteen years of age, Mr. Sullivan began learning the carpenter's and joiner's trade, which occupation he followed for eighteen years, carrying on the trade for seventeen years of this time in London. He proved himself a safe, practical and successful carpenter. In 1858 he returned to Adelaide Township, engaged in farming, and for sixteen years has lived on his present property. He is the owner of 300 acres of choice land, most of which is well improved. He was married in 1854 to Miss Agnes Nichol, who was born in Kingston, and who died in Adelaide Township in 1886, leaving these children ;—James, Harriet, William, Mary E., John, Martha and Edwin Alfred. Mr. Sullivan is a Reformer in politics, and has been a member of the Township Council. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, is in good financial circumstances, and is a first-class man of the Township.

ROBERT SUMMERS.

Robert Summers, a resident of the 2nd Concession of Nissouri Township, Middlesex County, was born in County Cumberland, England, on the 14th of July, 1810, his parents, Robert and Margaret (Bell) Summers, being natives of the same county. The father was a farmer and weaver by trade, and when sixty-four or sixty-five years old came to Canada, in June, 1819, and nine weeks from the day he started landed in Quebec. He came soon after to Middlesex County, and the first winter lived on the 2nd Concession. Early in February, 1820, he bought a place on Brick street, in Westminster Township, and moved there on the 1st of May. Here he lived until his death in August, 1833, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife died in 1858, at the age of ninety-one. Their family consisted of three sons and four daughters, whose names are as follows :—Margaret (the wife of James Nixon), Jane (wife of George Routledge, died in 1847), Mary (wife of Eli Trowbridge, who is also dead), John (died 11th of April 1889), Elizabeth (wife of George Robson), Robert and Thomas. Four of the children are now living. Margaret, the eldest daughter, is ninety-four years of age; Mary is eighty-five; Robert is seventy-nine; and

Thomas is 72. Robert Summers, our subject, has been a farmer the greater portion of his life, but for a time was engaged in merchandising. In 1865 he went to Massachusetts, and for about four years was engaged there in a cotton factory, but then returned to Middlesex County. Since that time he has resided five miles south-west of London, and is one of the oldest and most honored residents of the county. Although seventy-nine years of age, his memory is remarkable, and he recollects with distinctness incidents that happened when he first came to this county. He has always been a Reformer in politics. July 29, 1833, he was married to Miss Isabella Robson, who was born in Cumberland County, England, and immigrated to Canada in 1820. The following are their children who are living:—Margaret (Mrs. Kenny), Robert (in San José, California), Ann (wife of Albert McCulloch, in New York State, near Rochester), Jane (wife of Thomas H. Orrell), Isabella, Mary and Katherine. John, the eldest son, died in California on Christmas Day, 1878.

Ralph B. Sumner.

Ralph B. Sumner, farmer, of Middlesex County, Canada, is the son of Cyrus W. Sumner, and grandson of William Sumner, who was born in Keene, N. H., and who married Patience Johnson. To their union were born eight children—William, Clement, Nathaniel, Cyrus W., Mary, Betsy, Clara, and Cyntha (all dead). Mr. Sumner moved to Canada and settled in Oxford County, where he carried on the Cooper trade. His family moved to Blenheim, where Cyrus W. Sumner, father of subject, was born in 1803. William Sumner died in Halton, near Milton. Cyrus W. was a farmer by occupation, and married Rebecca Sumner, daughter of William A. Sumner, who was an old settler on the 1st Concession of Westminster about 1816, and was a second cousin to Cyrus W. Sumner. The latter had moved to Middlesex County in 1819; was married there in 1835, and first took up a lot on the 13th Concession, London Township, but afterwards bought Lot No. 19, 1st Concession of Westminster, where his son now resides. Mr. Sumner was a hard-working man, and accumulated a good property. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and lived to be 77 years of age. He was known by all the old settlers as an honorable, upright man. His death occurred in 1880. Ralph B. Sumner, son of the above gentlemen, was born on the old homestead, and still sleeps in the same room in which he first saw the light of day in 1836. He received a good common school education, and has followed farming all his life. He was married to Miss Mary Root, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Lee) Root, and to them were born two children—Cyrus H., and Amelia L. Mr. Sumner is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, and he and Mrs. Sumner are members of the Congregational Church. He is a well-to-do farmer, and understands agricultural pursuits and keep-

ing up the soil. He has 115 acres of land, and has one of the best and most pleasantly situated farms in the township. His great grandfather was a clergyman of the Church of England, and immigrated from Sussex to New Hampshire. Mr. Sumner has in his possession a six pound iron cannon ball which was fired across the Niagara river from Lewiston to Queenston in the War of 1812, and was picked up the next day after the battle by William Sumner, an uncle of the subject of this sketch.

Rev. William Ross Sutherland.

Rev. William Ross Sutherland, one of the leading men of the Presbyterian Church, is a native of Scotland, born July 19, 1823, and son of Hugh and Janet (Ross) Sutherland, both natives of the Highlands of Scotland. The father was born in 1782, and died in Nova Scotia in 1834. He was married in Scotland to Miss Ross, who was born in 1781 and died in 1844. The family immigrated to Nova Scotia and settled in Pictou, where their son, William Ross Sutherland, attended the Pictou Academy, and later the Edinburgh University, and Knox College at Toronto. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hamilton in 1847, and in February, 1848, he was ordained pastor of Knox Church, in Ekfrid Township. After being pastor of Knox Church for more than thirty-five years, and having the largest pastorate in Western Ontario, he resigned his charge in 1884. He was united in marriage, in 1850, to Miss Elizabeth McBean, daughter of Alexander McBean. Mrs. Sutherland died in 1857, leaving three children. In 1859, Mr. Sutherland chose for his second wife Miss Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Alexander Ross, of Embro, Ontario. Thirteen children were the result of the second marriage, nine of whom are living—three sons and six daughters. Mr. Sutherland settled where he now lives in 1851, and is the owner of 102 acres of well-improved land.

James F. Sutherland.

James F. Sutherland, builder and contractor and dealer in lumber, lime, plaster, &c., at Mount Brydges, and son of William and Jane (Francis) Sutherland, was born in Caradoc Township, Middlesex County, Ontario, October 2, 1850. The parents were natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively. The father came to this country at the age of eighteen, located in Caradoc Township, where for many years he was a successful tiller of the soil. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1868. His son, James F. Sutherland, was married in 1879 to Miss Annie Richardson, daughter of L. R. and Catherine Richardson, natives of England and Ireland, respectively. Mr. and

Mrs. Sutherland are the parents of two children—Mabel Catherine and William Earle. Mr. Sutherland affiliates with Reform party, and, like many successful business men, he has given but little attention to political matters. He is yet a comparatively young man, but has succeeded in business to a marked degree. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his estimable lady are influential members of the Presbyterian Church.

TALBOT FAMILY.

This family originated prior to the Norman Conquest, and one of the family, Richard by name, was witness to a grant to the Monks of Casaise in Normany, in the reign of William I. About 1250, Gilbert, who belonged to the seventh generation of Talbots, was married to Gundaline, daughter of Rhiese A. Griffith, Prince of Wales, and assumed the Arms of that Prince, which the family still retain. His son, Richard Talbot, was one of the Barons who assisted the right of Edward I. over Scotland. Richard Gilbert was one of the principal persons who assisted Edward in obtaining the Crown of Scotland in 1332, and was with Edward III. in the expedition against Calais. Sir Gilbert Talbot died in 1419. He was first married to Joan, daughter of Thomas Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, who was a son of King Edward III., and took for his second wife Beatrice, widow of Thomas, Earl of Arndale, and daughter of John, King of Portugal. John, the brother of Sir Gilbert, afterwards became possessed of his estate, and in 1442 was made Earl of Shrewsbury, and July 17, 1446, was made Earl of Waterford and Wexford, in Ireland. He also held the positions of Assistant Steward of England and Marshal of France, and was killed July 24, 1453, by a cannon ball. By his second wife, who was a daughter of Richard, Earl of Warwick, by right of her mother, Lady Lisle, he became the father of one son, John, who was created Baron Lisle by Henry VI., on July 26, 1444, and Viscount Lisle in 1452, but was killed at the same time as his father. John, his second son and second Earl of Shrewsbury, had several sons by his wife, Eliza, who was a daughter of James Butta, Earl of Ormond. His eldest son, John, on the death of his father in 1460, succeeded as third Earl of Shrewsbury, and died in 1473. His son George, who died in 1542, became the next Earl of Shrewsbury, and was succeeded by his son Francis, who was the fifth Earl, and died in 1560; succeeded by his son George, who died in 1590; was succeeded by his second son Gilbert, who died in 1616; succeeded by his brother Edward, whose death occurred in 1617. The title and estates then fell to George, the second son of John, second Earl of Shrewsbury, and from Acts descended to the present Earl of Shrewsbury. George was succeeded by his brother's son, John, who was succeeded by his second son, Francis, the eleventh Earl, who married

the daughter of the Earl of Cardigan, and his eldest son, Charles, succeeded him in 1677. The latter was afterwards created Marquis of Alton and Duke of Shrewsbury in 1694, but his Grace died without issue in 1718, and his title of Duke and Marquis became extinct.

The title of Earl descended to his first cousin Gilbert, who died in 1733, the title then descended to George, fourteenth Earl, who was married to Mary, daughter of Thomas, Viscount Fitzwilliam, by whom he had issue. George, the late Earl was married to Eliza, daughter of the late Lord Dasmon, and was succeeded by his nephew, Charles, who married the daughter of Robert Allwyn, Esq. His second wife was Mary, daughter of John Martyn Solacre, in Flintshire, by whom he became the father of four sons and nine daughters. His son Francis married Annie, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Fanconburg, who died without issue, and he took for his second wife Mary Frances, only daughter of W. Sheldon, Esq., by whom he had one son and five daughters. His daughter Barbara married James, Lord Astor of Farfar, Scotland, and Mary, another daughter, wedded Lord Dovenor, July 9, 1749.

Henry Talbot, of Ashmore, County of Nottingham, England, was a grandson of John, the first Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland, and son of Charles, third son of the Earl; he was married to Jane, daughter of Edward Hobbs, Esq., of Great Broonham, County of Lincoln. To their union were born three sons—Henry (who died unmarried), John and Edward. The latter was married to Eleanor, daughter of Philip Gray Binghton, of the County of Bucks, by whom he had one son and three daughters. He was killed in the war between the houses of York and Lancaster. His son, W., became the father of four sons—William, Richard, Wilmot and Gilbert. Sir Richard Kent, of Armston Hall, in Staffordshire, was the second son of William Talbot, and was married to Averine, daughter of Count Harlstet, of the Cade of Luabia, Germany, by whom he had nine sons, two of whom were killed by the rebels in one of the insurrections in the reign of Henry VII.; three more died unmarried, and Richard, the third of the surviving sons, was first married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Combney, of Wilbrook Kidins, in the County of Darrel, by whom he had one son. His second marriage was to Alice, daughter of Mayner Cadville, of the Kingdom of Scotland, and to this union one son and two daughters were born. Thomas, one of the sons of the second marriage, wedded Mary, daughter and sole heir of George Fitzhugh, of Sandwich, County of Stafford, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. His son George resided on his grandfather Fitzhugh's estate of Sandwich, and was married to Joan, daughter of Elias Ludlow, of Fernwood, County of Cheshire, and five sons were born to their marriage.

The father, George, became a member of Parliament for Jamesworth and Beverley, in Warwickshire. His son, who also bore the name of George, was married to Joan, daughter of Benjamin Fouctele, of Shrop-

shire. He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the service of Charles I., and was killed at the siege of Gloucester, leaving three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, George, followed the fortunes of Charles II., and Benjamin and Thomas settled in Ireland, in County Clare; but after their respective marriages settled in Loham and Clonegan, King's County. The former was married to Susan and the latter to Mary, daughters of John Large, of County Tipperary. Their sister Julia also came to Ireland, and was married to Thomas Large, Esq. William, son of Benjamin Talbot, was married to Mary, daughter of Amos Carr, of Balloughmore, Queen's County, to whom were born four sons. Their third son, William, was married to Frances, the daughter of W. Smith, of Kilcommon, King's County, and was also blessed with four sons, all of whom are deceased. The second son, Thomas, was married to Rose, eldest daughter of Jacob Roberts, Esq., of Monstrath, Clennole, County Tipperary, by whom he had one son, William R.

Thomas was a man of wealth, and lived the life of a gentleman in his native land. He was a fine English scholar, and served a short time in the British Army. He had one brother, Benjamin, who was in the Royal Irish Artillery, and was killed in battle. In 1829, Thomas Talbot immigrated from Ireland to Canada, and purchased property in what was then the village of London, where he resided until his death. He was the father of two children, a son and daughter—William R. and Elizabeth G. The latter resides in Lambton County. William R. was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, May 26, 1811, and there received excellent educational advantages, being a student in the endowed College of Clonwell, under the noted Prof. Rev. Dr. Bell. In January, 1827, he left school, and a few weeks later sailed for Canada, taking passage at Limerick on board the sailing vessel "Peace," of Newcastle. After a voyage of two months he landed at Quebec, and went at once to Ottawa, there being but one house where the city is now located. On the ninth of January he arrived in the City of London and bought the homestead, which place he owned up to 1880. When he left the farm he bought land, and lived on Lot 18, 3rd Concession of London, for about four years. In 1854 he received the commission of Magistrate, which office he has since held, being the oldest Magistrate in the county. The country in and about London was in a very primitive state at the time of his location. Tea and coffee were the greatest luxuries, and it was a serious matter to get a dollar bill changed. Since 1884 he has been been making his home with his son William J., the farm being owned by his son Frederick V. Mr. Talbot has been totally blind for eight years, but in body and mind is strong and vigorous, possessing a wonderful memory. The genealogy of his family, which is given at the head of this memoir, was copied by him from the records in the City of Dublin, Ireland. He was baptised by Rev. William Hill, of the established Church of England, while a resident of County Tipperary, Ireland, and the year after coming to Canada was married to Mary Fitzgerald, who died on

the 8th of March, 1884, having borne a family of ten children, eight of whom are living—Thomas N. (married to Esther Fitzgerald, sr.), William J. (married to Esther Fitzgerald, jr.), Frederick V. (married to Augusta Everett), John H. (residing in Minnesota), Rosanna (wife of John Henry), Margaret (wife of Edward Campbell), Eliza (wife of John Towe), and Mary (wife of William Howard). Mr. Talbot has fifteen great-grandchildren.

CHARLES S. TAMLIN.

Charles S. Tamlin, veterinary surgeon of London, and a native of Middlesex County, was born on the 24th of November, 1868, being one of two surviving members of a family of three, born to the marriage of William Tamlin and Elizabeth J. Tackaberry, who were born in Devonshire, England, and Middlesex County, Canada, respectively. The father removed from his native land to Canada in 1851, and here spent the remainder of his days. He removed to London about 1875, and here Charles S. was educated, and began studying veterinary surgery, beginning his preparatory studies under the preceptorship of Dr. Wilson, and afterwards entering the Veterinary College of Toronto, from which institution he was graduated in December 1888. He has entered on the active practice of his profession in London under very favorable circumstances, and owing to his many admirable mental attainments, and to his studious habits, bids fair to become eminent in his profession.

GEORGE TAYLOR, MAYOR.

George Taylor, Esq., Mayor of London, Ont., was born in Sterling Castle, Scotland, August 6, 1849; is the oldest son of six children, of Scotch and Irish parentage; his mother being a native of Hillsboro, Ireland, and his father, Mr. James Taylor, of Carthness, Scotland. The latter early in life enlisted in the British Army, leaving the service after a period of twenty-two years, as sergeant-major of Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders. During this time the regiment was for some years stationed in Canada, the knowledge of it probably influencing Mr. Taylor's parents to return to it, which they did in 1855, settling in the County of Middlesex. After school days, Mr. Taylor commenced learning harness-making, but the North-west troubles of 1870 induced him to volunteer under the command of General (then Colonel) Wolseley, whose rapid march to Winnipeg under many difficulties and hardships, and the successful termination of the expedition, is doubtless still in the minds of most of our readers. On its return, Mr. Taylor remained in the North-west until 1882, judiciously investing in lands favorably situated, which he had the good judgment to dispose of

when prices were at their highest; returning to London in 1882, where he has since resided, and where he has ever since been closely identified with the interests of the city.

In 1887 he was nominated and elected as alderman to represent the 4th Ward in the City Council, and again re-elected in 1888. In 1889 he contested a very strong opposition for the mayoralty, and to the surprise of many was elected by the largest majority ever given any candidate for this office. His well-known character, of the strictest probity and incorruptible honesty, and his shrewd vigilance in guarding the public interests, was doubtless the principal cause of his unprecedented majority. He combines those sure elements of success, both in public and private life,—clear and deliberate consideration, with prompt and decisive action.

HENRY TAYLOR.

Henry Taylor, banker and broker, was born in London, England, October 14, 1841; son of Daniel and Sarah Taylor of the same place. Subject was reared in London, England, and came to London, Canada, in 1862, and was connected with the Commissary Department of Her Majesty's service. In 1863 he retired from service. One year later he engaged in the private banking business. He was instrumental, in company with E. Jones Parke, of organizing the Dominion Loan & Investment Society, and connected with it until 1880, when he retired from the same. He also formed the Ontario Investment Association, and was succeeded in the management of same by Charles Murray. He was called to the presidency in 1887, and retired the same year. He was instrumental in starting the Bank of London, Canada, and was President until his resignation in 1887. He was one of the organizers of the Carling Brewery & Malting Company in 1885, and a Director of the same until he resigned in 1887. He purchased the Bennet Furniture Factory from the Bennet heirs in 1884, which was successfully carried on for some time. He was also one of the organizers of the London & Petrolea Barrel Company in 1886, and retired in 1887. He was a member of the Stevens, Turner & Burns Manufacturing Company for some time, and placed the stock of the same. He was a Director of the British-American Assurance Company, of Toronto, and assisted in the formation of the Huron & Lambton Mortgage Company, being a Director in the same. He purchased the Brant Mortgage of Brantford in 1886. He negotiated the City of London debentures in connection with the Bank of Toronto. He also took an active interest in the various oil syndicates of London. He has always manifested an active interest in any enterprise that had for its object the advancement of the city, and, perhaps, no citizen of London has thus contributed more of his time, energy and means than he. He was Captain of No. 7 Company of 7th Fusiliers for many years, and took an

active interest in the same. Mr. Taylor was married December 25, 1863, to Miss Charlotte Hunter, a native of Ireland. They have a family of three children—Edward (of the London & Petrolea Barrel Company), Sallie, and Fannie (wife of J. G. Dawson, of the Post Office Department, and son of J. E. Dawson).

JOHN TAYLOR.

John Taylor, nurseryman, of London South, was born in Lancaster, Lancashire, England, in 1833, and is the second son of Thomas and Elizabeth Taylor, of Lancaster. He received his education in the Grammar School of Lancaster and Tulketh Hall, Preston, the latter belonging to Sir Escot Fleetwood, from whom the town of Fleetwood took its name. In 1855 he came to Canada, and a few years afterwards bought property in the Township of Westminster. He had previously served some time as a Surveyor and Civil Engineer with John Watson, surveyor for the Great Western Railroad, now called the Midland Road. After coming to Middlesex County he continued to follow the occupation of surveying for some time. In company with William Percival he laid out the town of Brussels, Ontario, which has since grown so rich and prosperous. In 1864 he was married to Miss Sarah G. Minard, daughter of Samuel Minard, Esq., of Long Island, New York, then living in Yarmouth, Ontario. Their children are :—Herbert Thomas, Adah Elizabeth, Mary Inez and Sarah Helena. The family reside in London South at their residence, "Evergreen Lawn."

JAMES F. TAYLOR.

James F. Taylor, Collector of Customs and Inland Revenue for Middlesex, was born near the City of London, Ontario, July 13, 1854, and is the son of William and Mary Ann (Ferguson) Taylor, both natives af Ireland. The father was born about 1816, is now a resident of London, Ontario, and since 1873 has been in the employ of the Dominion Government in the Customs Department. He came to Canada when quite young. The mother was born about 1819, and of the eight children born to her union with Mr. Taylor, James F. is the youngest. He was educated in the London schools, to which place his parents had removed when he was about twelve years of age. In 1872 he entered the employ of the Dominion Government in the Revenue Department at London, and there continued until December, 1881, when he came to Strathroy, at that time receiving the appointment to his present position. He was married on September 4, 1878, to Miss Jessie Campbell, who was born at Seaforth, Canada, October 14, 1856, a daughter of William and Margaret Campbell. This union resulted

in the birth of four children—Percy (born July 9, 1879), Frances (born January 17, 1881, died September 12, 1884), Erin (born March 17, 1883) and Fredrica (born June 29, 1886). He is a Conservative in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Church of England. He is one of the most popular men of Strathroy, and is an excellent citizen.

JOHN TAYLOR, JR.

John Taylor, jr., proprietor of Westminster Bakery, was born in the County of York, Canada, February 13, 1851; son of Robert and Ann (Park) Taylor, natives of Bristol, England, and Belfast, Ireland, respectively. John Taylor, jr., was the eldest son and third child in a family of nine children. His father and grandfather were bakers, and John, jr., was reared to this business in Weston, Ont. In 1874 he came to London, and in 1876 commenced business for himself, at which he has been quite successful, his trade extending all over the city. His bakery is one of the most important in the city, and is supplied with all the most improved appliances. He has a large trade, uses only the best grades of flour, and produces an excellent quality of bread. He is very obliging and pleasant and agreeable in his manner. December 21, 1870, Mr. Taylor married Miss Emma Taylor, a native of London, Ont., and the daughter of John Taylor, an early settler, and for many years a prominent builder. To Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, jr., were born six children—William, Emma, Laura, Mabel, Joseph, and James. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the A. O. U. W., and is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

RICHARD THOMPSON.

Richard Thompson, one of the old and prominent citizens of London, and a man much esteemed for his many good qualities, was born in England, January 31, 1817, and is the son of Richard and Anna (Prush) Thompson, both of English birth. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and in 1834 immigrated with his family to Canada. He first made his home at St. Davids, but in 1837 he came to London, where he died in 1875. He left four children, and of these the subject of this sketch was the youngest. Previous to coming to Canada Richard Thompson, jr., commenced his apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, and finished the same at St. Davids. He first came to London in 1838, but did not make his home here until 1840. Two years later he commenced business on his own account, was very successful, and subsequently purchased a farm in London Township, where he has spent part of his time. Mr. Thompson's life is a good illustration

of the possibilities of this country for young men without means or influence, but of character and determination to succeed. From his first settlement here Mr. Thompson has taken active interest in the welfare of the city, has represented his Ward in the City Council, and in this capacity made an efficient and faithful guardian of the city's interest. Mr. Thompson was married in 1841 to Miss Elizabeth Dixon, a native of England, and to them were born nine children, seven of whom are living—Mary J. (now Mrs. Lock, of Nebraska), Francis R. (of Nebraska), John, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Wilson, of London), Theressa (wife of Charles Sterling), Ellen and Charles. The two deceased were named James D. and Emily.

William Thompson.

William Thompson, a prosperous farmer, residing in North Dorchester, near Derwent P. O., is one of the oldest tillers of the soil in the county, and is of Irish descent, his father, Arthur Thompson, having been born in County Fermanagh, Ireland. When sixteen years of age the latter, with his brother Richard, took part in suppressing the Irish Rebellion, and he (Arthur) afterwards married Sarah Rea, by whom he became the father of seven children—Elizabeth, James, Jane, Rea (who died in infancy while crossing the ocean on their way to the New World in 1817), Malinda, Arthur and William. The family settled in London Township, Middlesex County, and entered 100 acres of land on the Second Concession, where they remained a number of years, and after much labor succeeded in clearing their land. He and wife, who died about 1833, were members of the Methodist Church, and he was on duty in the militia at London during the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, as was also his son James. He lived to the ripe old age of ninety-one years and died at the residence of his son William, where he had spent the declining years of his life, breathing his last while peacefully asleep, September 20, 1875. His brother Richard accompanied him to Canada, but died a few years afterwards, unmarried. They suffered many of the privations of pioneer life, and were obliged to go a distance of twenty-seven miles to Port Stanley for supplies, a barrel of salt at that time costing $25. Mr. Thompson was a comfortable farmer, and owned 100 acres of good land, which he had cleared and put in tillable order.

William Thompson, his son, named above, was born on the old homestead in London Township in 1827, and grew to manhood on a wilderness farm. He assisted in clearing the London Township farm, and subsequently (about the year 1850) took charge of the North Dorchester homestead, on which his brother James had first spent three years, afterwards returning to London. The Dorchester farm now covers an area of 200 acres. Mr. Thompson on January 23, 1856, married Jane O'Hara, born December 6, 1823, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Dickson) O'Hara, of Cootehill, County Cavan, Ire-

land, a Moravian family, by whom he had five children—William (born November 7, 1856), Sarah A. (December 27, 1858), James D. (July 15, 1861), Arthur (January 16, 1864), and George R. (September 5, 1866). Arthur died in London on August 20, 1881. When a young woman, Mrs. Thompson came to America, locating in Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1855 became a resident of Canada, and made her home with her uncle, in London, Ontario, who had married Elizabeth, a sister of Mr. Thompson. The latter resided on his present farm for six years previous to his marriage. He has been a staunch member of the Methodist Church, which he joined prior to his marriage, loyally supporting all denominational enterprises, and was one of the Board of Trustees to erect Salem Church, near Derwent, taking an active interest also in the churches at Belmont and other places on the circuit. He served as Sunday School Superintendent, and was a Public School Trustee for nine years. His son, William Thompson, jr., has been for some years on the editorial staff of the London *Advertiser,* being in turn City and Agricultural Editor, and married Alice, a daughter of James Morgan, of London. She died July 12, 1887, leaving one child, William R.

[Much of the history of London City in this volume was written for the *Advertiser* by Mr. Thompson, and adapted to this work by the publishers.]

William Thomas.

William Thomas, contractor and builder, and manufacturer of all kinds of doors, blinds, mouldings, etc., of London, has an enviable reputation as a reliable workman. He was born in London, Ontario, October 20, 1843, and is a son of John and Jane (Harris) Thomas, both natives of Cornwall, England. The father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and in 1840 immigrated to Canada, settling in London, where he followed his trade until his death in 1857. The mother is still living, and finds a pleasant home in the family of her son. William Thomas was reared and educated in the place of his birth, and after attaining a suitable age commenced working at the carpenter's trade with his father. For a number of years he was foreman at Broadbent & Overell's, but left their employ in 1881 to engage in business for himself, in which he has ever since been successfully engaged. His shop is one of the most completely equipped in the city, and he manufactures his own moulding frames, sash, etc., having built a large and increasing trade. Mr. Thomas was married in 1864 to Miss Mary Jury, who was born in Cornwall, England. They have one daughter, Clara.

Charles H. Thorn.

Charles H. Thorn, dealer in hats, caps and furs, is among the many business men of London who are deserving of special mention.

He received his business training in London, and has made this city his home for over seventeen years. He is a native of the Isle of Jersey, and was born October 29, 1856. His father, Charles Thorn, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Cochram, were both of English birth. Charles H. Thorn was reared in his native country until 1872, when the family immigrated to Canada, and his time was principally occupied in attending school and receiving a good business education. He commenced his business experience in the employ of Edmund Beltz, and passed all the grades of promotion from errand boy to salesman, thus becoming thoroughly familiar in all the details of the present business as well as a practical furrier. In 1883 he engaged in business on his own account in connection with Mr. Addison Raymond, and they conducted business together until February, 1888, when the firm was dissolved by Mr. Raymond retiring. Mr. Thorn carries in stock a full and complete line of hats, caps and fur goods, and at as reasonable a price as is consistent with good material, stock and honest workmanship. He gives his entire attention to business, and by his polite and attentive treatment to customers has secured a large and constantly increasing patronage. He is a man of integrity in his business, of fine social qualities, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances. Mr. Thorn was married December 31, 1878, to Miss Mary Isabella Daniels, a native of London. They have a family of five children—Emily A., Frederick C., Alfred C., Frank R. and Herbert C. Mr. Thorn is a member of both the Canadian and Independent Order of Foresters and of Sons of England.

REV. FATHER M. J. TIERNAN.

Rev. Father M. J. Tiernan, Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral and Chancellor of London Diocese, was born in the County of Essex, Ont., two miles from Essex Centre, in May, 1846, and is a son of James and Mary (Ward) Tiernan, who were born in County Leitrim and County Donegal, Ireland, in 1791 and 1809, respectively. In 1830 the father immigrated to the United States, and after residing for about three years in New York, went to Canton, Ohio, where he became acquainted with Miss Ward, who was brought to America by her parents in 1810, and their marriage was consummated in 1834. The same year they moved to Detroit, and in 1835, during the cholera epidemic, he sent his wife and one child for safety to a farmer living on the Canada side. She became so pleased with the country that Mr. Tiernan sold out in Detroit and moved to Canada, purchasing 100 acres of land in Essex County, and as their family increased he purchased more land, until he became the owner of 300 acres of fine farming land, which is still in possession of the family. During the Rebellion of 1837, he was forced to leave his wife and children to suffer the hardships of pioneer life without his aid, and went to the front. He served until the Rebel-

lion was quelled, holding the rank of sergeant under Col. Prince, and then returned to the peaceful pursuit of farming. He was a devoted member of the Catholic Church, and died in 1869. His wife is now in her 80th year, and is still hale and hearty. She is living on the old homestead in Essex County, and has seen eight of her eleven children grow to honorable manhood and womanhood. The following are the names of the children:—Patrick, Mary (wife of John Hannet, of Detroit), Cornelius (who resides in Cincinnati, Ohio), Michael J., Peter (on the old homestead), Thomas (in Detroit), Hannah (wife of W. McSweeney, of Detroit), and Joseph (who is a civil engineer, and is now engaged in surveying a township in the District of Muskoka, and has done nearly all the surveying in three of the Townships of Essex County). Those deceased were: John, James, and Catherine (who was the wife of Thomas Moran, and mother of ten children, nine of whom are living).

Michael J., whose name heads this sketch, remained on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, receiving his early education in the Parish school, within half a mile of where he was born. His preceptor then went with him to one of the teacher's examinations to see if he could obtain a certificate, and to his own and teacher's surprise, received a first-class certificate. He then engaged in teaching for six months, and in 1863 entered St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pennsylvania, to study for the priesthood. Here he remained four years, and then owing to ill health, made a change to the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at Niagara Falls, from which institution he graduated in 1869. He then spent two years in studying theology and teaching in the commercial course of Sandwich College, finishing his studies in 1875, in the Grand Seminary at Montreal. On December 19 of that year he was ordained priest in the old Cathedral of London, by His Lordship, Bishop Walsh, but just six weeks from that day was appointed to his present position, as Rector of the Cathedral, and one year later was made Chancellor. For five years he was secretary to His Lordship, and when the latter began the erection of the Cathedral, which is one of the handsomest buildings in the City of London, the financial transactions were placed in Father Tiernan's hands, and in less than five years from the time the first sod was turned, the structure was practically completed and dedicated. It is a masterpiece of architecture, and when thoroughly completed will cost about $180,000. $150,000 have already been expended upon it. (See cut.)

Peter Toll.

Peter Toll, a skillful carpenter and builder of London, Ontario, was born in Bedfordshire, England, January 19, 1842, his parents being Frederick and Susan (Irons) Toll, also natives of England. The father was a carpenter and builder also, and he and wife became the parents of nine children, of whom Peter is the second son and third child. He

remained in Bedfordshire until Christmas Day, 1849, when he went to London and began working at the carpenter's trade, which work he continued until 1861, then enlisted in the English army, Royal Artillery, and in the fall of the same year came to Canada. After serving eight years he purchased his discharge and began working at his trade at Hellmuth Ladies' College, continuing his work as a journeyman until 1876, when he opened a shop of his own. He also, in company with another gentleman, built the Infantry School of London. He was elected to the London East Council in 1877, of which body he was a member at the time of amalgamation. He has also served as Deputy-Reeve, Councillor and School Trustee for the past twelve years. He has shown his brotherly spirit by becoming a member of the A. F. and A. M., the A. O. U. W., the A. O. F., St. George's, I. O. F. and the Orangemen. In 1876 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Russell, who was born in the "Emerald Isle," and by her is the father of the following family :—Walter, Susan, Mary A., Frederick, Annie, Joseph and Nora.

RICHARD TOOLEY.

Richard Tooley is one of the representative men of Middlesex County, and is a son of Richard Tooley, who was a successful farmer of Cuckfordleigh, Devonshire, England, was married to Susanna, a daughter of William Cooker, by whom he became the father of eight children—Mary, Elizabeth, Susanna, Ann E., Harriett, Richard, John, and Thirza, all of whom are living except Susanna. The father spent his entire life in his native land, and died at the age of fifty-four years, Aug. 13, 1846, having been blind for twenty-eight years before his death, the result of an accident from the horn of a cow. He and wife were members of the Church of England, and the latter's death occurred in 1880 at the advanced age of ninety-four years, her people, as well as the Tooleys, having been farmers of England for generations. She and her grandfather were born on the same farm, which is now occupied by descendants of the family. Richard Tooley, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Devonshire on the Jordan farm "Widdecomb," November 25, 1820, and received a common school education in his boyhood days. After reaching manhood he was married to Jane, a daughter of John and Mary (Smerdon) Esterbrook, by whom he became the father of four children—Richard, William S., John E. (deceased), and Elizabeth (deceased). Mr. Tooley resided on his father's farm until May, 1855, then came to Canada, and settled in North Dorchester, Middlesex County, where he became a well-to-do farmer, and has taken an active interest in all worthy public enterprises. He has been a School Trustee for three years, and was a member of the Municipal Council from 1863 to 1870, serving as Reeve two years, and Deputy-Reeve one year. He was Warden of the

county in 1870, and the following year was elected a member of the Provincial Legislative Assembly, being re-elected to this office three successive terms. He resigned, however, in 1883, but in 1886 was re-elected for four years, and served to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is Conservative, and believes in upholding the laws of the country in which he lives. He was elected to support the Government of John Sandfield Macdonald, and is now a follower of W. R. Meredith. He owned a fine farm of 300 acres, and was an extensive dealer in cattle, but sold his farm, and has since been retired from active life. His official career in Middlesex County illustrates the high place he occupies in the estimation of the people, and he is one of its most progressive and honorable citizens. Since coming to Canada he has spent two winters in England (1871 and 1876), one of these years being to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of his mother. Her eight children were all present, their average ages amounting to sixty years.

Richard M. C. Toothe.

Richard M. C. Toothe, barrister of London, Ontario, is a son of Robert Powell Toothe. The latter was born in England, and educated at Cambridge University, from which institution he graduated and received his degrees. After leaving college he determined to immigrate to Canada, which he did about the year 1842, settling in the Township of Adelaide, Ontario, where he turned his attention to the pursuit of agriculture. His surroundings in his new location were in direct contrast to his early life, but he soon became attached to his new home, and has spent his life there. He is a good Latin and Greek scholar, and has at different times held the position of Councillor and Reeve of his Township; but his plainly expressed disfavor of the methods resorted to by many politicans, and his pronounced and outspoken opinions have not made him a popular candidate for political or public favor, save by those whose standard of morality and right is above that of many professional politicans. Mr. Toothe married Miss Charlotte C. Thompson, and of the seven children born to them five are now living, viz.:—Harriet (widow of the late Rev. A. S. Falls, Rector of the English Church of Amherstburg), Charlotte C. (now Mrs. Thos. Boyer), Helen C. (wife of H. Dillon), Richard M. C., and John H. B. (accountant at Molsons Bank, London). Richard M. C. was reared in the County of Middlesex, England, and spent his early life on a farm. He received his education at Strathroy High School, and the Upper Canada College at Toronto. He subsequently studied law in the office of Becher, Street & Becher, and was called to the bar in 1885, since which time he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Tracy.

Thomas H. Tracy, City Engineer of London, Canada, was born in that city, June 25, 1848. His father, John Tracy, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Brady, were both natives of Wexford, Ireland. They were the parents of four children, and came to Canada in 1838. Thomas H. Tracy was the third child, and was reared and educated in London. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the City Engineer, and served with him five years. He then went to the Public Works Department at Toronto, where he remained three and a-half years. In 1871, after the great fire in Chicago, he went to that city and remained a year, when he returned to London, but later went to Albany, N. Y., and entered the office of the architect of the State House at that place. In 1873 he returned once more to London, and became a partner of William Robinson, City Engineer. This relation existed until 1878, when Mr. Robinson retired and Mr. Tracy was elected City Engineer, and he has since filled this position. In 1881 a resolution was passed requiring the City Engineer to give all his time to the city's interest. Previous to this, Mr. Tracy had had a large partnership in general work in his line. In his present capacity he is the architect of the School Board. Mr. Tracy was married in 1874 to Miss Sarah M. Bryan, who was born near Amsterdam, N. Y.; they have one daughter—Sarah L. Mr. Tracy is a member of the Masonic Order, and a Past Master, Past First Principal in the Chapter, and Past Eminent Preceptor of the Knights Templar; he is a member of the Scottish Rite, 18°, and Past Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Canada. He was a Captain in the 7th Fusiliers, and served through the North-west campaign. He had charge, as constructing engineer, of the Water-works in 1878, and is a man well known and universally liked and esteemed. He has lately been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 7th Fusiliers, an appointment well merited, and one which gives universal satisfaction.

William Trowbridge.

William Trowbridge, one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Westminster Township, is the son of Eli Trowbridge, who was born in New York State, and was a man thirty years of age when he moved with his wife, Miss Mabel Webster, to Westminster Township, Ont., in 1822 or '23. They settled on the First Concession, Lot 35, where his wife died three years later. Mr. Trowbridge then married Miss Mary Summers, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Bell) Summers, and became the father of one son—William Trowbridge. Robert Summers came with his family from Cumberland County, England, in 1819, and to his marriage were born six children—Jane, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Robert and Thomas. Mr. Summers settled on Lot 36, 1st Con-

cession, and lived there the remainder of his days. He died in the year 1833 at the age of 77. He was the owner of about 500 acres of land, and was a well-to-do farmer. Mr. Trowbridge was the owner of 200 acres of fine farming land, which he cleared by his own individual labor, and was an industrious, hard-working man. He died in 1828 at the age of forty-two years. His son, William Trowbridge, was born April 14, 1827, on his father's farm, and received a common school education. He assisted his father on the farm until grown, and then married Miss Mary Nixon, daughter of James Nixon, an old pioneer of the Township. (See sketch of John Nixon.) To Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge were born two children—Jane and Mary. After marriage, Mr. Trowbridge and family settled on Lot 37, and has always resided in the immediate vicinity, and is now residing on Lot 35. He has been successfully engaged in farming all his life, and is one of the substantial farmers of the county. He takes great interest in educational work, and has filled the office of School Trustee for three years. He has also held other offices. He has always been a hard-working, industrious citizen, and a pleasant, genial gentleman. He is a Reformer in politics.

James Tune & Son.

A marked and important industry of the City of London is the manufacture of carbonated beverages, and among those most actively engaged in this branch of commercial trade is the firm of James Tune & Son, proprietors of the London Soda Water Works. The manufactory which these gentlemen conduct is well equipped with the most modern and improved machinery, and their product is unsurpassed by any similar manufactory in the Dominion, and embraces the following list of goods:—Ginger ale, champagne crab apple cider, phosphated champagne sherbet, double soda, Buffalo mead, plain soda, standard nerve food, cream soda, lemon soda, sarsaparilla, Georgia mineral water, seltzer water in siphons and St. Leon mineral waters. The business of this firm was first established at Simcoe in 1880, and in 1883 removed to London, since which time Mr. Tune has been recognized as one of London's enterprising and successful business men. Their business has been of steady growth, and their success has been largely due to their enterprise and energy, as well as the superior nature of their product, in which both skill and experience have been combined in making equal to the most noted manufactures of the Old Country. The firm give their personal attention to their business, even to the most trivial details, and have built up an enviable name for the honorable methods of conducting their business, and the uniformly gentlemanly treatment of those with whom they have business intercourse. James Tune, the senior partner and founder of the business, is a native Canadian, and he was born in Brantford, County of Brant,

March 30, 1837. His parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Dean) Tune, were both of English birth. When the father first came to Canada he settled in Little York, now Toronto. The subject of this sketch was reared in Canada at the confectionery business, and followed this calling for fifteen years. He was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah Hambidge, a native of Canada, to whom were born four sons—Charles Henry, George Edward, William Alfred and John Albert. Charles Henry, the eldest son, is associated with his father in the business.

JOHN TURNER.

John Turner is a carriage manufacturer. The connection of the Turner family with the early history of Middlesex County dates back to a period when the country was a wilderness, and its white inhabitants few and far between. John Turner, the grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and was a soldier in the British army and a participant in the battle of Waterloo, which battle will live in history as the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte. Mr. Turner was wounded in his right arm at this battle while loading his gun, the shot passing through the elbow and disabling this member for life. In 1818 he came to Canada and settled in London Township, Middlesex County, where he spent the remainder of his days. His son Robert was born and raised in this county, and throughout life followed the occupation of agriculture. He was married to Miss Jane Gain, and by her became the father of six children. John, the second child, was born in this county, June 21, 1847, and at an early day began learning the trade which has since received his attention, and at which he is now working. He has always possessed a determination to succeed, and this desire, accompanied by energy and good judgment, has accomplished the end hoped for. He is at the head of the establishment in which he learned his trade, and no similar enterprise of the kind in the county has earned a more favorable reputation for substantial and graceful work. Mr. Turner is serving his second term as a member of the Board of Education. His first wife, whom he married in 1871, and whose name was Christine McKellar, died in 1872, and he afterwards married his present wife, whose maiden name was Annie McMillan. She was born in the county, and is the mother of five children—Robert C., Henry A., John A., Annie Irene and Ella May.

ALEXANDER TYTLER.

Alexander Tytler, a dealer in groceries and provisions, is one of the most reliable business men of London, Ontario, of which place he has been a resident since 1855. Mr. Tytler was born in Aberdeenshire,

Scotland, May 22, 1833. His father, Alexander Tytler, and his mother whose maiden name was Janet Brook, were both natives of Aberdeenshire. Our subject was reared at his birthplace, and after attaining the age of ten and a-half years commenced an apprenticeship at the grocery business, serving five years and becoming thoroughly familiar with all the details. He subsequently clerked three years in Edinburgh, and in 1855, as above stated, immigrated to London, Ontario, where he entered the employ of R. S. Murray, with whom he remained one year. In 1865 he commenced the grocery business in his own name, and is now one of the oldest business men in his line in London. Strict attention to business, pleasant in all his relations with the public, and exact in the fulfillment of all representations and promises to customers, he has earned and well merits the esteem in which he is held by all who know him. He has been successful in his business, and enjoys liberal patronage. Mr. Tytler was married in 1859 to Ellen, daughter of James Fraser, of London Township. Mrs. Tytler was born in Scotland, and came to London with her parents when young. This union has been blessed with three children, Alexander who married Mary Pratt, James and Margaret. Mr. Tytler is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his religious views is a Presbyterian, having been a member of St. Andrew's Church thirty-five years.

J. J. UPTIGROVE.

J. J. Uptigrove, who is one of the prominent citizens of Delaware Township, was born in Westminster Township, Middlesex County, Canada, Feb. 1, 1839, and is the son of James and Jane (Schram) Uptigrove, both natives of Canada. They were among the earliest settlers of Westminster Township, but later, or in 1846, they moved to Delaware Township, and settled on the place now owned by the subject of this sketch. Here the father received his final summons in 1875 at the age of sixty-seven. His son J. J. remained at home and assisted his father on the farm until twenty-one years of age. In 1864 he purchased his present farm, which consists of 100 acres on the 4th Concession, and here he has since remained. December 28, 1873, he chose for his life's companion Miss Esther Kilbourn, a native of Delaware Township and a daughter of Robert Kilbourn, one of the old pioneers of Delaware Township. Eight children were born to this union, five sons and two daughters now living. Mr. Uptigrove is a member of the Methodist Church, is a Reformer in politics, and is trustee of the School Board.

AARON T. VAIL.

Aaron T. Vail, of Delaware Village, one of the old settlers and pioneers of Middlesex County, is a son of the late William and Mary

(Davis) Vail, and was born in (the then) village of Simcoe, Norfolk County, Ontario, April 1, 1814. William Vail was born in Nova Scotia, of English parentage, and came to Middlesex County among the first settlers of the same. He served in the militia during the War of 1812. Mary Davis was born near the City of Hamilton. A family of eleven children was born to them; the subject of this sketch being the eldest. He had just arrived at manhood when his father died, and he remained on the homestead (four miles south of Lambeth) with his mother until he was twenty-three years of age. About this time the Rebellion broke out, and he served in the militia as sergeant until peace was restored, after which he followed farming in Westminster Township till 1848, when he purchased a farm on the 1st Concession of Delaware Township, where he carried on the manufacturing of brick and tile in connection with his farming operations. Having by close application and fair dealing acquired a competency, he retired from active business, and removed to Delaware village in 1871, where he has since resided.

In 1837 he married Miss Susan Warwick, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Warwick, and a native of Yarmouth Township. To them were born seven children, four sons and three daughters—William L. (farmer of Delaware Township), Harriet M. (of Imlay City, Michigan), George F. (merchant of Melbourne), Ellen M. (wife of G. D. Glemin, of Delaware Village), James (of Dorchester Township), John A. (farmer, of Caradoc Township), and Emma M. (deceased, who was married to J. S. Ferguson, of London Township). Mrs. Vail died in 1858, and in 1860 he was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, daughter of Alex. and Mahedabel Gunn, who was born in Digby, Nova Scotia. Mr. Vail has always been Conservative in his political views, and both he and Mrs. Vail are respected members of the Methodist Church, he having served many years as Steward in the same.

Wilbur R. Vining.

Wilbur R. Vining, Treasurer of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was born near Rochester, New York, November 22, 1819, and is the son of Jared and Charlotte (Bodwell) Vining. His father was a native of Massachusetts and a farmer by occupation, and his mother was born on the line dividing the State of Maine from Lower Canada. In 1820 the family moved from New York State to the County of Oxford, Canada, but two years later removed to Nissouri Township, then in the County of Oxford, but at present time part of the County of Middlesex, where Wilbur R. grew to manhood. He was the eldest son and second child of a family of ten—five sons and five daughters. His youth was spent upon his father's farm, and subsequently he learned the carpenter's trade. After a few years he

purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he abandoned the farm and came to London. As early as 1861 he had become interested in the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was elected Vice-President, and served creditably as such until 1873, when he was elected Treasurer, which responsible position he has since filled with high honor. The steady and pronounced success of the company is largely due to his energy, skill and advice. (An account of this company, its development, success and business, will be found on another page of this volume.) Previous to his coming to London he served nine years as Reeve of Nissouri Township; and as early as 1857 received the appointment of Justice of the Peace, being now one of the oldest magistrates in the county,

Since coming to London he has served as a member of the City Council, and has gone high in Masonry, being a Past-Master of St. George's Lodge, No. 42; St. George's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 5, and Richard Cœur de Lion Commandery. He is a man of unblemished reputation, whose word, where he is known, is as good as a bond. The responsible positions he has so faithfully occupied, and the high esteem in which he is held by all, are sufficient to establish the correctness of his habits and his life. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Moloy, a native of Oxford County, and to this union were born three children—two sons and one daughter. Of this family only one—James B. Vining—is now living. His birth occurred in Nissouri Township, Middlesex County, July 9, 1857. He was reared and educated in this county, and passed his early life on the farm. After leaving the farm he became connected with the insurance business, with which he is yet interested. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Quinn, a native of this city, and three children have blessed this union—Frank W., Winnie and Annie. In 1887 he was elected to the City Council from his Ward, and in 1888 was re-elected, and has served with distinction and to the satisfaction of his constituents—the last year as Chairman of No. 1 Committee.

FRANCIS WALDEN.

Francis Walden, cheese contractor for the Birr Cheese Manufactory, was born in Biddulph Township, Middlesex County, Canada, September 14, 1862, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Westman) Walden, natives respectively of Middlesex County, Canada, and County Queens, Ireland. The paternal grandparents were born in Ireland, and after coming to Canada located in London Township, this county, where they followed the lives of agriculturists. The grandfather was a soldier in the Rebellion of 1837. Benjamin Walden has always been a farmer, and is now residing on the old homestead. He became the father of these children, nine of whom are living—Ann, Hannah, Frank, Cornelius, Elizabeth, Jane, Harriet, James, Charles, and Ethel.

Francis Walden was educated in the District schools, and was engaged in tilling the soil until the spring of 1887, when he began handling cheese, and in May, 1888, took charge of the Birr Cheese Factory, and is the present manager of the business. He turns out about 600 lbs. of cheese daily, which finds a ready sale in London. Mr. Walden is a young man of push and enterprise, possessing good business qualifications, and his future success is assured. In November, 1887, he was married to Miss Ann, a daughter of John Goulding. They are members of the Church of England, and he is Conservative in his political views.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Walker.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Walker was born at Inverary, Argyleshire, Scotland, on the 24th of January, 1832, his parents being John and Mary (McHardy) Walker. The grandfather was an officer of the Breadalbane Fencibles, from which the famous "Black Watch," or Forty-second Highlanders, was formed. John Walker was educated in Stirling Academy, Scotland, and in 1854 joined the Queen's Own Yeoman Cavalry at Glasgow, Scotland, and continued with that regiment until the organization of the volunteer force in Great Britain, being appointed Captain of the Grenadier Company, 19th Lanarkshire Regiment of Scotland. In 1864 he immigrated to Canada and organized a militia company at Bothwell, County of Kent, in 1866, and on the breaking out of the Fenian troubles went to the front. He was subsequently transferred as Captain to the 7th Fusiliers, London, becoming commander of that regiment in 1877, and retiring from the service in 1884, retaining his rank. Under his command his regiment became a model in discipline, and elicited unstinted praise from the successive Generals in command of the forces. He accompanied Colonel Peacock's force in the Fort Erie Fenian Campaign of 1866, and was put in command of the Windsor frontier force during the threatened Fenian troubles in 1870. He was Vice-President of the first Canada Pacific Railroad Company, of which Sir Hugh Allan was President; and a Director in the London, Ontario, Savings and Loan Company, and the Equitable Loan Company; President of the School of Art and Design; Vice-President of the London, Huron & Bruce Railway Company; Director of the Canada Chemical Company; Director of the Imperial Oil Company; President of the Mechanics' Institute; Director of the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company; President of the St. Andrew's Society; Director of the City Gas Company and London Life Insurance Company; one of the founders of the Protestant Orphan's Home; and is connected with many other charitable institutions of the city.

In 1865 he purchased, for a number of Scotch capitalists, the large tract of oil-producing lands owned by the Hon. George Brown (now deceased) in Bothwell, and for some years resided on the property,

carrying on operations for the company. He subsequently removed to London, where he erected chemical works and an oil refinery, and here has since resided, with the exception of short periods which were spent at Montreal and Winnipeg. Mr. Walker was selected by his friends in Scotland to come to Canada to take charge of the Bothwell property, with the view to cultivating the lands and developing the oil springs with which the land abounded. The region at this period was in a very rough condition, owing to an influx of laborers from the United States during the Civil War, but the presence of Mr. Walker, and his firmness and energy, had a pacifying effect, and he was appointed magistrate there. He has always had an aversion to political warfare, and it was circumstances rather than choice that forced him, in 1874, to take to a field which had for him little fascination. At the election for the House of Commons in that year, he represented the Liberal interest in opposition to Hon. John Carling, now Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion of Canada, and defeated him by a majority of over seventy votes. The election was contested in the Courts, and Colonel Walker was unseated, being defeated also in the renewed contest. He has, however, continued to be a prominent and influential supporter of the Liberal party. He has been twice married —the first time in 1856, to Janet, daughter of John Machattie, Manager of the Canon Iron Company, of Leith, Scotland; she died in 1863, and he was again married, to Laura, daughter of Jacob Hespeler, of Waterloo County, Canada. In 1886 he was appointed Registrar of the County of Middlesex, which office he now occupies.

Doctor John Walker.

Dr. John Walker, a successful practitioner of Glencoe, was born in the Township of Mosa, August 20, 1854, and his parents, Mitchell and and Harriet (Swartz) Walker, are well known among the residents of that township. Dr. John Walker received a thorough education in the Wardsville High School and Hamilton Collegiate Institute, and in 1878 entered the Trinity Medical College of Toronto, graduating therefrom in 1881, having matriculated in medicine in 1877. Immediately following his graduation he located at Shedden, in Elgin County, where he remained for three years. In 1884 he came to Glencoe and established himself in the practice of his profession, at which he has been very successful, having built up a lucrative practice. He is a member of the Ontario Medical Association, and in 1888 he was elected a member of the Municipal Council of Glencoe. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., physician of the same, and is also physician of the A. O. U. W., and holds the position of Chief Ranger of I. O. F. In 1878 he married Miss Catherine Lounsbury, a daughter of the Rev. E. Lounsbury, who was for many years a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This union resulted in the birth of three children

—two sons and a daughter. Dr. and Mrs. Walker are worthy members of the Methodist Church, and have the respect of all who know them.

William Walker.

Among the important industries of Middlesex County, Canada, worthy of especial mention, is the brick manufactory belonging to the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in February, 1845, and is a son of John and Margaret (Moore) Walker, natives of County Down, Ireland. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in his native land in 1856. William Walker bade farewell to his native land when about nineteen years of age and took passage to America, landing in New York City, and afterwards came to London, Canada, not knowing a soul in the city. While strolling about the streets, he met Mr. Wade, a brick manufacturer, and hired out to him, remaining in his employ for about eight months. The following four years were spent in chopping wood in the forests during the winter months, and working in the brickyard during the summer seasons. In 1872 he started a brickyard of his own, which he has since continued to manage quite successfully. He furnished all the face brick for the Military School, and over a million brick for the Masonic Temple, and about the same amount for the High School, of Waterloo street. He employs from twelve to sixteen men throughout the summer, and does a paying business. He owns two valuable farms in the county, both of which he manages in connection with his brickyard. He was married in 1877 to Miss Sarah I. Stevenson, by whom he has two children living—John S. and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William de H. Washington.

William de H. Washington, United States Consul at London, is no doubt the youngest representative of the United States in the consular service. He received his present appointment in 1885 from President Cleveland, wholly without the assistance of friends of influence with the administration, and entirely upon his own personal application and merit. He stands among the leading young men of the "Great Republic" now in political life, and has an extremely promising career opening before him. He was born in Hanover County, Virginia, June 29, 1863, and is a son of Lewis and Ella (Bassett) Washington, and grandson of William Augustine Washington, eldest brother of Gen. George Washington, first President of the United States. Lewis Washington, father of William de H. Washington, was

the first man captured by John Brown, and held as a hostage during his historic insurrection. He died in 1871, leaving his widow and his son, William de H. The latter was educated in his native State, and when sixteen years of age began life for himself as a civil engineer, but two years later accepted a position as purchasing agent in the export lumber business. After filling this position for some time he went to New York City and began directing his attention and time to mechanical inventions, and thus became connected with the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, and was thus engaged when he received his appointment as Consul to London, Ont.

WILLIAM WATCHER.

William Watcher is a representative farmer of Middlesex County, and was born in England in 1841, his father, Robert Watcher, having been a well-to-do miller of Devonshire, England. The latter was a man well versed in the affairs of his day, and, knowing the advantages offered to young men in Canada by the British Government, he assisted three of his sons to come to this country, where the success which attended their labors amply repaid him for his efforts. Richard, the eldest brother, came first, and settled in Dorchester Township on the Sixth Concession, and began running a blacksmith shop, which occupation he followed for about ten years. About this time the father sent his other sons, George coming in 1853 and settling in Dorchester Township. William came out the following year, when quite young, and was followed by his brother John the next year. William received a common school education in England, and the first three years of his life in Canada were spent in the service of Lewis Simpson. He then purchased land on the Third Concession, and was afterwards married to Abigail Vincent, a daughter of Michael and Sarah Vincent, by whom he became the father of nine children—William H., George F., Florence E., Richard M., Mary A., Elizabeth, Almeda, Emma and Eric L. Mr. Watcher is Independent in politics, but has liberal views; and has been Deputy-Reeve one year, and a Municipal Councilman for three years. He has ever been interested in the advancement of the schools, and has held the office of School Trustee, but in addition to this is interested in all enterprises which tend to benefit the county.

GEORGE WATSON.

George Watson is a retired architect and builder. In writing a history of the County of Middlesex and the City of London it is essential that the name of Mr. Watson should be given a place among its pages, as he is one of the pioneer citizens, and has by his many admirable

traits of character won an enviable reputation wherever he is known. He was born on the estate of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, afterward the Marquis of Londonderry, in the County of Durham, England, January 14, 1812, his father, George Watson, being born on the same estate, and his mother at Plymouth, England. George Watson was reared in his native county, and served a regular apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and after coming to Canada in 1833, settled in London and actively pursued his calling until 1855. He was then engaged in business with Samuel Peters, and during the Rebellion of 1837 served in the volunteer corps. He was a member and Secretary of the first Fire Engine Company in London, and did the first corporation work done in the city. In 1833 he wedded Miss Margaret Tolson, who was born in England, and by her became the father of five sons and two daughters:—George lost his life in the American war; Hannah is in St. Louis; Richard in St. Louis; Isabella is the wife of James Gammock, a prominent jeweler of Port Huron; John is in London; and James in Montana. William died in London. Mr. Watson is an honorable and upright man, and commands the respect and esteem of all.

Peter J. Watt.

Peter J. Watt, grocer and wine merchant. One of the most recent acquisitions to the mercantile interests of London is the house of P. J. Watt, yet he himself is no stranger to the citizens of the place, as for years he has made it his home, and as a commercial traveller, selling goods for a wholesale grocery house of Hamilton, he is well and favorably known to the trade. His long experience in this line enables him to embark in business under favorable auspices. P. J. Watt is a native of Scotland, and was born October 17, 1852. His father, Peter Watt, and his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Margaret Jamieson, were both of Scotch birth. Peter J. Watt spent his boyhood in assisting on the farm, and in getting a good practical education. When seventeen years of age he immigrated to Canada, and accepted a position in a grocery house for sixteen years. He sold goods on the road, and it is safe to predict that the reputation he secured in this capacity will be substantial in his present position. His naturally kind and obliging disposition, and the habits of close attention to business, will secure for him a liberal patronage. His place of business, 131 Dundas street, is one of the old landmarks of the city, having been occupied by what is known as the New York Store for many years. Under the present management the building has been remodeled and renovated, and is stocked with the best goods in that respective line to be had, and sold at prices as low as can be afforded. Mr. Watt was married in 1877 to Miss Margaret J. Inkson, of Hamilton. They have a family of two children, Jack and Margie. Mr. Watt is a member of the Masonic Order.

Benjamin Watterworth.

Benjamin Watterworth, a prominent and representative farmer of Mosa Township, is a native of Middlesex County (what is now Elgin County), born in Southwold Township, March 8, 1824. His parents, William and Ann (Siddall) Watterworth, were natives of Yorkshire and London, England, respectively. In 1821 they immigrated to Canada, settled in Southwold, where they remained until 1833, when they removed to Middlesex County, settling in Mosa Township on the Longwoods Road, where they passed the remainder of their days. The father was born in 1785, and died August, 1841. He was a physician by profession. The mother was born in 1792 and died 1868. William Watterworth served in the Royal Navy as surgeon, and was surgeon on board Nelson's flag ship at the battle of Trafalgar, where Nelson was killed. Benjamin Watterworth is the second son and fifth child in a family of ten children—six sons and four daughters. When seventeen years of age his father died, and he remained with his widowed mother, assisting her in the support of the family left dependent upon her, until his marriage, and received such educational advantages common to the boys of that period. In October, 1846, he married Miss Sarah Lumley, a native of Elgin County, Canada, and a daughter of Rufus and Christina (Griffin) Lumley, both natives of Nova Scotia. Following their marriage they located on their farm, which Mr. Watterworth had previously purchased, and on which they still reside. Mr. Watterworth has taken an active part in the political affairs, and has served the Township of Mosa as Assessor, Collector and Reeve, and for sixteen years in the Municipal Council of the Township. In 1888 he was appointed Township Clerk, which office he still holds. He also has been prominently connected with the Mosa Agricultural Society, in which he has held nearly every official position, and is at present Secretary. He is a Reformer in politics, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church, by which they are held in high esteem. In 1886, Mr. Watterworth was elected Warden of the County. To Mr. and Mrs. Watterworth have been born nine children —seven sons and two daughters.

James E. Wetherell, B.A.

James E. Wetherell, B. A., Principal of the Strathroy Collegiate Institue, was born in Port Dalhousie, September 20, 1851, and is the son of James S. and Sarah J. (Hilts) Wetherell. The father was born in the northern part of the County of York, Canada, May 22, 1821, and the mother (a sister of the Rev. Joseph H. Hilts, a prominent M. E. clergyman, and author of an attractive little volume entitled "Experiences of a Backwoods Preacher") was born in 1827. They now reside at Winnipeg. James E. Wetherell is the second in a family

of thirteen children, eight now living. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Newmarket, County York, and here were the scenes of his early boyhood. After attending the public schools in 1868, he entered the Newmarket High School, and in 1869, '70, '71 and 72, was a pupil and also a teacher, being engaged in teaching two or three hours each day. Among his teachers at the Newmarket school were: W. W. Anderson, now principal of Hopkins' Academy, at Oakland, Cal., and William R. Nason, a medalist of Toronto University. In 1872, Mr. Wetherell entered Toronto University, winning the first general proficiency scholarship, and a scholarship in classics. For six months in the years 1872 and '73, Mr. Wetherell was assistant master in the Weston High School, under John Somerville, B. A. During his second, third and fourth years in college, he won the classical prize and a University scholarship each year, and graduated in 1877, receiving the first silver medal. The same year he was also awarded the first prize for being the best public speaker in the University.

In 1877 he began teaching, and for two years was a professor of Latin in the Canadian Literary Institute at Woodstock. From 1879 to 1884, he was principal of the St. Marys Collegiate Institute, at a salary of $1,200 per annum. In January, 1884, he became head master of the Strathroy Collegiate Institute, which position he now holds, at a salary of $1,500 per annum. He is one of the best educators in Canada; is a recognized linguist, and in 1887 was appointed by the Minister of Education to edit Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." He was married August 15, 1878, to Miss Rebecca R. Nason, who was born in Weston, Canada, July 26, 1852, daughter of William and Jane (Williamson) Nason, natives of London, England, born in 1819 and 1816, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Wetherell have been born three children—Joseph E. (born 1879), Arthur N. (born 1881), and Alice (born 1883). Mr. Wetherell is Independent in his political views; is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, and is a close student and a popular man.

JACOB WEYLER.

Prominent among the well-known and representative citizens of Delaware Township who deserve special notice is the gentleman of whom this brief notice is given. He was born in Würtemberg, Germany, November 6, 1810, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Obergefel) Weyler, both of whom were natives of Germany, and there passed their entire lives. The father was a shoemaker by occupation. Jacob Weyler remained with his parents until grown, and in 1831 he left the parental roof, crossed the Channel to England and located in London, where he worked in a sugar refining establishment for some time. In 1845 he went to Cairo, Egypt, where he engaged in the refinery for Ibrahim Pasha. After remaining in Egypt for three years

he immigrated to America, and landed at Quebec, September 14, 1848. He immediately proceeded to Middlesex County and purchased the place where he now lives in Delaware Township. His farm consists of 150 acres of fine land, on the Third Concession. Mr. Weyler was married in 1841 to Miss Rebecca Pittman, a native of England, born in Somersetshire, and to them were born two children, both daughters, only one of whom is now living. Mrs. Weyler died November, 1876, at the age of sixty-eight years. In 1853, Mr. Weyler was elected a member of the Township Council, and was re-elected a number of times, serving in all about twelve years. In 1856 he was elected to the office of Reeve of the Township of Delaware, and served in that capacity eight years. He has also served for more than twenty years as magistrate. He is one of the few remaining old settlers who were witnesses of the gradual growth and development of the country, and who can relate many startling incidents connected with early settlement. Mr. Weyler is widely known and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is Liberal in his political views, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

Martin Weyler.

Martin Weyler, one of the old settlers and influential citizens of Delaware Township, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, October 27, 1822, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Obergefel) Weyler. The father was a native of Germany, was a shoemaker by trade, and passed all his life in his native country. In the year 1857, Martin Weyler left the land of his birth and crossed the ocean to America, landing at New York. He at once proceeded to Canada, and located in Delaware Township, where he has an excellent farm of 175 acres. He is engaged in farming and stock raising, and has been quite successful in this occupation. July 4, 1848, he married Miss Mary B. Glunz, a native of Würtemberg, Germany, born in the year 1829, and the result of this union was the birth of ten children—four sons and six daughters six, now living—one son and five daughters. Mr. Weyler is Liberal in his political views, and is a worthy and consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

Robert White.

Robert White, a prominent citizen of Parkhill, and general merchant, was born in Huntingdon County, near Montreal, in 1852, and is the youngest child of two (a son and daughter) born to William and Katherine (Brecken) White. The father was born in Haddington, Scotland, and in 1831 left his native country and came to Huntingdon County, Canada, where he became a prominent citizen for over thirty

years. He served as a member of the Council in the Township in which he lived, and he also served as Warden of the county for many years. In 1834 he was married in Montreal to the mother of our subject, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, and when quite young accompanied her parents to New York. Robert White attained his growth while living under the parental roof, receiving a limited education. He afterwards engaged in agricultural pursuits, and, coming to Parkhill in 1881, along with Peter Lindsay, they established the firm of Lindsay & White. In the month of November, 1888, the firm was dissolved, and since then the business has been carried on by Robert White. He is a public-spirited man, and it is due to his energy and enterprise that Parkhill was incorporated as a town in 1887. In that year he was elected Reeve of Parkhill, which position he held for two years with satisfaction to all, refusing renomination in 1889 on account of his large and increasing business, which requires all his attention. In 1875 he was united in wedlock to Miss Maggie Lindsay, who was born near Montreal, Canada. This marriage has resulted in the birth of three sons and one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. White both belong to the Presbyterian Church, in which the former is an Elder. He is a highly respected citizen, and in 1885–6 was a member of the Village Council.

W. T. T. Williams.

W. T. T. Williams, Chief of Police of the City of London, was born in Cornwall, England, March 13, 1843, and is a son of Richard and Martha (Trounce) Williams, who were also natives of England, the former being a Chief Officer of the Coast Guard Service. W. T. T. Williams is the eldest of five children, and his early life was spent in attending school. He subsequently spent three years as a member of the Life Guards, and from this became connected with the Hampshire Constabulary Force, and held the position of District Sergeant, and from here went to the A division of London, and became a member of the Metropolitan Force, where he also held the position of Sergeant. In 1872 he came to Canada, and settled in Toronto, where he joined the Toronto Police Force, and also served as Constable one and a-half years, being afterwards promoted to Sergeant. In 1876 he received very high testimonials from Chief Justice Harrison for the part he took in suppressing the Catholic riots, and in 1877 was transferred to London as Chief of Police of that city. He has filled this position very efficiently, and to the entire satisfaction of all, and it is doubtful if there is a city in Canada under better police regulation, or has a more skillfully managed force. Throughout his career as a servant of the people he has proved a brave and faithful officer, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his services are fully appreciated by his fellow townsmen. In 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss

Charlotte, a daughter of James Bamister, a prominent Veterinary Surgeon of England, now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have a family of five children, whose names are as follows: Richard J., Rosa, Mabel, Edith, and Norman Trounce.

William Willis.

William Willis is a large lumber dealer of London, Ontario. In mentioning the prominent men of the City of London, this work would be incomplete without a short history of Mr. Willis, whose connection with the affairs of the country dates back to 1820. His father was a native of County Armagh, Ireland, and he was there married to Miss Elizabeth Lindsey, and engaged in farming. About 1820 he became a resident of Canada, and settled on the south half of Lot 14, of the 14th Concession, and there resided until his death in 1851. Only two of his nine children are living—James and William. The latter was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1819, and was reared on a farm in Middlesex County. In 1849 he engaged in the lumber business in London, which has received his attention up to the present time, and although he never had any aspirations for public notoriety, yet he is well known throughout the county for his many admirable, as well as social qualities, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Willis was married on the 15th of November, 1848, to Miss Sarah Kernohan, who was born in London Township, Middlesex County, Ontario, and by her has a family of six children—Elizabeth (wife of Robert L. Peddie), Arthur, Martha J. (wife of Oliver Price), William D., Louisa, and John E. Mr. Willis is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch Chapter, and gives his support to all worthy movements.

Isaac Willsie.

Isaac Willsie is a descendant of a German family that settled in Dutchess County, N. Y., prior to the Revolutionary War, and during that conflict were Loyalists, and afterwards came to Canada. Thomas Willsie (the father of Isaac), and his father, William, came to Canada, and here the former afterwards married Miss Hannah Manning, a daughter of Jacob Manning, by whom he has eight children—Jacob, Susanna, Rebecca, Isaac, Mercy, Gabriel, John and William Thomas. They settled in Odelltown, where the father died when about forty years of age, his son Thomas being born on the day of his death. He was an upright and honorable citizen, and was a worthy member of the Methodist Church. Isaac Willsie, son of the above, was born in Odelltown in 1805, was reared to a farm life, and received no educational advantages in his youth, but throughout his long and useful

career has proved himself to be a man of intelligence and sound judgment. In 1832 he was wedded to Elizabeth, a daughter of Warren and Nancy (Fleming) Johnson, and their union has been blessed in the birth of eight children—Nancy A., Raswell, Rhoda, Matilda, Hannah, Lorinda, Mary and Charlotte. Two years after their marriage they left Odelltown, and after a long and tedious journey of one month they settled on a farm on the Fifth Concession of Westminster, on which he resided for fifty years. In 1884 he sold his farm and settled in the Village of Belmont, where he now resides. His was one of the pioneer families of Westminster Township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Willsie were members of the Methodist Church, in which he has been a class leader for many years. On July 1, 1871, Mrs. Willsie died, since which time the daughters Matilda and Hannah have kept house for their father. Mr. Willsie has always been very industrious, and by his labors has accumulated a handsome property, which he can now enjoy during his declining years.

William T. Willsie.

William T. Willsie is a son of Thomas Willsie (a short history of whom is given in the sketch of Isaac Willsie), and was born March 14, 1815, on the same day his father died. He was reared to a farm life but received but little early education, and in 1845 moved to Westminster Township. During the Canadian Rebellion of 1837 he served as Sergeant, and participated in the two battles at Odelltown, being the owner of a farm of fifty acres near that place. He cleared his farm, to which he afterwards added twenty-five acres, which became in time one of the best farms of its size in the county. April 24, 1841, he married Annie, daughter of John and Sarah Force, by whom he became the father of three children—George, Hannah and Elvira. Mr. Willsie has always been noted for his strict integrity, and is honored and esteemed by his friends and acquaintances for his many sterling qualities, and for the interest he has always manifested in enterprises which tend to benefit the county.

Doctor J. G. Wilson.

Doctor J. G. Wilson, proprietor of the Electropathic Institute of London, Ont., was born in the County of Huntingdon, Canada, in 1843, being the youngest of a family of nine children born to Paul and Hannah Wilson, who were natives of England. The Doctor's early life was spent at home on the farm, and in attending the primary schools, where he received excellent instruction. He subsequently entered the Normal School of Toronto, from which institution he received a certificate to teach, and this occupation received his attention

for six years. He then embarked in the hardware business, which occupation he followed for four years, and as he had in the meantime become deeply interested in the use of electricity in the treatment of diseases, he determined to prepare himself for the practice of this special mode of treatment, and accordingly entered the Electropathic College of Philadelphia, Penn., from which institution he received a diploma at the end of two terms. He also graduated from the Hygieo-Therapeutic College of New Jersey and the Electropathic School of Ontario, and in addition to his training in these colleges he has devoted years to the study of the different systems of medicine, closely observing their effect in his private practice, as well as in hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. He has thus become eminently fitted for the responsible position he is at present filling.

The Institute, of which he is the head, is situated at 320 Dundas st., and embraces the following departments:—The electric surgery and the electric baths, the Turkish bath department, embracing the hot room, massage and showering room, and having connected with it the resting room, the gymnasium and a bedroom for the sick patients, and, lastly, the Molierè bath department, which is used for the special treatment of chronic diseases, and is acknowledged by all who are versed in medical lore to be a most effective remedial agent. The Institute is a health resort, and its commodious grounds are liberally patronized by those who wish to try the healing art. Dr. Wilson and his colleagues are gentlemanly and obliging, and devote their time and attention to their patients.

Nicholas Wilson.

Mr. Nicholas Wilson, of the Collegiate Institute. It is but stating the general sentiments of the community in which Mr. Wilson has resided for forty-six years, to say that no one man within the limits of the County of Middlesex has done as much for the educational growth, or as given as much of his time and personal attention to the upbuilding and development of school facilities in London as he. He was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, March 30, 1827, and is a son of John Wilson, who was a native of the same county, and a clerk of Sessions Court of that county. The mother, whose name was Catherine Meath, was also a native of the "Emerald Isle," her father being a prominent miller. In 1842 the family immigrated to Canada, and three years later, when Nicholas was under eighteen years of age, he began teaching school, an occupation which has received his attention for forty-two years. His experience is without parallel in Western Ontario, and it is a noteworthy fact that the most of his time has been spent in pedagoguing in the city where he was raised to maturity, thus refuting the old proverb that "a prophet is not without honor,

excepting in his own country." Not only has he established himself firmly in the estimation of all as a thorough instructor, but he has also shown his entire fitness for the responsible duties which he is now discharging, and has ever shown himself to be an indefatigable and tireless worker. On May 24, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah O'Brien, a native of Wicklow, Ireland, who came with her parents to Ontario in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of the following children:—William, Edward (the latter in the post-office department at Ottawa), Nicholas (a prominent business man of London), Thomas, Harry (a medical student), Kate (now Mrs. Winnett), and Annie. Four children are deceased—Ellen, John, James and Robert.

S. W. Wilson.

S. W. Wilson is a teacher of piano, organ, voice culture and harmony, London, Ontario. In the progressive age in which we live, musical art has steadily kept pace with commercial advancement, and the higher we are in educational progress, the more we appreciate this accomplishment. Hence it is fit and proper that music, fostered as it has been since the early ages, should, in a comprehensive work of this kind, be represented. To attain a high standard in this art requires intelligence, study and practice, as well as a large outlay of time and money, before one is thoroughly prepared for the position of instructor of music, and all these requirements are combined in an unusual degree in Mr. Wilson. He was born in Quebec, August 6, 1858, and is the son of Richard Wilson, a Methodist minister, a native of Yorkshire, England, and who immigrated to Canada in about 1830. The maiden name of the mother was Fidelia Jones. She was born in St. Albans, Vermont.,

S. W. Wilson, subject of this sketch, in early life manifested a great interest in music, and since fourteen years of age sang in church choirs. After making a choice of the profession as a calling, he availed himself of the best instructors and attended the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, and after finishing his course he returned to Canada and settled in Toronto, where he filled two positions as organist in churches there. In 1887 he was called as organist to St. Andrew's Church in London, and now holds that position. He also gives instruction on the piano, organ and in voice culture and harmony. As an instructor, Mr. Wilson has attained a high and well-merited position. As an organist he is always refined and artistic, his work being characterized by intelligence and musicianship. He has recently received an appointment in Hellmuth College as teacher of the organ, etc. In 1884 he married Mary E. Hambly, daughter of G. C. Hambly, of Toronto.

Dr. John D. Wilson.

The short sketch which here appears is that of one of the reliable and deservedly successful physicians of London, and of one whose experience has proven him to be well qualified for the profession which he has chosen as his calling through life. He was born in Morpeth, in the County of Kent, Ontario, on the 5th of June, 1858, being a son of William Wilson, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to Canada about the year 1838, his wife, whose maiden name was Matilda Delmage, being also a native of Dublin. The boyhood days of Dr. John D. Wilson were spent in his native county, and he then changed his place of residence to London, where he attended the public schools previous to commencing his medical studies. Having formed a taste for medicine, he entered Trinity College, Toronto, and applied himself diligently and energetically to his studies until his graduation, which occurred in 1882. He soon after entered upon the practice of his profession in London, and subsequently became associated with Dr. Fraser, with whom he remained connected until 1888, when he went to California, where he remained one year, and returned in the spring of 1889, and has once more resumed the practice of medicine in London. Gifted by nature with a love for his calling, his labors in its practice have given him well deserved prominence among his medical brethren, for he has not rested contented with the learning acquired in preparatory study, but has continually availed himself of the best opportunities for reaching a higher plane of learning in this direction, being a close student. He avails himself of all the latest and best works relating to his profession, and keeps thoroughly apace with the progress of this science. He was married in 1887 to Miss Flora, a daughter of M. C. Cameron, Esq., of Goderich, Ontario.

J. M. Wilson.

J. M. Wilson, Clerk of the Market, was born in County Wicklow Ireland, January 19, 1840, and is the son of John Wilson, who was also a native of the same county in Ireland, and was clerk of one of the courts in the Old Country. The mother, whose maiden name was Miss Catherine Meath, was also born in County Wicklow, Ireland, and her father was a prominent miller of that county. Of the thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, J. M. is the tenth, and five are now living. The last-named came with his parents to this country in 1842, and was reared in the cabinet business; but later entered the employ of the Great Western R. R., where he remained for twenty years. In 1864 he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Allen, a native of Delaware Township, this county, and the daughter of Henry Allen, who was a successful farmer of that township, and an old settler of the same. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of six living

children, Fannie, John, Ettie, Frederick, Josie and Kate. They lost one child, a daughter named Caroline. In 1882, Mr. Wilson was appointed Clerk of the Market, and has remained in that capacity under different administrations ever since. He has served for fourteen years as a member of the Board of Education, and has served as chairman of the same. He is one of the county's prominent and enterprising men.

DR. J. H. WILSON.

Dr. J. H. Wilson, veterinary surgeon, of London, has been a resident of Middlesex County for many years, his residence dating back to a period which only a few can remember, and when London was in its infancy and its inhabitants very few. His father, William Wilson, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1818 in company with several families who settled in this county. At that period they were obliged to go nearly to Byron in order to cross the river, and then the water was so high that husbands were obliged to carry their wives on their shoulders in crossing. Mr. Wilson was obliged to return to Dundas on foot to procure an iron wedge for splitting rails, the nearest blacksmith being at that point. His wife was a Miss Margaret Beattie, of Roxburgshire, Scotland, by whom he became the father of five sons and two daughters. Dr. Wilson is their third son and child, and was reared on his father's farm in Middlesex County. He followed the occupation of agriculture for many years, and then adopted his present profession, for which he had a natural aptitude, and entered the Veterinary College of Toronto, where his career was of vast credit to himself and an honor to his instructors. Since 1868 his attention has been wholly given to his profession, and he had earned the reputation of being a skillful and able practitioner and one in whom implicit reliance can be placed. He has been President of the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association, and is now enjoying a satisfactory practice, which years of close application and industry have awarded him. His acquaintance throughout the county is almost unlimited, and those who know him best enjoy the friendship of a worthy man. He is a Past Master in the Masonic Order, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married in 1859 to Miss Margaret O'Brien, who was born in Middlesex County, and is a daughter of William O'Brien, who came from Ireland to this country. They have four children—William J., John H., Maria and Maggie. The doctor has been a member of the City Council, and has served two terms as one of the School Board.

JOHN WILSON.

John Wilson was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1806, and there received a good education, and was reared on his father's farm. After

reaching manhood he was married to Miss Amelia, a daughter of John and Isabella Harley, and three children blessed their union—Isabella, Jeanette and Margaret. Mr. Wilson had inherited a small farm from his father, on which he lived until 1844, when he sold out and immigrated to Canada, purchasing his present farm of 100 acres, and has become one of the prominent men of the county. He was one of the founders of the Westminster Fire Insurance Company, one of the most reliable institutions of the kind in the county, and he became its first president, which position he held for many years. He has always taken an active interest in the cause of temperance, being president of the first society founded in Westminster Township, and for forty-eight years has been a total abstainer. He also gives his assistance to all educational enterprises, and on first coming to the county was engaged in teaching school, but gave up this work to engage in agriculture, since which time he has frequently filled the office of school trustee. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a teacher in the Sunday school, and has been president of the East Middlesex Bible Society. He is now 82 years of age, but retains his mental, as well as his physical faculties, to a remarkable degree. His daughter, Margaret, married William Laidlow, and resides near the old home, being the mother of four sons—Walter, John, Albert and Robert. His daughter, Isabella, is single, and making her home with him. His parents, Andrew and Jeanette (Hatton) Wilson, were natives of Perthshire, Scotland, and were members of the Presbyterian Church. Their children are—Ellen, Jeanette, Margaret and John. The father died in Scotland, at the age of sixty-two years.

GEORGE WILSON.

George Wilson, Clerk of the Fifth Division Courts of Middlesex, was born in Toronto, Canada, November 22, 1839, and is the son of Andrew and Isabel (Bain) Wilson, both natives of Scotland. After coming to Canada they were married in Toronto, January, 1839, and in 1847 they removed to London, and in June of the same year they removed to Wardsville, and from thence to Glencoe in 1875. Andrew Wilson was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Courts, and afterwards became Clerk of the Fifth Division. He also held the office of Township Clerk of Mosa Township for nearly thirty-four years, and has also held other positions of trust. He now resides in Glencoe, and is in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

George Wilson remained with his parents until grown, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade of his father. He received a thorough education, and after removing with his parents to Wardsville, he became a teacher in the public schools of that place, holding the position for three and a-half years. In 1867 he was appointed first Clerk and then Treasurer of the Village of Wardsville, and after removing to Glencoe,

in 1877, he soon after received the appointment of Deputy Clerk of the Courts, his father being then Clerk. November 14th of the last-mentioned year, Mr. Wilson wedded Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Young, of Wardsville. In 1880, at the resignation of his father, he received the appointment of Clerk, and still holds that position. In 1883 he established a furniture business in Glencoe, which he still conducts. Mr. Wilson is Liberal in politics, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1886 he was appointed Justice of the Peace of Middlesex.

W. H. Winnett.

W. H. Winnett, lumber dealer, was born in the County of Middlesex, December 11, 1848, son of John Winnett, who was born in Ireland, and who immigrated to Canada in 1847, settling in this county. The maiden name of the mother was Susanna Gordon, also of Irish birth. Their family consisted of twelve children, W. H. Winnett being the tenth child. His father was a lumber dealer, and W. H., after leaving school, commenced his business experience under the training of his father. In 1870 he was admitted as a partner, and the relation continued until 1874, when W. H. succeeded to the business. The father died in 1881, but the mother is still living. In January 1888, Mr. Winnett was elected as an alderman to represent the Third Ward in the City Council, and filled the position in an able and efficient manner. He was married in 1875 to Miss Mary P. Bradley, a most estimable lady, who was born in the County of Wentworth, Canada. She died in 1882, leaving one son, Albert W. In his religious preferences, Mr. Winnett is a member of the Methodist Church, and a liberal contributor to the same. He is one of the honest, upright citizens of the county, and his word is as good as his bond.

R. Shaw Wood.

R. Shaw Wood of Woodholme, Township of London, County of Middlesex, Ontario, was born in Bermuda, and married Isabella, only child of the Rev. Robert Shaw, of Barnet, Vermont, sometime rector of the Episcopal Church at Cold Spring, on Hudson. They have four children. He is the representative of the Bermuda Woods, descended from Captain Thomas Wood, H. M. C., of Codshall, Somerset, England, a member of the Company of "Adventurers," who early in 1600 made numerous voyages in his ship "Hope Well" to the "Plantations," and afterwards in 1630 settled in Bermuda at Bosco Manor. The family, true to their designation of "Adventurers," in each generation engaging in war or commerce, as best suited the occasion; at one time ravaging the Spanish Main; or their vessels in

commission against the privateers of the United States, France and Spain; at another exchanging the products of this part of the world for the wines of Spain and Portugal from their establishments in Quebec, Newfoundland and several of the West India Islands. In 1861, Mr. Wood, having large interests in the United States which suffered from the Civil War then raging, came to Canada to watch events, and has remained.

Benjamin Wood.

Benjamin Wood was born on Concession 9, Lot 7, February 25, 1824, being a son of Daniel and Louisa (Sanburn) Wood. The father was born in Long Point, near Niagara, his family originally being residents of England. The grandfather was born in England, and immigrated to the United States over one hundred years ago, where he spent the remainder of his days. He had a brother who was a sea captain, and sailed between Boston and the West India Islands. While on his way back to Boston on one of his voyages, the vessel was boarded by pirates, who murdered the captain, first mate, and some of the crew. The second mate escaped, and succeeded in capturing the pirates in the hatchway, and took them to Boston, where they were tried, sentenced to be hanged, and executed. The captain was supposed to be worth about $1,500,000, and his money was deposited in the banks of Boston. His heirs have tried several times to secure this money, but have always failed, as it is supposed that the jury was bribed. Daniel Wood came to Middlesex County in 1818, and helped to erect the first log cabin in London. He was a cooper by trade, and was offered his choice of lots in London if he would build a cooper shop. This he did, and worked at his trade for a number of years; then bought some property known as the "Old Tom Wisby Farm," on which he lived for a number of years; then purchased a farm on Concession 10, Lot 8, and lived there until his death in 1847. His widow, who is hale and hearty, is eighty-four years old, and resides in Michigan. She became the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom are living—Benjamin, Mary (wife of Nelson Kimball), John, Daniel, Warren, George, Laura (wife of William Burgess), Phœbe (wife of Archibald Carmichael), Sarah (wife of Jonn McKenzie), and Elacum.

The father was drafted in the Rebellion of 1837, but sold a valuable horse for $40, and paid a substitute $30 to take his place. Benjamin Wood was raised on a farm and learned the cooper's trade under his father, and in 1846 purchased the place where he now lives, which was then heavily covered with timber, and by industry and good management has succeeded in making his farm one of the most valuable in the county. For twenty years after locating on this farm he worked at his trade in connection with farming, and a few years

ago built a cheese factory on his farm, which he managed alone for a number of years. He then sold out to a stock company, of which he has been President since its organization. He is one of the prominent men of London Township, and has taken a deep interest in all enterprises tending to benefit the community in which he resides. In 1846 he was married to Catherine, a daughter of William and Esther (Williams) Burgess. Their union has resulted in the birth of ten children, seven of whom are living—Essie (wife of William Johnson), Louisa (wife of William Weir), William, Melissa, Emily and Delphenia. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS WOODBURNE.

Thomas Woodburne, Principal of the Princess Avenue school, London City, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, September 1, 1839, son of William and Margaret (Gilbert) Woodburne, both natives of same place as subject. Thomas Woodburne was reared at his birthplace until eighteen years of age, and then immigrated with his parents to Canada, settled in the County of Middlesex, where the father followed farming. Thomas assisted his father on the farm, and received limited educational advantages, but being a great reader, he spent all his leisure hours in the perusal of books, and thus prepared himself for the occupation of teaching. After attending school for thirteen months he passed examination, and received a certificate to teach school, which he commenced in 1870. He subsequently passed an examination, and received a Provincial certificate (December, 1873), entitling him to teach in any public school in the province. In 1880, Mr. Woodburne was chosen to his present position, which he has now filled for nine years with ability, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was married, October, 1868, to Miss Annie E. Cathro, who was born in the County of Middlesex, and who became the mother of four children—Leila, Clarence, Arthur and Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Woodburne are members of the Baptist Church. Not only has Mr Woodburne established himself firmly in the estimation of all as a thorough instructor, but to a large degree has manifested his utmost fitness for the responsible duty he is now discharging. It is a noticeable fact that into his efforts he has thrown his whole soul, and as a result he has succeeded wonderfully in elevating the standard of education in the school and vicinity. He is at this time President of the Teachers' Association, and is one of the prominent educators of the county.

SAMUEL WOODS, M.A.

Samuel Woods, M. A., Principal of the Collegiate Institute, London, Ontario, was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, on the 14th day of October, 1841, being the youngest son of William and Martha

(Henderson) Woods, who were old Covenanter stock, and were among the Protestant immigrants from Scotland who settled Ulster. Samuel Woods was educated at the London (Ontario) Grammar School and at University College, Toronto, where a gold medal in Classics was awarded him in 1862. Among his classmates were—Prof. J. London, the late Principal Buchan, Dr. James A. McLellan, Rev. Dr. Gibson, of London, England, and James Fisher, Esq., of Winnipeg. Excellent school and college editions of portions of Demosthenes, Virgil, Horace, and Cæsar have been published by him, and have been standard classics in our institutions of learning for some time. Mr. Woods was a member of the University Rifle Company, first formed during the Trent excitement, and he subsequently took a certificate at the Kingston Military School. From 1862 to 1877 he was Rector of the Kingston Collegiate Institute, and won for this institution a provincial reputation in the Department of Classics. After this he was engaged in business for a few years, and then, without solicitation, was unanimously appointed Principal of the Lake Forest Academy of Illinois, which position he held a number of years, resigning in June, 1883. He was then, at the earnest solicitation of the Board of Managers of the Ottawa Ladies' College, induced to accept the Principalship, and in this excellent institution he carried out those ideas of education which he had so long held and advocated, and which obtained for the college an enviable reputation.

Mr. Woods was the originator, and for many years a Director, of the Ontario Building and Saving Society, of Kingston, and was one of the original Directors of the Kingston Street Railway Company, and re-organized the present very successful Kingston Mechanics' Institute, of which he was President. Of this institution he is now one of the three life members, the others being the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., and John Carruthers. He was also the originator, and for four years the President, of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Kingston, and has been a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto since 1876. In the Masonic Order he is P.D.D.G.M., having held that position in 1876 in the St. Lawrence District, and is a charter member of Minden Lodge, Kingston, and was a member of the ancient St. John's, but is now demitted. In religious views, Mr. Wood is a Presbyterian, and in his political views has always been a Liberal-Conservative, but seldom takes an active part in any contest. He is a man of strong, original mind, firm convictions, and untiring energy, and since 1887 has been filling his present position, and has proved to be the right man in the right place. In March, 1863, he married Elizabeth, the third daughter of William Ford, of Kingston; she died in October, 1884.

DR. SOLON WOOLVERTON, L.D.S.

Dr. S. Woolverton, L.D.S., 216 Dundas street, is justly regarded as one of the leading dentists of this portion of Ontario, and as he is close

student of that science and has a natural aptitude for his profession, he has risen to prominence in that calling. His great grandfather, Jonathan Woolverton, was born in New Jersey, and came to Canada about 1798 and settled in what is now Lincoln County, and although a Reformer and surrounded by a large number of U. E. Loyalists, purchased land of the Crown and engaged in tilling the soil. His only son, Dennis Woolverton, came to Canada with his father when a child, and followed the occupation of farming until his death. He was a man of recognized worth wherever he was known, and, like his father before him, was a Reformer. He was elected as a member of the old Niagara district, and sat in the bodies of 1835 and '36 He was a man of keen discernment, and fully understood the temperaments of the leaders of that time. He was twice married—first to Miss Mary Nixon, and the fruits of their marriage were six children—three sons and three daughters—and after her death married Mary Richardson, whose maiden name was Nelles. She was the mother of the world-renowned elocutionist, William Locke Richardson. Mr. Woolverton died at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

His eldest son, the late Dr. Jonathan Woolverton, was born at Grimsby, Ontario, in 1811, and was educated in Dundas and Toronto, under the guidance of Dr. John Rolph, Professor in Rolph's College, also known as Victoria University. He afterwards entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, taking a thorough medical course, and was graduated from that institution, and immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession at his birthplace, continuing thus engaged until his death in 1883. He was married to Miss Emeline Bergman, of Philadelphia, Pa., and at the time of his death left five sons, whose names are as follows:—Theron (who is a graduate of Harvard College, and is at the present time a surgeon in the United States navy, and has charge of the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C.; he has passed examination for promotion to the position of Surgeon of Admiralship); Edgar Judson (who resides on the old homestead); Algernon (a physician residing at Hamilton); Solon; and Delos. The latter is in the agency office Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York, U. S. The mother died in 1873.

Solon Woolverton, the fourth son, was born at Grimsby, Ontario, March 31, 1845, and there received his primary education, supplemented by an attendance of one term at the Baptist College at Woodstock, and afterwards at the Toronto Normal School. He then spent some time in teaching school, and at the same time was preparing himself for the practice of medicine, and afterwards attended lectures at Rolph's College and the University of Pennsylvania, the latter the Alma Mater of his father. After completing his second course he formed a preference for Dentistry, and decided to turn his attention to this science. He thereupon entered the Royal College of Dental Surgery of Toronto, from which institution he was graduated in 1871. He then practiced his profession at Grimsby for ten years, and in 1881

changed his place of residence to London, where he has secured a large practice, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him. The Doctor is a naturalist of more than ordinary ability, and takes special interest in geology, and has one of the best private collections in Ontario, embracing minerals, Indian relics, old coins, shells, reptiles, and a small collection of birds and animals. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; Canadian Order of Foresters; The Royal Arcanum and the Grand Army Fraternity. In 1873 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Walker, who was born in Grimsby, by whom he has a family of three daughters and one son. The diary of Colonel Wilcox (who was killed at Lundy's Lane), from 1799 to the time of his death, is in the possession of the Woolverton family.

William H. Wortman.

William H. Wortman, of the firm of Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Company, is a native of Mercer County, Penn., born February 8, 1842. His parents, William and Mary (Melick) Wortman, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and the father was a farmer by occupation. William H. Wortman, subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and after the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the defence of his country in the 74th Illinois Infantry, and served nearly three years. He participated in the battle of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Peachtree Creek, and was all through the Atlanta campaign. When peace was declared Mr. Wortman returned to his home, and afterwards settled in Jasper County, Mo., where he lived for six years engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1879 he came to London, engaged in manufacturing, and in 1883 his brother-in-law, Mr. Ward, became associated with him, and remained until 1886, when the present firm was formed. They manufacture Church's hay forks, house and well pumps, wind-mills, disk harrows, feed grinders and revolving barrel churns. The development of this business has been all that could be anticipated, and it is due entirely to quality and merits of goods manufactured, and the energy, push and enterprise of the firm to perform all they promise. Their trade may be said to extend from ocean to ocean, from Halifax to British Columbia. The departments are under the supervision of skilled and competent heads. Mr. Wortman has been twice married—first in 1868 to Miss Martha Morse, a native of New England. She died in 1874, leaving one child. Mr. Wortman selected for his second wife Miss Annie Percival, of London.

Richard Wright.

Richard Wright, a prominent and honored citizen of Middlesex County, Ontario, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, as were his

ancestors for several centuries. He was reared in his native county and received fair educational advantages in his youth, and in early life became connected with the Postal Service, with which he was associated until his removal to Canada. He settled in Middlesex County, and here has since made his home. He was engaged in teaching school for several years, and later embarked in the Insurance business, and while pursuing this avocation his acquaintance was extended over a large area. He had unrestricted control of companies in the Province and did a successful business until 1880, when he became connected with the Post Office Department, and still retains this connection. Politically he is a Conservative, and has rendered his party efficient service, and is on terms of intimacy with leaders of the party. The Government has no more loyal citizen than he. He is a member of the Masonic Order and served as Secretary of his Lodge, and on relinquishing this position was the recipient of a gold pen and an address by the Lodge for the faithful manner in which he had performed the duties of this position. As a member of the Orange Association he has been an active worker, and held the office of Secretary of both County and District organizations. It was largely through his efforts that the great gathering of Orangemen on the 12th of July, 1878, occurred, which was the largest gathering of any kind ever held in London. All the correspondence with other bodies, as well as arrangements for transportations, were conducted by him, and as an expression of the appreciation of his services on this occasion he was presented with a gold medal and an illuminated address, richly framed.

He was married to Miss Rachel Blackmore, a niece of Colonel Blackmore, of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, and also a niece of Captain Blackmore, of Her Majesty's 5th Dragoon Guards. Another uncle, Commodore Blackmore, was with Nelson in the naval service, and participated in many of the battles in which Nelson was engaged. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have one son, who is holding an important position on the railway mail service, and who accepted his appointment from the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald, as a tribute of respect to his father, the subject of this memoir. Mr. Wright's brother, the late Thomas D. Wright, was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of eighteen years, and received a gold medal for classical examination, and first honors in Science. He studied law, and became a partner of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, and was married to Miss Helen, a daughter of Hon. John A. Collier, of Binghampton, New York. He died in 1864, leaving, besides his wife, three children.

Since the above was written, Mrs. Wright died, May 15, 1889. She was a most estimable lady, holding a very high and dear place in the hearts of a large circle of acquaintances by her womanly graces, and particularly in the hearts of her relatives, who feel most keenly their great loss. Her funeral was largely attended. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers:—R. W. Barker, Esq., Post-office Inspector; Colonel Fisher, Deputy Post-office Inspector; R. Mawhinney,

Esq., Chief Railway Mail Clerk; R. J. C. Dawson, Esq., Postmaster; J. D. Sharman, Esq., Deputy Postmaster; John Hunter, Esq. and R. F. Matthews, Esq., of the Post-office Department. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hill, of St. John's English Church, a warm friend of the family. The deceased lady was the fourth daughter of the late Maunsal Blackmore, Esq., of Gray Park, County of Kilkenny, Ireland.

JAMES WRIGHT.

The following outline, briefly narrated, is a sketch of the career of James Wright, a man of recognized worth wherever known, whose present substantial position in life has reached entirely through his own perseverance, and the facts connected with his operations and their results, truly show what a person of determination and courage can accomplish. Mr. Wright is a native of Scotland, born in 1832. His parents, John and Janet (Lawrie) Wright, were both natives of Scotland, and the father died when James Wright was but three years of age, by over exertion in saving the life of a companion from drowning. James was reared in his native country, and received a liberal education in the Normal School, of Glasgow, receiving from that institution a certificate entitling him to teach school. He engaged in this calling, and continued thus employed for several years. In 1858 he immigrated to Canada, purchased 200 acres of land, which is now considered among the finest farming lands in the country, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. This calling, however, was not congenial to his temperament, and having used his means in purchasing the land, he resumed his calling as teacher. He taught for three months in the public school, and the succeeding five or six years taught in a Grammar School in the the city of London.

In 1864, Mr. Wright engaged in the hardware business in the same location he now occupies, and for twenty-five years he has been numbered among the leading business men of London. No firm has attained a more enviable reputation for honorable dealing, and the stock carried embraces a complete line of everything necessary for a first-class store. They have the largest stock of iron and heavy hardware, as well as all wood-work connected with carriage manufacturing, in London. This business, which was at first established on a small scale, has been steadily increasing as necessities demanded and means justified, and illustrates the possibility in the country of men of character and determination, ability and industry, to succeed. A most striking example is afforded in the life and career of Mr. Wright as a public-spirited citizen, and as a business man his position is known to all. From his first settlement here he has taken an active part in everything tending to the substantial growth of the city; and, while firm in his convictions and of decided opinions, his career has been

such as to meet the approval of all good-thinking men. By his honesty and fair dealing, he has built up a business which in magnitude and returns is unequalled in this line in the city. In educational matters Mr. Wright has always taken a deep interest, and for twenty years served as a member of the School Board. He was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Joseph Hayes, an early settler of the county.

JOHN WRIGHT.

John Wright, butcher and meat dealer, of London, Ont., is a native of Devonshire, England, born 1840. His father, John Wright, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Norton, were both natives of Devonshire, and the father was a boot and shoemaker by occupation. John Wright, jr., was the second in a family of nine children born to his parents, and remained in his native country until sixteen years of age. He early commenced working at the butchery business, and in 1856 came to London, Ont., where he followed this business, working for other parties for a few years, and then, in 1861, he commenced business for himself. He is one of the oldest meat dealers in London, having been in business for twenty-eight years, and his extensive patronage has given him a well-deserved reputation for the thorough reliable quality of his meats kept in stock. In his line of business he is thoroughly experienced, being a good judge of stock, and does all that can be done to accommodate and meet the wants of his many patrons. The great care with which he attends to all orders, and the promptness with which his patrons are served, accounts to a great extent for the length of time he has served them. Mr. Wright came here without means, and what he has accumulated is the result of his own industry, economy, and fair dealing. Mr. Wright has been twice married, first in 1875 to Miss Mary Ann Hutton, a native of Canada, who died in 1881, leaving five children—William J., Emma, Walter and Edward; one, Mary J., died in 1888. Mr. Wright chose for his second wife Miss Emma Hillson, to whom he was married in 1885. She was a native of Devonshire, England. Mr. Wright is a member of the following Orders:—Masonic, Oddfellow, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

WILLIAM WYATT.

The life of this gentleman is a striking illustration of what a young man can do without means or influence but with a determination to succeed in whatever business he may undertake, and he now occupies an enviable position among the business men of London. He was born in Hull, Province of Quebec, December 26, 1839, and is a son of

George and Mary (Stokes) Wyatt who were born in England and Ireland, respectively. The former was a shoemaker by trade, and in 1836 came to Canada, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was the father of five children, William being the second son and child. The latter came with his parents to London in 1841, and was here reared and educated, subsequently serving an apprenticeship at his present business. In 1868 he began the battle of life on his own account, and his enterprises have been attended with substantial results, his reputation as an honorable and successful business man being of the very best. In 1881 he was selected as a suitable person to represent the old Seventh Ward in the City Council, being afterwards elected to represent the First Ward. He is now filling the duties of the office, and his influence has ever been wielded on the side of right and in the interests of the City of London. He has been twice married, first to Miss Tibbs, of England, who died in 1865, leaving three children—William Frederick, George Henry and Mary R.; and the second time to Miss E. Scarrow, by whom he has two children—William and Beatrice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, both of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, and is a Past Grand in the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM YATES.

William Yates is a member of the firm of Yates & Gibson, proprietors of the London Machine Tool Company. He was born in Liverpool, England, in 1847, of Irish parentage, his father and mother, William and Jane (Magee) Yates, both being born in the "Emerald Isle." The father was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and in 1854 immigrated to Canada and settled in London, where he continued to make his home until his death in 1875, leaving, besides his widow, who still survives him, eight children, five of whom are now residing in London. William Yates, our subject, received his education in the schools of London, and after attaining a suitable age, having a natural taste for mechanics, began working at the machinist's trade with D. Bruce, and served a thorough apprenticeship at the calling. Few men ever selected a calling for which they were more naturally adapted, or one in which they took deeper interest, for it may be said of Mr. Yates that he is a natural inventor. In 1877 he began business for himself in the "Forest City," by building engines; but in 1882 he and Mr. Gibson established the London Machine Tool Company, and are now engaged in manufacturing all descriptions of iron working tools for machinists, boiler-makers and blacksmiths, after the most approved designs. In addition to their iron working tools, they manufacture a full line of tools for brass workers, and the reputation they have secured throughout the Dominion for the superiority of their manufactures is highly complimentary to their skill as workmen, and their

work compares most favorably with that of any of the leading American houses. They have been awarded medals and diplomas wherever they have exhibited, and their establishment has contributed largely to the reputation London enjoys as a manufacturing centre and distributing point. They have two buildings located on York street, one 40 x 120 feet, and the other 36 x 120 feet, in which some fifty hands are given employment. Mr. Yates is recognized as one of the leading citizens of London, and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and in 1889 was elected to represent his ward in the School Board. He is one of the Directors of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society, and was a delegate to the Western Fair Board. He is a Trustee of the Wellington Street Methodist Church, a Steward of the same, and is Superintendent of the Sabbath School. In 1876 he was married to Miss Annie Martindale, a native of Pittsburg, by whom he has a family of six children.

Nicholas F. Yeo.

Nicholas F. Yeo, dealer in crockery, glassware, lamp-goods, etc., London. This house was established about ten years ago, and the premises comprise a three-story building, which is fully stocked with a choice variety of china, silver-ware, cutlery, crockery, fancy goods, chandeliers and lamp-goods, stone and earthenware, all of good material and many of chaste design and execution. This house imports direct from manufacturers in England, France, Germany, the United States and other foreign countries, while the stock embraces every article known to the trade, and the sale of this indispensable article of merchandise constitutes no unimportant element of the mercantile interests of the "Forest City." Mr. Yeo also keeps a full set of goods to supply socials, parties, etc., while a specialty is made of coal oil and good teas, coffees, cocoa, etc., (and a present given with every pound) at legitimate prices.

Mr. Yeo is a native of Devonshire, England, born June 18, 1840. His father, John Yeo, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Reed, were both natives of the same place. In 1847, when the subject of this sketch was seven years of age, the family immigrated to Canada, and settled on a farm in the Township of Dorchester, County of Middlesex. Being in limited circumstances, the parents went to work with a will to provide a home for their family. Hard work and exposure incident to settlers in a new country, as this was at that time, led to the death of the father in 1848, and a few weeks later his wife also died, a victim to the same. They left a family of seven children. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in the County of Oxford, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1866, when he came to London, and commenced working at the cooper's trade. In 1876 he engaged in his present business, at first on a small scale, but has added

to his stock from time to time as his business increased, until it has advanced to its present proportions. The trait of character that aided him so materially in his earlier struggles has served him well in his efforts to establish for himself an independent and successful business. He has within a comparatively short time built up a trade which older houses might well envy. In addition to his crockery, Mr. Yeo carries a large amount of choice teas, coffees, cocoa, chocolate, etc., which, like his other stock that he imports, he buys for cash and sells only for cash. No man enjoys a better reputation for honor and honesty than Mr. Yeo. He was married in 1862 to Miss Rebecca Clark, a native of Buckinghamshire, England, and two children, Emma and Arthur, are the result of this union. Mr. and Mrs. Yeo, with their children, are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Yeo is also a member of the Sons of England.

Orlando Hallman Ziegler, L.D.S.

Orlando Hallman Ziegler, L. D. S., dentist, of London, Canada, was born in Berlin, County of Waterloo, Canada, and is the son of Enoch and Hannah (Hallman) Ziegler, natives of Canada and Bucks County, Penn., respectively. Enoch Ziegler was a carriage-maker by occupation, and was a man universally respected. He was the father of fourteen children, Orlando H. being the fifth son in the family. He was reared in Berlin, received a good practical education and commenced the study of dentistry in Berlin. He also attended the Dental College in Toronto, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1882. He then practiced his profession in Berlin from March until June, 1883, when he removed to Parkhill, Middlesex County, and in 1888 came to London, and here he has since remained actively engaged in his dental practice. In 1884 he chose for his companion in life Miss Lottie Shoults, who was born in the County of Middlesex. One child, Otto Ewart, is the result of this union. Mr. Ziegler is a first-class dentist, and is rapidly rising in his profession. He is a member of the I. O. of Foresters.

Sketches Held for Delayed Revision Until Too Late for Alphabetical Insertion.

JOSEPH ANDREWS.

Joseph Andrews was born in Manchester, England, April 11, 1834. His father, James Andrews, was a native of the same place and a carpenter by trade, the maiden name of his mother was Ann Vesta, also of English birth. The subject of this sketch after attaining a suitable age commenced an apprenticeship at the pork-butchering business, and he served seven years and became thoroughly familiar with all its details. In 1861 he immigrated to America and settled in New York, entering the employ of Charles Taylor, a large packer, who subsequently sent him to Hamilton as foreman of a large establishment. In 1867 he came to London and engaged in business on his own account. In this enterprise he was very successful and built up a large trade, and had established himself on a substantial basis, to see it all swept away by the flood of 1883.

He was the first to put a steamer in the River Thames at this point, and the advent of the steamer City of London was an important era in the history of the city. This steamer was superseded by the Enterprise, with a carrying capacity of 300 persons. In 1881, Mr. Andrews sold out and resumed his former business, and at the present time confines it largely to the manufacture of bologna and sausage, and in which he has secured an enviable reputation, not only in the city, but the surrounding country. His premises in London West are well equipped, where his facilities for conducting his business are extensive and ample. He is a man whose career has been a series of triumphs over difficulties, and would have discouraged less hopeful natures. He is in all respects a self-made man, relying on his own strong arm and indomitable will. He set out in the world to succeed, and he has by frugality and untiring industry raised himself to a position which ought to merit the crown of well-earned success. Mr. Andrews was married in 1860 to Miss Mary Ann Lobley, of Lincolnshire, England. They have a family of two children—Henrietta Cecelia and Joseph F.

ATKINS & MANNESS.

Atkins & Manness are prominent cigar manufacturers of London. They are among the cigar manufacturers of London who have made

themselves successful in their chosen calling, because of the quality and general excellence of their product. William Atkins, the senior member of the firm, is a native of England, and was born July 22, 1844. His parents, Moses and Mary (Rice) Atkins, were both of English birth, and came to Canada with their family in 1855. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of a family of three children. He commenced in early life working at cigar making, and, in 1866, owing to the death of his employer, Mr. Kohl, he became interested in the business as a partner, and at the present time he has been manufacturing cigars in London more years than any one now in the business, and is the Nestor of the trade. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Samuel Manness, and no firm in the city is more thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business. Both are practical men in their calling, and masters of their trade, and give their personal attention to the management of the manufacturing department, and to the sales. They make a specialty of high grade goods, and the quality of stock used is unsurpassed in the Dominion, and their goods command ready sales wherever known. Of the seven or eight different brands manufactured, "The Bad Boy," a registered brand, is made a specialty, and it is a strong candidate for popular favor. They command a large city trade, as well as a good business in Western Ontario and with other manufacturers, and have rendered credit unto themselves by the part they have contributed in sustaining the reputation that London enjoys, of being the second largest cigar manufacturing centre in the Dominion.

Mr. Atkins was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Jane Donnelley, a native of England, and they have a family of four interesting children —Edwin R., Effie, Fannie and Clarence. Mr. Atkins is a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Oddfellows and the Independent Order of Foresters.

Samuel Manness was born on the Isle of Jersey, May 4, 1859, and his father, Frederick Manness, was a native of Havre, France. His mother's maiden name was Jane Berry. They came to Canada in 1872, and here Samuel Manness served a regular apprenticeship at the cigar trade, and, previous to becoming associated with Mr. Atkins, held the position of foreman in large establishments. He was married December 25, 1879, to Miss Teresa Duncan, a native of Dorchester, County of Middlesex. They have a family of two children—William Ernest and Charles D. Mr. Manness is a member of the Ancient Order or Foresters and of the Sons of England.

D. J. BATZNER.

D. J. Batzner, Chief Clerk and Assistant Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, was born in Indiana, on the 16th of November, 1859, his parents being John M., and Mame (Metzger) Batzner, who

were born in Indiana and Germany respectively, the latter coming to America in her youth. D. J. Batzner came with his parents to Canada in 1862, and here he has since resided with the exception of about two years, which were spent in Indiana attending school. He learned telegraphy when quite young, and had charge of an office when only seventeen years of age. In 1877 he became connected with the Grand Trunk Railway, working in the Car Dispatcher's Office for one year, and has held his present position for eight years. He also at intervals assists in the former office. He is a young man of push and energy, very competent, and often in the absence of the Assistant Superintendent performs his duties. September 9, 1885, he was married to Miss Bessie Graydon, who was born in the "Emerald Isle," and their union has resulted in the birth of one child, Graydon.

JOHN COOPER.

John Cooper, photographer, of London, Ontario, and the Nestor of this art in London, is the son of John and Mary (McLaughlin) Cooper. The father was born in Wicklow County, Ireland, July 12, 1806, and in 1829 he immigrated to Canada and settled in the Township of Cavan, near Millbrook. He married Miss Mary McLaughlin in about 1831. Her father's house was a noted resort for the early Methodist preachers, and here the celebrated Gideon Onsley, an historic character of the early founders of this denomination, always found a warm welcome, as well as a resting place. In about 1834, Mr. Cooper changed his place of residence to London, and, with John Hazlewood and Ambrose McMannus, formed a partnership in the carpentry and millwrighting business. Among their first contracts was a house for Curate Cronyn, afterwards Bishop of the Diocese, on the present site of Hellmuth College. In 1835, Mr. Cooper placed his family in a boat especially constructed for him, and went down the Thames River to the River St. Clair, and thence up the River Ruscome, where he purchased a homestead and there resided for four years. He then returned to London, soon after the close of the Rebellion, and continued to reside here until his death in 1873. The mother died one year later. Eleven children were born to their union—Fannie (who married Abel Hine), John, Jane (now Mrs. Richard Box, of St. Marys), Mary Ann and Joseph (both deceased; the latter was a musician of note, and made a trip to England for the benefit of his health, and while there he organized a musical company and gave two entertainments at Windsor Castle), William A. (an artist in Chicago, who has attained to well-merited prominence in his profession), Charles, Kate (now Mrs. J. Gibson), Arthur (living in Petrolea, and an artist of no small note) and Rebecca (who died in infancy).

John Cooper was born May 27, 1834, and has been reared and educated in London, Ontario. In early life he followed the occupation

of contractor and builder, and afterwards turned his attention to daguerreotype business, and naturally, as improvements were made in this art, became a photographer and one of the pioneers in the business. He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary W. Wilkie, of Windsor, but a native of New York, and four children were born to this union—Eva (wife of R. E. Simpson), John Wesley (in Toronto) and Ida. One daughter, Fannie, the eldest, fell a victim to the Victoria disaster, and died at the age of nineteen years and six months. As an artist, Mr. Cooper's long residence and success is a greater recommendation than any word of praise we could write. As a citizen, in every walk of life his career has been above criticism or reproach, a man of unbending honor and honesty, broad and practical, charitable and generous in his feelings, dignified in his manhood, he is one who is universally respected.

FRANK COOPER.

Frank Cooper, photographer, has his business situated at 169, 171 and 173 Dundas street, London, Canada. To produce pleasing and satisfactory pictures requires skill, refined taste and appreciation of light and shade. All these requisites are found in the establishment of Mr. Frank Cooper. As a photographer this gentleman has gained a wide and well merited reputation for the excellent finish of his pictures. His studio is tastefully and elegantly finished, and is replete with everything necessary or convenient for the efficient practice of the art, or for the comfort of visitors. This establishment dates its inception back to nearly nineteen years, since when his business has enjoyed a steadily increasing reputation. Mr. Cooper takes all sizes of photographs, but makes a specialty of family groups and children, attending personally to the operation. The gallery is one of the largest and best appointed in Canada, and has long enjoyed a national reputation for artistic photography. The operating rooms are 55x25 feet in dimensions, while there are separate reception rooms for ladies and gentlemen, the whole establishment being in every way efficiently equipped with everything needful or useful for the effective performance of the best class of work. The workshops are of the same dimensions as the operating rooms, with employment for seven regular hands. Mr. Cooper, who was born December 21, 1845, and is of Irish descent. His parents, John and Mary (McLaughlin) Cooper, were both natives of Ireland, and are alluded to in the sketch of John Cooper, which precedes this. When quite young, Frank Cooper began learning the photographer's art with his brother John, and when twenty-one years of age he began business for himself, and has now for many years been prominently identified with the commercial interests of London, where he has established a business second to none in his line, and of which he may well feel a justifiable pride. He was married to Miss Emily Riddle in 1878, a native of St. Catherines, Ont., and to them

have been born three children—William C. P., Frankie L. and Florence E. G. In addition to photography, Mr. Cooper does crayon work and water-color.

Philip Cook.

Philip Cook was born in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in 1833, and his parents, Owen and Mary (O'Riley) Cook, were both natives of the "Emerald Isle." The father was a shoemaker by trade, and immigrated to the United States in 1832. He first settled in New York, but, later, removed his family to Niagara District, Ontario, where they remained for many years. His son, Philip Cook, came to London in 1849, served a regular apprenticeship at the shoemaker's business, and in 1864 commenced business on his own account, at first on a small scale, but gradually increasing his stock until his business has assumed its present prosperous condition. His indomitable will and perseverance, which aided him so materially in his early struggles, served him well in the effort to establish for himself an independent and successful business. Always strictly attentive to business, even to its most closest details, urbane and considerate, and in all his relations with the public scrupulously exact in the fulfilment of all promises to his customers, he has built up a trade, which, in the magnitude of its transactions and value of returns, any house might well envy. In 1886, Mr. Cook retired from the active management of the business, which now devolves upon his son Joseph. Mr. Cook was married in 1861 to Miss Ann O'Byrne, also a native of Ireland, and their family circle consists of seven children—Joseph, Maggie (wife of C. A. Fitzgerald, of New York), Mary E., Jane, Ellen, Philip and Edward. Joseph Cook, who succeeds his father in business, was born in London, February 18, 1862, and has been reared and educated in this city. His business training has been under the supervision of his father, and, as a natural result, which is highly complimentary to his business management, it has not retrograded in his hands.

William H. Davis.

There is no name in London more familiar to the old residents of this city than the name that heads this sketch. His father, Henry Davis, at the time of his death, in 1883, was perhaps the oldest active business man, in point of residence, in the city. He was a native of Saratoga County, New York, and was born in 1804. He learned the trade of jeweler in his youth, and for years made his home at Niagara. In 1827 he came to London, and in 1831 commenced business on his own account, and for fifty-two years conducted a successful business. He married Miss Ann Jane McSpadden, a Canadian by birth, and to

them were born seven children, five of whom are still living—W. H., Joseph W. (in Toronto), George C., Clara (now Mrs. Robert D. Miller), and Mary J. Those deceased are Henry and Elijah.

William H., the eldest son and child, was born in London, Sept. 24, 1837, and was reared and educated in London. He early learned the jeweler's trade under the instruction of his father, and became familiar with all the details of this occupation. He subsequently became associated with his father as partner, and at his death succeeded to the trade, which he has since conducted under the original firm name, it being the oldest established business in London. As heretofore stated, the business was established in 1831, and the house is recognized as one of the most reliable in the Province. The stock carried embraces a full line of the finest jewelry, which is sold out at as low a margain as can be afforded, and all goods are warranted as represented. Their store is one of the best appointed in this line in the city, and no merchant in London has a higher standing for probity and honor than Mr. Davis. To his business he gives his personal supervision, and has succeeded in not only holding the trade of the old firm, but has gradually received the magnitude of the business. Mr. Davis was married in 1863 to Miss Eliza Green, a native of London, Canada. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

Benjamin Watson Greer.

A truth that must be everywhere acknowledged is that keen per ception, sound judgment and a determined will, supported by persevering and continuous effort will result in success in whatever occupation one may be engaged, and their possession is sure to accomplish the aims hoped for. The career of Benjamin W. Greer, especially so far as his connection with the mercantile interest of London is concerned, bears out the truth of this statement, for at this time he is the senior partner in one of the leading houses in his line in the Province. Mr. Greer was born in the County Galway, Ireland, August 15, 1843. His father, William, was also a native of Ireland, as was his mother, whose maiden name was Clarinda Allt, who was of Irish birth. By this marriage there were six sons and one daughter. The family emigrated to Canada in 1847, and settled first in London, and then removed to Warwick, where they remained only a short time, then returned to County of Middlesex and settled in London Township, where he lived until the death of his father in 1851. The mother is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, and finds a pleasant home in the family of her son, the subject of this sketch, and notwithstanding her years her mind is clear, her memory unimpaired, her eye is not dim or her natural force abated, and she bids fair to see many years of usefulness. The subject of this sketch in early life commenced an apprenticeship at the carriage-making trade, but afterwards abandoned it and learned the painting and paper-hanging trade.

In 1864 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and for about a year worked at his trade, and then accepted a position to travel for a fire insurance company, and remained thus employed for nearly one year; then went to Cincinnati, where he remained until 1871, when, owing to the death of a brother, he returned home. While here he made arrangements to go into business with W. Noble, and, under the firm name of Noble & Greer, conducted business for six and a-half years, and then sold out. Six months later the firm of Greer, Wigmore & McPherson was formed, and at the expiration of three years Messrs. Greer and Wigmore purchased their partner's interest, and have since conducted the business under this name. The reputation which this house enjoys is second to no similar establishment in this section, and the growth and magnitude of the business is due to superior business ability and fair and honorable dealings, and they have drawn around them a trade most complimentary to their standing as business men and citizens. In 1879, Mr. Greer was selected as a suitable person to represent his ward (No. 4) in the City Council, and in 1887 he was again elected, this time by acclamation. Mr. Greer was married in 1872 to Miss Jane Forsythe, a native of Canada. They have one daughter, Ethel May. Mr. Greer is a Past Master of St. John's (209) Masonic Lodge; Past First Principal of St. John's Chapter, No. 3, and a Knight Templar, being connected with Richard Cœur de Lion Commandery. He is a Past Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, and Past Deputy Supreme Chief Ranger; also Auditor for the past two years of the Independent Order of Foresters.

JOHN HAYMAN.

John Hayman, builder, of London, Ont., was born in Devonshire, England, June, 1844, and is the son of William and Susan (Banks) Hayman. He remained under the parental roof until sixteen years of age, engaged in different occupations, and then went to London, where he lived with an uncle, who was a contractor, and there finished his trade. In 1868 he came to London, Ont., where he has since resided, and where he has followed his calling with satisfactory results. He built Union block, Monroe building, and Gas Works of London East. He was a member of the Council of London East at the time of amalgamation. He has been married twice, his first wife being Miss Leah Martin, whom he married in 1869. She was born in Devonshire, England, and died in 1876, leaving three children—Harold John, E. G. and Charles Francis. Mr. Hayman's second marriage was to Miss Emily Martin, a native of Devonshire, England, and to this union six children were born—Vitalis, Alfred Hone, Edward Clarence, William Henry, Aquilla May, and Ila E. L. The following are some of the buildings erected by Mr. Hayman:—George Birrell's building,

Hicks' block, Town Hall, Storage block, McCormick's dwelling, and numerous others. Mr. Hayman is a member of the I. O. O. F., St. George's Society, and is an enterprising business man.

GEORGE W. HEATELY.

George W. Heately, an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Delaware Township, was born in that Township, Middlesex County, Canada, August 6, 1855, and is a descendant of an old family. He is the son of John and Harriet (Parkins) Heately. The father was born in North Ireland about the year 1826, and when about eighteen years of age immigrated with his parents to Canada. They located near the city of Hamilton in 1844, and about 1855 John Heately came to Delaware Township, where he purchased the farm upon which his son George W. is now residing. He soon after located in this Township, and here married Miss Harriet Parkins, who bore him ten children, six now living. He died at his home in Delaware Township in 1881. The mother is still living, and makes her home with her son George W. She is fifty-two years of age. George remained with his parents, and at the death of his father assumed control of the place, which he has since carried on. The family worship at the M. E. Church. George Heately, like his father, in his political views, is a supporter of the Liberal principles, and is a member of the School Board.

WILLIAM JACOBS.

William Jacobs, plasterer, is a native of the Province of Quebec, and was born on the 6th day of January, 1842. His father, Louis Jacobs, was of French birth. The maiden name of his mother was Miriam Dion. The subject of this brief sketch was reared in his native place, and served a five years' apprenticeship at the plastering trade, becoming thoroughly familiar with all the details of this calling. In 1869 he came to London, where he has since been identified with its interest. In 1879 he commenced taking contracts on his own account, and he has proven himself an honorable, competent and thoroughly reliable workman, and as a master of his trade, no man stands higher, and he is securing a liberal share of public patronage. He was married February 6, 1884, to Miss Betsie Ann Hearthorn, a native of the United States. They have one adopted daughter, Laura. Mr. Jacobs is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the Merchants' Exchange. He is in all respects a self-made man. Relying on his strong arm and indomitable will, he set out in the world to succeed, and has by frugality and untiring industry raised himself to a position which ought to merit the crown of well-earned success.

William Jones.

In almost every circumstance it is acknowledged that a person is better fitted to follow the occupation with which he has been familiar in early life than to engage in an occupation learned in later years. This truth is borne out by the career of Mr. Jones, who, from childhood, has been familiar with the details of carpentering. For the past eighteen years he has been engaged in business on his own responsibility, and the success that has attended his efforts is fully corroborated by the position he occupies both in business and social circles. He was born in Devonshire, England, on the 29th of April, 1849, his parents, Thomas and Mary (Hill) Jones, both being natives of the same place. The father was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and his family consisted of nine children.

William Jones is their eldest child, and at an early day began learning the carpenter's trade under the instruction of his father, and after obtaining his majority became impressed with the idea that there were better opportunities for a young man to succeed in life in America. He came to Ontario in 1870, at once found employment, and in February of the following year formed a partnership with Mr. Tamblin, which has continued up to the present time, and no contractors of London are better or more favorably known. In June, 1888, Mr. Jones was selected as a suitable person to represent his Ward in the City Council, and he was elected by the largest majority ever given to any Alderman elected in the City of London. His official career has been above criticism, and he is a man of unswerving honor and unimpeachable honesty. In 1873 he was married to Miss Jeanette Wilkinson, a native of London Township. They have the following family:—Thomas, Willie, Ethel Maud, Frank L., Edith E., Mabel Edna and Harry Chester.

Edward N. King.

Edward N. King, freight agent at London for the Grand Trunk Railway, was born in Guelph, Ontario, March 31, 1843. His parents were born in England, and came to Guelph about the year 1836. The father, Walter King (still alive), participated in the Rebellion of 1837, on the Niagara frontier. Edward N. King was brought up in Guelph, and made it his home until he was seventeen years of age, and received good educational advantages at the Grammar School, an institution which turned out some fine scholars, who in some instances obtained medals at Trinity College, Dublin. His business experience was commenced in the telegraph and express service, and after thorough preparation was appointed agent at Wyoming in April, 1863, at that time the great centre for shipping crude and refined oils. Those were the days of flowing wells, and excitement ran high, as many Londoners

will easily remember, especially the Wyoming and Oil Springs plank road and its attendant annoyances. He was appointed relieving agent on the Great Western Railway in June, 1866, and passed various grades of promotion, namely, agent at various times at Fort Erie, Princeton, Paris, Galt; freight agent at London twice; soliciting agent and city agent at Hamilton. In April, 1883, he was called to his present position—that of freight agent at London. He is agreeable and accommodating in all his relations with the public, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. He was married in 1871 to Miss Emily Ward, of Wyoming, and has one son and two daughters.

FRANK KIRCHMER.

Frank Kirchmer, Manager of Grand Opera House, London, Ontario, is a native of Dayton, Ohio, and he was born November 18, 1849. His father, Peter Kirchmer, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Mehlheimer, were both of German birth. The subject of this sketch was reared in Dayton, Ohio, until eighteen years of age. He learned the harness-making trade in youth and followed this calling in different parts of the Southern States for some years, and in 1873 he came to London and for a time worked at his trade, but subsequently entered the employ of Mr. Manville, who, in addition to conducting an auction and commission business, did a large bill posting business.

In 1883, Mr. Kirchmer succeeded to the bill posting business, and for years he has practically controlled that occupation in London, having secured all the desirable spaces and bill boards of the city. It is a business for which he has a natural aptitude, as it requires a decided art in posting to make a popular medium for attracting public attention. The thorough and expeditious manner in which he executes all contracts have won for him an enviable reputation as an expert in his calling. In addition to this business in which he has been so successful, he has recently been appointed Manager of the Grand Opera House, a position his experience for the past few years has made him well fitted to occupy, and we have no hesitation in predicting success in this new departure, combining as he does both the management and advertisement of attractions. Mr. Kirchmer was married April 20, 1869, to Miss Maggie Gaurd, of Dayton, Ohio. They have a family of five children—Susie, Florence, Johnnie, Charlie and Freddie. Mr. K. is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and belongs to the Ancient Order of Foresters.

GEORGE G. MAGEE.

A history of the business men of the City of London which failed to include a sketch of the life of this esteemed pioneer citizen, a man

whose long residence here, and whose many admirable traits of character have won for him an enviable reputation and the respect and esteem of all, would be incomplete. His career is an excellent example of what the New World can do for a man who sets before himself a high ideal of life, and who has the ambition and steadfast purpose to rise to a prominent position. In Mr. Magee's case a laudable ambition has not been thwarted by circumstances which in the Old World so often prove a check to advancement. He was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, December 6, 1813, and is a son of Jonathan Magee and Elizabeth (Guy) Magee, who were also natives of that county. George G. was the eldest of eight children, who grew to maturity and was reared on a farm.

In early life he immigrated to the United States, and settled first in Massachusetts, and from there went to Philadelphia, but owing to the depressed condition of financial affairs and the discouraging condition of business he soon changed his residence to London, Ontario, and for over four years worked as a clerk—three years with one firm and fifteen months with another. In March, 1847, he embarked in business for himself, and was identified with the mercantile interests of the place until 1862, when he retired. One of the cardinal points in his business transactions was to make the interests of his patrons identical with his own, and the competency which he now enjoys is the result of his industry, integrity, and close application to business, even to its most trivial details. In 1855 and 1856 he was elected as Alderman to represent his Ward in the City Council, and was honored with the position of Chairman of the Board of Finance, in which position he made a faithful and efficient public servant. Being a man of domestic habits and taste, he has held himself aloof as much as possible from politics, but has given much assistance to others. In 1841 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Magee, who was born in Ireland, and by her is the father of the following children:—Guy, a journalist; Jonathan, a farmer; Alfred, a farmer; and Emma C., at home.

James Magee.

James Magee, barrister, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1846; came to London, Ontario, in 1856; studied law, and was called to the Bar in 1867, and now has a large practice.

Alexander McQueen.

Alexander McQueen is Head Master of London South schools. It is but giving expression to the general sentiments of the people to state that no man has done more for the educational growth and prosperity of the City of London than Mr. McQueen. He was born in the County

of Halton, November 3, 1847. His parents, William and Elizabeth McQueen, being also born in the County of Halton; the former's birth occurring on the same farm on which his son, Alexander, was born. During his early life he was engaged in husbandry, but later in life turned his attention to the lumber business. Four sons and one daughter constituted his family. Alexander, the eldest, being taken by his parents to County Kent in 1850, was there reared to manhood. He availed himself of the best educational advantages of the vicinity, and his early days were divided between attending school and assisting his father in the lumber business. He applied himself assiduously to his studies to prepare himself for the occupation of teaching, and entered upon his professional career in 1867. From that time until 1877, he was engaged in teaching in the country, and in Delaware, and at the latter date, entered upon the duties of his present position, and the ability with which he has discharged his work, clearly shows that he is the right man in the right place. He has always entered heart and soul into his work, and as a result, has succeeded even beyond his expectations. Mr. McQueen is Past-Master in the Masonic order, also a Royal Arch Mason, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Dr. J. M. Piper.

Among the successful and rising physicians of London may be mentioned Dr. Piper, whose labors in the practice of this science have given him well-deserved prominence among professional men. He is the son of William Piper, of Devonshire, England, who came to Middlesex County in 1838, and there followed agricultural pursuits. The mother's maiden name was Miss Ann Mill. They were the parents of eight children, Dr. J. M. Piper being the sixth child. He was born in the County of Middlesex in 1855, was reared on a farm until eighteen years of age, and received his education in the High School. He then attended the Toronto School of Medicine, graduated in 1880, also attended the Bellevue Medical Hospital College, New York, and although a comparatively young man, his career thus far has been both honorable and deserving of substantial results. His practice is a large one, for to his natural qualifications as a physician he brings a mind well stored with the knowledge of medical learning and experience which others might well desire. He is a close student, and avails himself of all the latest and most popular works on medicine, and keeps himself thoroughly apace with the progress of this science. He was married in 1880 to Miss Jennie Boddy, who was born in the County of York. The doctor is a member of the Masonic Order, connected with St. John's, No. 20, is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, Canadian Order of Foresters, Ancient Order of Foresters and St. George's Society.

W. J. Reid & Co.

W. J. Reid & Co. are prominent importers of crockery and glassware, decorators of china, etc., Crystal Hall, Dundas street, London. Permanent success in any calling in life is dependent upon natural causes, and no one can hope to succeed unless he has merit. They have made themselves eminently successful in their business, which statement is amply corroborated by those with whom they have business relations and by the general public. The business was first established by Nathaniel Reid when London was yet in its infancy, and for over forty years he has been identified with the city's interests. Although he is now fast approaching his four-score years, his eyes are still bright and his mental vigor unimpaired, and no business transaction of any importance is consummated without consulting him. He was born in Manchester, England, in 1811, and in 1840 immigrated to the New World, landing first in New York with a stock of goods, which he sold to advantage. Two years later he became a resident of London, and up to the present date has been in business continuously more years than any other individual in the city. In 1858 the business, which was a general one, was changed to crockery, and it has grown steadily and surely until it is now second to no similar establishment in the Dominion. Their building is four stories high, the top flat being used for American and Canadian glassware, and the third for granite ware of every description. The china decorating department occupies the second flat, and here artists are employed painting flowers and fancy patterns on china, the work being very finely executed. Two kilns are used for burning in the patterns, the establishment giving employment to sixty hands, and five travellers are kept on the road. They have a resident buyer in both England and the continent, and W. J. Reid makes it convenient to visit the leading pottery manufactories of Europe annually. Their goods are imported from all parts of the world, and consist of Coalport China, Crown Derby, Bohemian and Venetian glassware, Royal Worcester, Minton, Wedgwood, Royal Dresden, and Copeland's dinner, tea, breakfast and dessert sets. Besides this they have a fine collection of bronze, terra cotta and bisque figures, and deal in all classes of crockery and glassware. W. J. Reid has been the active manager for a number of years, and the reputation the house enjoys, and the trade they have drawn around them, speak eloquently in their favor. He was born and reared in the City of London, and began his business experience under the supervision of his father, and no man in London has taken a greater interest in advancing the city's interests than he. He is President of the Board of Trade, and also of the London Branch of the Michigan Central Railroad, and has served several years as President of the Commercial Travellers' Association.

Thomas Sumner.

Thomas Sumner was born in the Township of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, September 21, 1840. His father, Samuel Sumner, was a native of Vermont, and came to Canada in 1819. He married Keziah Carter, a native of Lower Canada; by this marriage there were ten children. The father was a farmer, and at the same time he took great interest in military matters, and held the position of Captain in the militia. He was a prominent Mason, and a member of old Mt. Moriah Lodge, the first in the county. In connection with other duties, he held the office of constable in Westminster Township. He died in September, 1877. Thomas Sumner, the eldest son and second child, has been reared in this county, his early life having been spent upon a farm; he afterwards commenced working at the carpenter's trade, and was engaged in bridge building for many years. While following this calling, he commenced working for the Water Commissioners, and in September, 1885, he was appointed caretaker of the grounds, etc. In this position he has proven himself a very competent man. Mr. Sumner was married in 1865 to Miss Hannah Emmons, of Westminster Township. They have four children—Hannah, Edith, Bertie and Chester. He is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to St. John's, 209.


STORY
OF
CANADA
1884.